12.7 Post Exhibition - Endorsement of Chapter 4 Heritage and Cultural Conservation of the Kiama Development Control Plan 2020 and preparation of Planning Proposal to amend Schedule 5 of the Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011

CSP Objective: 2.0 Well planned and managed spaces, places and environment

CSP Strategy: 2.1 Maintain the separation and distinct nature of local towns, villages and agricultural land

Delivery Program: 2.1.2 Recognise and protect our heritage

Summary

The Local Strategic Planning Statement (Kiama LSPS) is a 20-year planning vision emphasising landuse, transport and sustainability objectives in alignment with the directions set out by the Illawarra-Shoalhaven Regional Plan. The document also outlines planning priorities and actions that inform the comprehensive reviews of Kiama Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2011 and Kiama Development Control Plan (DCP) 2020.

At the Ordinary meeting held on 17 September 2019, Council endorsed the Kiama Town Centre Study (KTCS) as a guiding document for future strategic planning and plan making functions which includes the Local Environmental Plan Heritage Review.

GML Heritage was appointed to undertake the detailed assessment of existing and additional heritage items and heritage conservation areas within the Kiama Town Centre. Draft Chapter 4 – Heritage and Cultural Conservation of the Kiama DCP 2020 was amended to include new heritage development controls.

At the Ordinary meeting held on 15 February 2022, Council resolved to seek community feedback regarding the Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review.

GML Heritage prepared a justification report, three heritage assessment reports, a draft DCP Chapter 4, DCP summary report and draft inventory sheets for the proposed new heritage items. These documents were exhibited from 28 February 2022 to 28 March 2022 in accordance with the with the Kiama Community Participation Plan 2019.

Following the closure of the formal exhibition process, staff have made the necessary amendments prior to reporting the final Chapter 4 of the Kiama DCP back to Council.

Financial implication

The projects discussed in this report have all been budgeted for within the current and future financial year. Additional budget will need to be considered on a case-by-case basis as part of the annual budget process to support ongoing implementation of future recommendations and priorities.

Risk implication

Failure to finalise the Heritage Review program will result in a reputational risk to the organisation. By not finalising the Heritage Review program, assessment of development applications will continue to be made using incomplete information and outdated and inappropriate controls. This could result in litigation risks for the organisation as well as poor planning and built form outcomes for the community.

Policy

The Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) 2020 contains actions to enact appropriate recommendations of the Kiama Town Centre Study, including the Heritage Review Program.

Consultation (internal)

An internal workshop was held as part of the Kiama Town Centre DCP Review.

Communication/Community engagement

Review Group

Council held two workshops in December 2021 with Council's Community Review Panel to review aspects of the draft Chapter 4: Heritage and Cultural Conservation prepared by GML Heritage in conjunction with the Kiama Town Centre DCP.

Exhibition

Council exhibited the draft Chapter 4 of the Kiama DCP 2020, proposed new heritage items and heritage conservation areas from 28 February 2022 to 28 March 2022 in accordance with the with the Kiama Community Participation Plan 2019, to seek community feedback.

Workshops were held alongside the exhibition period to allow property owners and the community who were within the heritage review area to attend and ask any questions they may have.

Workshops were held over four sessions on the following dates:

a) Individual heritage items – 9 March 2022.

b) Smiths Farm HCA – 17 March 2022.

c) Kiama Town Centre HCA – 15 March 2022.

d) Pheasant Point HCA – 16 March 2022.

Community members who were unable to attend information sessions were supported to have conversations with staff from Council staff either via telephone, separate face to face meetings or email correspondence to have their questions and concerns answered.

Submissions

Following the exhibition period Council received 38 submissions.

Only 4 of these submissions were in general supportive of the heritage review changes.

Submissions are outlined further in the attached Engagement Summary and the background section of this report.

Attachments

Nil

Enclosures

1 Kiama Heritage Review - Engagement Summary

2 Kiama Development Control Plan 2020 - Chapter 4: Heritage and Cultural Conservation

3 Existing Draft Inventory Sheets

4 Proposed Draft Inventory Sheets

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Submit a nomination to the NSW Heritage Council to list the following sites as State heritage items:
    a. 30 Terralong Street, Kiama – Kiama Police Residence – Part Lot 2 Section 5 DP 758563 and Part Lot 7033 DP 1061038
    b. 32 Terralong Street, Kiama – Kiama Police Station– Lot 1 Section 5 DP 758563 and Part Lot 7033 DP 1061038
    c. 34 Terralong Street, Kiama – Kiama Court House - Lot 1 Section 5 DP 758563 and Part Lot 7033 DP 1061038
    d. Corner of Eddy and Noorinan Street, Kiama – Kiama Rail turntable – Lot 2 DP 1073158.
2. Prepare a Planning Proposal to amend Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011* to:
    a. amend Item 164 to incorporate the Blowhole Tennis Court
    b. amend Item 117 to incorporate Saints Peter and Paul Catholic
    c. list the following the sites as local heritage items:
        i. 24 Manning – Lot 21 DP 1186998
        ii. 5 Noorinan - Lot 12 DP 1166458
        iii. 51 Shoalhaven Street – Part Lot 200 DP 1017091
        iv. 23 Barney Street – Lot 1 DP 194007
        v. 87 Shoalhaven Street – Lot 7 DP 258846
        vi. 66 & 68 Terralong Street – Lots 1 & 2 DP 508891
        vii. 72 Collins Street – Lot 1 DP 781177
        viii. 1 Bong Bong Street – Lot 1 DP 1115376
        ix. 19 Barney Street – Lot 1 DP 1014606.
    d. List the following the areas as local Heritage Conservation Areas:

i. area generally between Akuna Street, Shoalhaven Street, Barney Street, Seaview Street, Belvedere Street and Collins Street as the Smiths Farm Heritage Conservation Area

ii. Manning Street, from Bong Bong Street to Terralong Street, and Terralong Street, from its eastern extent to Collins Street, as the Kiama Town Centre Heritage Conservation Area

e. Map the known historical Dry Stone Walls, as identified by the Dry Stone Wall Program undertaken in 2008.

3. Submit the above Planning Proposal to the NSW Department of Planning & Environment for a Gateway Determination.

4. Undertake consultation with relevant State agencies and the community in accordance with the Gateway Determination and the Kiama Community Participation Plan 2019.

5. Following consultation prepare a future report to enable the elected Council to formally make the above amendments to Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

6. Adopt and publish on the Council's website the enclosed Chapter 4 – Heritage and Cultural Conservation of the Kiama Development Control Plan 2020.

Background

At the meeting held on 17 September 2019, Council endorsed the Kiama Town Centre Study as a guiding document for future strategic planning and plan making functions. Since this time, the Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) 2020 has also been adopted.

HERITAGE REVIEW PROGRAM - OVERVIEW

A key strength of Kiama's town centre lies in the numerous historic buildings located within the centre. Protecting these buildings and ensuring their long-term survival needs to be championed by a range of stakeholders including State and Local Government, private landowners, tenants and building users, as well as the wider community.

The Kiama Town Centre Study outlines a number of recommendations for providing greater protection for heritage items within the Kiama Town Centre.

GML Heritage was appointed at the end of 2020 to commence the Kiama Heritage Review project.

GML Heritage conducted heritage assessments on a number of properties throughout the Kiama LGA using the NSW Heritage Office's Manual for *Assessing Heritage Significance* which outlines seven (7) criteria for heritage listing. To be listed, a property is only required to meet at least one (1) of the seven criteria. GML Heritage recommended the listing of 10 heritage items that met one or more of these criteria as outlined:

1. *Historic Significance* - or how well the nominated property represents significant events, periods, movements and/or demonstrates the historical development of the area.
2. *Associative Significance* - whether the nominated property displays evidence of a substantial connection to individuals or groups with local or regional significance.
3. *Aesthetic Significance* - whether the nominated property displays significant aesthetic qualities, represents a good example of typical regional architectural typologies or fabrication, or demonstrates rare architectural or aesthetic qualities.
4. *Social Significance* - whether the nominated property can demonstrate an enduring connection to a current social group or movement.
5. *Technical Significance/Research Potential* - whether the nominated property demonstrates evidence of rare or locally significant building construction, design, or fabric.
6. *Rarity* - whether the nominated property is considered a rare example of its type within the area or the wider region.
7. *Representativeness* - whether the nominated property is considered *representative of a characteristic architectural style, historical movement, aesthetic* characteristic, or other heritage value outlined above.

In regard to, the existing and proposed Heritage Conservation Areas, GML Heritage provided classifications for each building within the HCA as outlined:

- *Contributory buildings* – generally originate from the significant era of development of the HCA and displays the key characteristics of the area through their architectural style and typology, scale, form, features and materials.
- *Neutral buildings* – usually originate from the original era of development but have been much altered, although the alterations can usually be reversed. Contemporary buildings that respond to the significant scale and character of the HCA can also be neutral.
- *Uncharacteristic buildings* – are usually buildings from a later era that are inconsistent with the scale and form of characteristic development.

<u>GML Heritage's recommendation</u>

In 2021 GML Heritage provided a Preliminary Justification Report. In the Preliminary Justification Report, GML recommended:

i. 12 new items for individual heritage listing.

ii. 3 heritage conversation areas:

   - 32 of the shortlisted potential heritage items were included in these heritage conservation areas.

iii. No heritage items were recommended for removal from Schedule 5.

Proposed new individual heritage items	
1.	Blowhole Point Tennis Court, Terralong Street – Lot 1 DP 1115376
2.	24 Manning Street, Kiama – Lot 21 DP 1186998
3.	94-112 Manning Street, Kiama – Lot 1002 DP 859186
4.	5 Noorinan Street, Kiama – Lot 12 DP 1166458
5.	51 Shoalhaven Street, Kiama – Part Lot 200 DP 1017091
6.	87 Shoalhaven Street, Kiama – Lot 7 DP 258846
7.	70 Collins Street, Kiama – Lot 1 DP 745570
8.	66 Terralong Street, Kiama – Lot 1 DP 508891 68 Terralong Street, Kiama – Lot 2 DP 508891
9.	72 Collins Street, Kiama – Lot 1 DP 781177
10.	1 Bong Bong Street, Kiama – Lot 1 DP 1115376
11.	19 Barney Street, Kiama – Lot 1 DP 1014606
12.	23 Barney Street, Kiama – Lot 1 DP 194007
Proposed/Expanded Heritage Conservation Areas (HCA)	
13.	Proposed Kiama Town Centre HCA
14.	Proposed Smiths Farm HCA
15.	Expanded Pheasant Point HCA
Draft Chapter 4 Kiama DCP 2020	
16.	Amendment to definition of Contributory classification within each HCA and when demolition may occur.

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

At their Ordinary February 2022 meeting, Council resolved to publicly exhibit the deliverables received from GML Heritage.

Council publicly exhibited all deliverables including the draft Chapter 4 of Kiama DCP 2020 from 28 February 2022 to 28 March 2022 in accordance with the with the Kiama Community Participation Plan 2019.

Four Community Drop-in Sessions were held during the exhibition period for owners of properties either identified as potential heritage items or within the proposed heritage conservation areas to come and ask questions and receive feedback from Council staff.

Submissions

Following the exhibition period, Council received 38 submissions. Of these:

- 12 submissions opposed the proposed individual heritage items.
- 0 received for the Kiama Town Centre HCA.
- 6 relating to the proposed Smiths Farm HCA.
- 16 relating to the expanded Pheasant Point HCA.
- 4 submissions of general support of Councils efforts to preserve and protect heritage.

Overview of Community Feedback

Overall, there was a lack of submissions that were received in support of the proposed heritage listings.

Submissions are outlined further in the attached Engagement Summary and discussed below when analysing the recommendations of GML Heritage below.

In summary, submissions were raised opposing seven (7) of the proposed individual heritage items and the expansion of the existing Pheasant Point HCA area.

Two major concerns raised by the community were:

1. The potential devaluation and restrictions placed on their property due to either a heritage listing or contributory classification within a HCA area.
2. Property owners did not have a prior knowledge of their property being considered and assessed for heritage potential until the exhibition period.

ANALYSIS OF GML HERITAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

Following the exhibition period, Council staff reviewed the heritage assessments provided by GML heritage and considered each submission. The following considerations are focused on the recommendations contained in the updated Inventory Sheets for the existing heritage listed buildings. They are also considered in view of the new proposed heritage listings including both individual and conservation area listings.

Updates to Inventory Sheets

Within the updated Inventory Sheets for the heritage items within the Kiama Town Centre, GML Heritage have recommended listing the following items as items of State significance rather than local significance:

- 30 Terralong Street, Kiama – Kiama Police Residence
- 32 Terralong Street, Kiama – Kiama Police Station
- 34 Terralong Street, Kiama – Kiama Court House
- Corner of Eddy & Noorinan Street, Kiama – Kiama Rail turntable

Council's Council staff have reviewed the updated inventory sheet and agree with these recommendations.

Proposed Heritage Items

An analysis and recommendation for the proposed new heritage listings is provided below. The following analysis of proposed items has been grouped by architectural styles to compare similar buildings with each other.

1. Blowhole Point Tennis Court, Terralong Street – Lot 1 DP 1115376

GML Heritage proposed the individual heritage listing of Blowhole Point Tennis Court in Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011. The property is situated on Council Managed Crown Land.



GML Heritage assessed the Blowhole Point Tennis Courts to have historical significance. The property met 3 of 7 assessment criteria; historical significance, historical association significance and social significance. Refer to the enclosed inventory sheet for the complete heritage assessment.

In summary:

> *The site of an early quarry associated with the construction of Robertson Basin and one of the earliest sports facilities in Kiama. The quarry pit was later repurposed in 1892 by the Kiama Lawn Tennis Club for two tennis courts, which have been in near-continuous use by residents and visitors to Kiama since. The courts are the first tennis courts in Kiama and one of the earliest sporting facilities*

constructed in the town. Their layout has remained unchanged since 1892. The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts are held in high regard by the local community and the Kiama Tennis Club.

Submissions

No submissions were received relating to this site.

Staff Recommendation

Although the fence and tennis court are new, the layout of the courts has remained unchanged since 1892. The courts and associated infrastructure (i.e. clubhouse) have been upgraded and repaired to enable their continued use. headland area is currently listed and the tennis court would simply be added as a facility to be protected.

Therefore, Council staff support the recommendation made by GML Heritage to incorporate the Blowhole Tennis Court into Item 164 as listed by Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

2. 94 - 112 Manning Street, Kiama – Lot 1002 DP 859186

GML Heritage proposed the individual heritage listing of 94-112 Manning Street (Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church) in Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

The Church is described as a *post-war ecclesiastical construction* designed in the mid-century A-frame style.



GML Heritage assessed the property to have cultural significance at a local level. The property met 4 of 7 assessment criteria; historical significance, historical association significance, aesthetic significance, rarity and representativeness. Refer to the enclosed inventory sheet for the complete heritage assessment.

In summary:

An excellent example of a modest postwar ecclesiastical parish church in the Kiama LGA. It is largely intact externally and retains a good degree of integrity. The church demonstrates a number of design elements such as a high-pitched roof, masonry construction, vertical panels of stained glass and decorative sandstone cladding. It is locally rare in the Kiama LGA. The original building was constructed contemporaneously to the presbytery in the 1860s but demolished a century later. The new church was built in 1963 in response to the growing Catholic population in the area. The church building was commissioned by Monsignor Michael Irish, parish priest from 1930 to 1970. The foundation stone was laid by Bishop Thomas McCabe. Bishop McCabe, the first bishop of the area, also performed the first mass held in the church. The church was designed by architectural firm Sydney G Hirst and Kennedy.

Submissions:

No submissions were received relating to this site.

Staff Recommendation

Council staff support the recommendation made by GML Heritage to incorporate Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church into Item 117 as listed by Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

3. 24 Manning Street, Kiama – Lot 21 DP 1186998

GML Heritage proposed the individual heritage listing of 24 Manning Street (former City Bank Stables) in Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

The property is described as a detached, *two-storey late-Victorian* that was modified in the 1920s.



GML Heritage assessed the site to have cultural significance at a local level. The property met 5 of 7 assessment criteria; historical significance, historical association significance, aesthetic significance, rarity and representativeness. Refer to the enclosed inventory sheet for the complete heritage assessment.

In summary:

> *The Former City Bank Stables Building is a good example of a two-storey, late-Victorian residence. Designed by Charles William Goodchap, an experienced metropolitan residential designer, the building displays key elements of the typology, including high-pitched gables and gable ventilators. is also the only nineteenth-century residential building that remains in the central block of the Kiama Town Centre. The land was largely undeveloped prior to the construction of the bank and stables in the 1880s. The bank was introduced in a period of rapid growth for the town, with an influx of workers arriving in the mid-to-late-nineteenth century. Although the Former City Bank Building remains in use as a bank, the stables were converted to a residence for the second-in-charge at the bank in 1925, suggesting the ongoing importance of the bank site in the early twentieth century.*

Submissions:

No submissions were received relating to this site

Staff Recommendation

Council staff support the recommendation made by GML Heritage to adopt 24 Manning Street, Kiama (former City Bank Stables) as a new heritage item in Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

4. 5 Noorinan Street, Kiama – Lot 12 DP 1166458

GML Heritage proposed the individual heritage listing of 5 Noorinan Street (described as Elbon) in Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

The property is described as a *detached, single-storey Federation dwelling*.



GML Heritage assessed the property to have cultural significance at a local level. The property met 3 of 7 assessment criteria; historical association significance, aesthetic significance and representativeness. Refer to the enclosed inventory sheet for the complete heritage assessment.

In summary:

> *Example of a Federation cottage constructed during a period of expansion following the railway in 1893, a time when weatherboard dwellings were constructed during the Federation period. The cottage has been modified by the enclosure of the verandah and the construction of a substantial addition to the rear of the house. The main body of the house largely retains its original form, massing and external layout. It retains key aesthetic elements and decorative features, such as the high-pitched roof, gablet, narrow chimney, and oriel window, making it a good example of the typology in the Kiama Town Centre. Despite the high number of Federation era cottages, there are fewer examples that include an oriel window. The house holds landmark quality in the streetscape, defining the southern portion of the block, with significant views to the property from bowling green making it visually prominent*

Submissions

No submissions were received relating to this site.

Staff Recommendation

Council staff support the recommendation made by GML Heritage to adopt 5 Noorinan Street, Kiama (Elbon) as a new heritage item in Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

5. 51 Shoalhaven Street, Kiama – Part Lot 200 DP 1017091

GML Heritage proposed the individual heritage listing of 51 Shoalhaven Street in Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

GML Heritage describe the property as a Weston Family *Interwar Pre-Fabricated Bungalow*.



GML Heritage assessed the property as having cultural significance at a local level. The property met 5 of 7 assessment criteria; historical significance, historical association significance, aesthetic significance, rarity and representativeness. Refer to the enclosed inventory sheet for the complete heritage assessment.

In summary:

> *A good example of a modest Interwar Bungalow. The design of the building is restrained but incorporates several characteristic elements of the typology, including its weatherboard construction and bold wide gables. It also retains early decorative elements such as the timber window surrounds. It appears that the dwelling is a pre-fabricated house designed by the George Hudson Timber company. Pre-fabricated houses became increasingly common in the Interwar period as an economical means of building that was popular with the growing middle and working classes. It has rarity in the Kiama area. The Weston family owned the land since 1874 along with the neighbouring site which hosted offices of the Kiama Independent, a local newspaper that operated for several decades. The family have significance in the local community for their role in commercial expansion and the development of local media. Members of the Weston family owned and occupied the dwelling from the 1930's.*

Submissions

No submissions were received relating to this site.

Staff Recommendation

Council staff support the recommendation made by GML Heritage to adopt 51 Shoalhaven Street, Kiama as a new heritage item in Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

6. 23 Barney Street, Kiama – Lot 1, DP 194007

GML Heritage recommended the individual listing of 23 Barney Street, Kiama as a proposed new heritage items to be listed under Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

GML heritage described as *'Basman'* and a *highly intact example of an Interwar California Bungalow*.



The property met 2 of 7 assessment criteria; aesthetic significance and representativeness. Refer to the enclosed inventory sheet for the complete heritage assessment.

In summary:

> *The house has undergone little modification to its overall form since its construction in 1929–1930 and has aesthetic significance as a good example of an intact Interwar California Bungalow. Characteristics include; its low-pitched gable roof clad in corrugated iron with a street-facing gable end, overhanging eaves and exposed rafters to the street. The house fronts Barney Street and is characterised by a wide, low verandah with roughcast-rendered tapered piers and face-brick balustrades. This verandah is enclosed with timber lattice to one side and covers a centrally located door, either side of which are original timber-framed triple casement windows with coloured glass accents.*

Submissions

No submissions were received relating to this site.

Council Recommendation

Council staff support the recommendation made by GML Heritage to adopt 23 Barney Street, Kiama as a new heritage item in Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

7. 87 Shoalhaven Street, Kiama – Lot 7 DP 258846

GML Heritage proposed the individual heritage listing of two properties described as being examples of an Inter war P&O Functionalist Style.

i. 87 Shoalhaven Street, and

ii. 70 Collins Street (part g below)

GML Heritage proposed the individual heritage listing of 87 Shoalhaven Street in Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.



The property met 4 of 7 assessment criteria; historical association significance, aesthetic significance, rarity and representativeness. Refer to the enclosed inventory sheet for the complete heritage assessment.

In summary:

> *An excellent example of a modest postwar dwelling built in the P&O Functionalist style. The house features several characteristics of P&O Functionalist design*

elements, such as asymmetrical massing, rounded corners, curved glass window, curved balcony, cantilevered curved awning, bold panels of glazing and the use of polychromatic bricks. Originally constructed for a wealthy local professional, the house maintains grander proportions than the surrounding weatherboard cottages and is somewhat rare in its masonry construction. The P&O Functionalist style is locally rare in Kiama, with only few examples extant in the area. The house was constructed for John Emery King, a successful local dental surgeon. In 1980, the house was purchased and occupied by Brian Anthony Weir, a prominent member of the local community. Weir represented Australia in rugby and joint Shellharbour City Council in 1973 serving as town clerk from 1985, and later as the general manager of Shellharbour City Council until 2010.

Submissions

One (1) submission was received from the property owners (B & L Weir) opposing the listing, for reasons including:

- Development potential for a dual occupancy which is restricted without the approved demolition of the existing dwelling.
- Large lot over 1000m^2.
- Sterilising a large valuable residential block thus inflicting a substantial economic penalty.
- The report describes the property as single storey which is incorrect.
- The house was constructed between WWII and the Korean War – 1947.
- It has a few minor elements of P&O architecture but not the major components i.e flat roof, pillars, glass bricks, white rendered external walls, featured glass windows etc. The house has a small port-hole window and a curved roof at the front porch and along the verandah, as well as a small curve in one part of the front wall. These design characteristics do not warrant a P&O label and thus a heritage listing.
- The report to Council with respect to our property is contains numerous inaccuracies and thus lacks credibility in dealing with such an important subject, and which has such major consequences for us, the owners.

Staff Recommendation

- *Comparison of similar building styles*

A review of the existing heritage items within the Kiama Town Centre area indicates that there are no other listed examples of a P&O Functionalist style dwelling, making the desire to protect this property greater. The dwelling is described as a great example of its type.

The P&O style hailed from Germany as a version of modernism. In houses and apartments, it was characterised by a streamlined facade of curved walls, glass bricks, flat rooflines (sealed with bitumen) and often porthole-shaped, steel-framed windows.

While it is true that 87 Shoalhaven Street does not include all elements of a true P&O Functionalist style dwelling, it represents a rare architectural style within Kiama, this property warrants listing. 87 Shoalhaven Street is a better representation of he a P&O Functionalist style dwelling than 70 Collins Street (see below).

- *Heritage Significance*

The dwelling not only has aesthetic significance but also local historical significance to Kiama's history. As outlined above, the house was constructed for John Emery King, a successful local dental surgeon and in 1980, the house was purchased and occupied by Brian Anthony Weir, a prominent member of the local community. Weir represented Australia in rugby and joint Shellharbour City Council in 1973 serving as town clerk from 1985, and later as the general manager of Shellharbour City Council until 2010

- *Development potential*

Unlike the next example, the site is residentially zoned and therefore its development potential is limited to future residential development, namely dual occupancy development. Given the site's R2 Low Density Residential zoning a maximum of two (2) dwellings are permissible on the site.

The central positioning of the existing P&O Functionalist style dwelling makes it difficult for an additional dwelling to be constructed on site without the existing dwelling be demolished.

The site falls within the proposed Smiths Farm HCA (see below) and future development of the site would be required to comply with the relevant controls of the Smiths Farm HCA (if adopted).

- *Staff recommendation*

As the building is a good representation of a P&O Functionalist style dwelling, a rare architectural typology in Kiama, Council staff support the recommendation made by GML Heritage to adopt 87 Shoalhaven Street, Kiama as a new heritage item in Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

    - *Alternative recommendations*

Alternatively, if Council resolve not to list 87 Shoalhaven Street, Kiama as a new heritage item they should include it as a contributory item within the Smiths Farm HCA (see below).

8. 70 Collins Street, Kiama – Lot 1 DP 745570

GML Heritage proposed the individual heritage listing of 70 Collins Street in Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011. The site is also captured within the Smiths Farm HCA area and is classified as a contributory item.

GML heritage describe the property as a *single storey post-war dwelling built in the P&O Functionalist style.*



The property met 3 of 7 assessment criteria; aesthetic significance, rarity and representativeness. Refer to the enclosed inventory sheet for the complete heritage assessment.

In summary:

> *An excellent example of a modest postwar dwelling built in the P&O Functionalist style. The house features several characteristic P&O Functionalist design elements, such as its asymmetrical massing, rounded corners, curved glass window, curved verandah with cantilevered hood, bold panels of glazing and use of polychromatic bricks. The house utilises these elements effectively in a high-quality design, integrating more domestic features such as the hipped Marseille tile roof, integrated garage and the simple tiered garden to better reflect its suburban setting. The house is highly intact and retains much of its original fabric, including timber windows and hardware, picture rails, verandah balustrading and pebblecrete finish. The house has undergone little modification since its construction, with no changes to its overall exterior form.*

Submissions

Six submissions were received opposing the proposed heritage listing. The submissions made by the property owners included an independent heritage assessment report prepared by Weir Phillip Heritage and Planning along with a Feasibility assessment prepared by Allen Price and Scarratts Pty Ltd.

In summary, the submissions opposed the heritage listing for the following reasons:

- *Better example at 87 Shoalhaven Street* – This dwelling is a better example of a postwar dwelling which is also proposed for heritage listing.
- *B2 zoning* – The site is zoned B2 Local Centre and therefore has development potential which can contribute to the Kiama Town Centre. The site is 1000sqm in size and therefore development potential is limited without the approval to demolish the existing dwelling.

- *Lack of similarity* - The dwelling partially features one or two characteristics of the P&O Style i.e. curved glass. Features such as timber-framed windows, polychromatic face brick and a hipped Marseilles tile roof are fundamentally not characteristic of the P&O Style; they relate more to the ordinary brick bungalows that were constructed throughout Kiama and New South Wales in the early-to-mid-twentieth century.
- The *Feasibility Assessment* prepared by Allen Price & Skarratts concludes that without the approved demolition of the existing dwelling it is not feasible to develop the site.
- The *Heritage Assessment report* prepared Weir Phillip Heritage concludes that;
    - The only elements that are similar to the characteristics of the Style are the curved glass window, wall and verandah edge.
    - The roof above is pitched and does not follow the same curved profile as the wall below it, as is typical of the P&O Style. Pre-War P&O style houses have a parapet, curved, where appropriate to attempt to hide the pitched roof. Post-War the parapet was dispensed with after Court cases approved flat roofs on dwellings.
    - An asymmetrical massing is not exclusive to this style, indeed the form of massing, known as a “triple front” became ubiquitous in Post-War Australian house design.
    - The P&O Style was of rendered brick construction and painted white. Use of polychromatic bricks is not a characteristic finish.
    - The interior of the building has a level of intactness as an ordinary dwelling of its time. It has no internal characteristics to distinguish it as being of P&O Functionalist style.

<u>Staff Recommendation</u>

- *Comparison of similar building styles*

As outlined above, 87 Shoalhaven Street is better example of a P&O Functionalist style dwelling.

A comparison of the recommendations provided by GML heritage and those by Brian Phillips Heritage, demonstrates that the dwelling features more characteristics of a brick bungalow and it is questionable whether the dwelling is truly reflective of P&O style.

- *Heritage Significance*

The heritage significance for 70 Collins Street is restricted to its built form. Again, as outlined above, 87 Shoalhaven Street is better example of a P&O Functionalist style dwelling.

- *Development potential*

A large number of submissions were received opposing the heritage listing of the property. The site has an area of 1000m² and is zoned B2 Local Centre. Therefore, the site has the potential to provide commercial floor space within the town centre. The Feasibility report demonstrates that any future use permitted in the B2 zone would rely on the property being demolished or significantly altered. There is no side access to provide development to the rear. Unlike 87 Shoalhaven Street, the property is in a business zone and has far less characteristics of the P&O Functionalist.

The site was rezoned from residential to business in 2011. The maximum permitted building height is 8.5m with a maximum permitted FSR of 0.45:1. Given the topography and the permitted building heights and floor space ratio redevelopment of the site would not impact on the amenity of the adjoining property at 72 Collins Street (recommended for heritage listing) and the scale of development would be mitigated.

- *Staff recommendation*

Council staff have reviewed the site and based on the recommended listing of a greater example of this style at 87 Shoalhaven Street and the B2 zoning of the site, it is recommended that the site is **not** listed as a new heritage item.

The site falls within the Smiths Farm HCA and it is recommended that it be listed as a contributory item within the HCA. Therefore, any future development would be required to comply with Chapter 4 of Kiama DCP 2020 along with Topic 12.7 Kiama Town Centre DCP.

- *Alternative recommendations*

Alternatively, could Council resolve to list the site as a heritage item within Schedule 5 of the Kiama LEP 2011 as per the recommendation of GML Heritage.

9. 66 and 68 Terralong Street, Kiama - Lot 1 and Lot 2, DP 508891

GML Heritage recommended the individual listing of 66 and 68 Terralong Street, KIAMA as proposed new heritage items to be listed under Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

GML heritage describe the property as a *single storey, semi-detached commercial post-war dwelling*.

Number 66 and 68 Terralong Street Kiama are adjacent properties that were subdivided. The sites are zoned B2 Local Centre.



Two submissions were received from the property owners of each building opposing the proposed individual heritage listing of 66 and 68 Terralong Street.

The property met 4 of 7 assessment criteria; historical significance, historical association significance, aesthetic significance and representativeness. Refer to the enclosed inventory sheet for the complete heritage assessment.

In summary:

> *The former Mosckos Café was established in the 1920's during a period of Interwar expansion in Kiama when tourist facilities were expanded in the Kiama Town Centre. The café was created by Constantinos 'Con' Mosckos a Greek émigré who arrive in Australia in 1913 and move to Kiama in 1919 and operate the café until he passed in 1948. Con incorporated traditional Australian fare into the menu and was renowned for his ice cream. The café represents a trend of immigrant cafes operating in the Interwar period. It is likely that the parapet dates from the 1920's. Due to the commercial nature of the site, the ground floor of the properties have been heavily altered over time, with both the exterior and interior fabric and layout modified over time making it no longer an excellent example of its type. However, the parapet is largely intact, retaining its original form and fabric, with much of its decorative moulding in place. It is a good example of an Interwar commercial parapet that retains the scale of the Terralong Street shop fronts and is representative of immigration.*

Submissions

Two submissions were received from both property owners opposing the proposed heritage listing of both 66 and 68 Terralong Street as a whole, and rather recommending the heritage listing of **only** the front façade. Reasons included:

- The interior and exterior of the property has been highly modified including replacement of aluminium frontage and glass windows.
- The interior has been highly modified with no resemblance of the original layout of the Mosckos café.

- Heritage listing the whole property would seriously affect the development potential.
- The site is zone Business zone and adjoins a heritage listed property and therefore would need to be sympathetic to this property.
- Only the front façade has historical significance and therefore only the façade should be listed as heritage.

Council Recommendation

- *Comparison of similar building styles*

The site falls within the proposed Kiama Town Centre HCA and adjoins an already existing heritage item at 58-64 Terralong Street (former Devonshire House). There are no other existing or proposed heritage listed buildings of a similar architectural style.

- *Heritage Significance*

The inventory sheet prepared by GML heritage describes the façade as being the most important part of the historical significance of this property. The inventory sheet states that the building has been heavily altered, in particular the ground floor area has undergone heavy modifications to accommodate change of use. Therefore, the internal of the site no longer shows any connection to the Mosckos café. Little remains from the original use of the dwelling apart from the parapet which has a high degree of integrity and intactness.

- *Development potential*

The adjoins an existing heritage item at 58-64 Terralong Street (former Devonshire House). Clause 5.10 – Heritage Conservation of the Kiama LEP 2011 applies to land within the vicinity of a heritage item. As such, this site is already subject to heritage consideration.

Additionally, the site falls within the proposed Kiama Town Centre HCA and any future development at the site must comply with Chapter 4 of Kiama DCP 2020 and be sympathetic to the adjoining development item.

Under the Kiama LEP 2011 the maximum building height already permitted on the site is 11m (3 storeys) and therefore the site is able to be developed to a height of 3 storeys in total. Pursuant to the draft Topic 12.7 Kiama Town Centre of Kiama DCP 2020, the third storey will be required to be setback minimum of 3m which would mean that any additional development would be recessed back and would not impact on the existing façade.

The sites are zone B2 Local Centre. Number 66 is 177m² in size with an approximate width of 5m. Number 68 is 480.6m² with an approximate width of 10m. Given these widths, neither site has development potential in their own rights, as they would be unable to provide vehicular access for future commercial or residential units.

There is an option to consolidate both properties, noting that they are currently under separate ownership. However, even with such as consolidation future development of the site is already problematic given the overall width. A review of the relevant

Deposited Plans has revealed that these sites are not benefited by any 'rear' access, via adjoining properties. 68 Terralong Street is burdened by a right-of-carriageway which has an approximate width of three (3) metres. Current standards require a minimum five (5) metre vehicular access for future commercial and/or residential units.

- *Staff recommendation*

Council staff have reviewed the site and given the above and support the recommendation made by GML Heritage to adopt 66-68 Terralong Street, Kiama as a new heritage item in Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

Council staff further recommend that the draft Inventory Sheet be updated to clearly outline that the façade is the significant element of the building which needs to be retained.

- *Alternative recommendation*

Alternatively, could Council resolve to list the site as a heritage item within Schedule 5 of the Kiama LEP 2011 as per the recommendation of GML Heritage but only map the front facade.

Another option could also include not listing the site as a heritage item but including it as contributory item within the Town Centre HCA. As discussed below, it is recommended that the exhibited DCP be updated to outline that contributory buildings may be demolished but that the facades must be retained.

10. 72 Collins Street, Kiama – Lot 1, DP 781177

GML Heritage recommended the individual listing of 72 Collins Street, KIAMA as a proposed new heritage items to be listed under Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

GML heritage described the dwelling as '*Rothbury'* and a '*significant late-Victorian dwelling'* built in 1898-1899. The site is Residentially zoned.



The property met 3 of 7 assessment criteria; historical significance, historical association significance and representativeness. Refer to the enclosed inventory sheet for the complete heritage assessment.

In summary:

> *Rothbury was built between 1898 and 1899 on a section of land owned by the Hindmarsh family, a prominent family which Hindmarsh Park is named after. The house was the residence of members of the Hindmarsh family until 1938. It is an example of the large, permanent masonry houses which were constructed in the late-nineteenth century by established families in the Kiama area. This dwelling is contrast of the common weatherboard accommodation. William Hindmarsh helped establish Kiama's agricultural and forestry industries in addition to his role as traveling magistrate. The family established many early businesses and had great influence on the development of the Kiama area. Therefore, Rothbury has historical significance at a local level as a result. It is a good example of a modest late-Victorian dwelling. Key aspects of the dwelling's design are untouched, including the Italianate-style chimneys and windows, and its asymmetrical massing. Modifications have reinstated some elements, such as the front bullnose verandah and corrugated iron roofing, reflecting the buildings original scheme. It is a modest, simplified masonry building commonly constructed in Kiama in late-nineteenth century.*
>
> *The dwelling has undergone several phases of development since construction, original elements of the building are only partially intact. The front verandah is not original, replacing a previously modified verandah. Space between the front and rear wings has been infilled on the north elevation to match the simple Italianate detailing. The rear deck and wraparound verandah are non-original. A portion of the side verandah of the front wing has been enclosed, with all its fabric replaced in the twentieth century. Roof cladding is also modified, with corrugated iron partially replaced by concrete tiles. Remaining original fabric includes the timber sash windows to the west and south elevation, including the rendered Italianate sills, original areas of the north elevation, front door fanlight, decorative transom and rendered chimneys.*

Submissions

Two (2) submissions were received opposing the proposed heritage listing including a submission from the property owner.

Reasons for opposing the listing included:

- Incorrect historical significance description and connection of William Hindmarsh to the property.
- The dwelling has undergone significant modifications which have obscured its original form and modern fabric detracts from the overall design of the dwelling.
- There is no evidence that the front bullnose verandah was a feature of the representative of the buildings original scheme. The 1950's photo shows no bullnose.



Marked in blue is the bullnose photographed in 1950

Staff Recommendation

- *Comparison of similar building styles*

72 Collins Street is a late-Victorian dwelling, built in 1898–1899 for members of the prominent Hindmarsh family. Unlike the existing heritage listed late-Victorian dwellings within the Kiama town centre, 72 Collins Street is a masonry building, demonstrating the growing wealth and influence of prominent families in Kiama in the late-nineteenth century.

- *Heritage Significance*

Although the historical significance statement may have some discrepancies, the property was constructed by the Hindmarsh Family of which various family members such as the sisters, resided in the house. Therefore, the cultural significance at a local level is evident. It appears from the 1950 image that the bullnose was part of the original dwelling. Although modified, there are many characteristics that reflect the masonry late Victorian dwelling.

- *Development potential*

The property is zoned residential unlike the adjoining site (No. 70 Collins Street) which is zoned B2. Given the topography and the existing height and FSR controls, any potential development to the adjoining site (No.70) would not impact on the amenity of this dwelling or on its heritage. Adjoining development would also be required to comply with Chapter 4 – Cultural and historical significance of the Kiama DCP 2020 and the Kiama Town Centre HCA area.

During the Heritage Drop-in Sessions, the owner of the property indicated that, while the property was currently being used for residential purposes, the concept of using the property as an art gallery in the future was a possibility. Given the site's R2 Low Density Residential zoning, an art gallery would be prohibited on the site. If the site were to be listed as a heritage item, the heritage incentives, contained in clause 5.10 of the Kiama LEP 2011, would facilitate alternative uses such as an art gallery.

The site also falls within the Smiths Farm HCA with contributory classification. Following the amendment to contributory classification in the Smiths Farm HCA, demolition of the whole dwelling may occur.

- *Staff recommendation*

Council staff have reviewed the site and given the above and support the recommendation made by GML Heritage to adopt 72 Collins Street, Kiama as a new heritage item in Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

This is predominantly due to its association with the prominent Hindmarsh family and being representative building style which demonstrates the growing wealth and influence of prominent families in Kiama in the late-nineteenth century.

- *Alternative recommendation*

Alternatively, could Council resolve not to list the site as a heritage item within Schedule 5 of the Kiama LEP 2011 but retain as a contributory item within the Smiths Farm HCA.

11. 1 Bong Bong Street, Kiama – Lot 1, DP 1115376

GML Heritage recommended the individual listing of 1 Bong Bong Street, Kiama as a proposed new heritage items to be listed under Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

GML heritage described the dwelling described as an example of a *Victorian Weatherboard Cottage.*

The site is zoned B2 Local Centre.



The property met 3 of 7 assessment criteria; historical significance, aesthetic significance and representativeness. Refer to the enclosed inventory sheet for the complete heritage assessment.

In summary:

> *The dwelling is significant as it demonstrates the type of housing which was erected in response to the growth of Kiama during the boom of the 1880's. The property is a modest Victorian workers cottage built between 1884 and 1888.*

Key characteristics of the design include; modest scale, symmetry, use of weatherboard, raised stone base, front verandah and gable roof. Since construction, the cottage has undergone several modifications and recent renovations which do not obscure key style characteristics. It is a good example of a Victorian workers cottage, demonstrating key characteristics of the style however some losses have occurred, like its chimneys and original front windows. The property retains a moderate degree of integrity despite having undergone several phases of modification. Overall, the cottage has a moderate degree of intactness, with replacement fabric being sympathetic to cottage's original design.

Submissions

One (1) submission was received from the property owners during exhibition opposing the proposed listing of the property. Reasons included:

- The dwelling is a highly modified weatherboard cottage which has had the verandah closed in and the chimney removed.
- The dwelling was built between 1876 to 1901.
- The property is zoned B2 Local Centre.
- The proposed heritage listing places restrictions on the site and impedes possible modifications and development potential.

Council Recommendation

- *Comparison of similar building styles*

A comparative analysis of other examples of Victorian weatherboard cottages that are existing heritage items indicates that there are better examples of this dwelling type that are heritage listed. These examples are situated along Collins Lane, Terralong Street and Shoalhaven Street. Collins Lane provides a better representation of no modifications and have 360 degree views. Regarding these sites the majority are zoned RE1 Public Recreation and therefore have limited development potential.

Although there are more and better examples of Victorian cottages these are clustered within the same area. Therefore 1 Bong Bong Street demonstrates the extent to which this architectural style was ustilised within the broader area.

- *Heritage Significance*

No. 1 Bong Bong Street, built between 1884 and 1888, is a modest worker's cottage built during a period of significant growth in Kiama. Kiama's agricultural and blue-metal industries experienced a boom following the completion of Robertson Basin in 1876, which greatly expanded the town's shipping capacity. As new workers flocked to Kiama in search of work in the 1880s, new inexpensive accommodation like weatherboard cottages was required to meet the growing demand for housing. Allotments of land nearby the town centre were subdivided in response, allowing simple weatherboard cottages to be built. No. 1 Bong Bong Street is an example of this phenomenon.

As outlined above, this is a good example of a Victorian weatherboard cottage located outside of the town centre.

- *Development potential*

During the exhibition period, the owners of the site contacted Council staff. During these conversations the owners indicated a desire to construct a minimum of three (3) residential dwellings on the site. These conversations indicated that these units would either be in the form of a *residential flat building* or *multi-dwelling housing.* Given the site's B2 Local Centre zoning the only form of residential development which is permissible is *shop-top housing*. Given the relatively small size of the site, being only 244.4m² with a width of 11.58m, *shop-top housing* development potential on the site is limited.

The floor space ratio controls applying to the site would limit future development to a total gross floor area of approximately 360sqm. As outlined previously, current standards require a minimum five (5) metre vehicular access for future commercial and/or residential units This would leave approximately six (6) metres for commercial development, not to mention the requirement for at least six (6) onsite carparking spaces for the three (3) desired residential dwellings. Therefore, there is limited development potential on the site.

- *Staff recommendation*

Council staff have reviewed the site and given the above and support the recommendation made by GML Heritage to adopt 1 Bong Bong Street, Kiama as a new heritage item in Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

  - *Alternative recommendation*

Alternatively, could Council resolve not to list the site as a heritage item within Schedule 5 of the Kiama LEP 2011. It is important to note that 1 Bong Bong Street is not proposed to be within any of the proposed HCA and therefore will not be afforded any heritage protection if Council resolve not to list as an individual item.

12. 19 Barney Street, Kiama – Lot 1, DP 1014606

GML Heritage recommended the individual listing of 19 Barney Street, Kiama as a proposed new heritage item to be listed under Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

GML Heritage described as *'good intact example'* of an *Interwar weatherboard cottage* in the Kiama area.

The property met 2 of 7 assessment criteria; aesthetic significance and representativeness. Refer to the enclosed inventory sheet for the complete heritage assessment.



In summary:

> *No. 19 Barney Street has cultural significance for aesthetic and representative values at a local level. It is significant as a good, intact example of an Interwar weatherboard cottage in the Kiama area. Built in 1922 and moved to the site of 19 Barney Street in the 1960s, 19 Barney Street has a good degree of integrity despite having been moved, retaining a large amount of its original fabric. The cottage displays key characteristics of Interwar style and includes additional detailing which adds to the overall quality of the design, showing the high level of craftsmanship that went into its construction. The cottage is an aesthetically pleasing example of an Interwar weatherboard cottage design and is a fine representation of the type in the Kiama region.*

Submissions

One (1) submission was received from the property owner opposing the heritage listing for the following reasons;

- On the eastern side of the rail line around the corner in Manning Street and in the same area as 19 Barney, there are 3 houses (numbers 95, 97 & 99). Although on different street frontages they are in the same vicinity as 19 Barney, which has a common boundary with 99 Manning. These houses are of a look and period that are also worthy of heritage listing if we use the house on 19 Barney as a guide. If these were also included in the HCA and treated similarly to 19 Barney, we would be more comfortable with the proposal.
- If they are to be excluded from the HCA and heritage listing, it would be equitable for 19 Barney to be excluded as well.
- Our greatest concern is that if the current heritage proposals proceed and NSW Rail sell the land between us and the railway to developers (as well as potentially the 3 properties in Manning Street) 19 Barney will be surrounded by a multi storey modern apartment complex. This will be detrimental to the value of 19 Barney both as a heritage building as well as financially to us.

Staff Recommendation

- *Comparison of similar building styles*

The dwelling is an aesthetically pleasing example of an Interwar weatherboard cottage design with elements including; low pitched roof, asymmetry, street-facing gable, and overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. It has a good degree of intactness.

There is only one (1) other Interwar cottage currently listed as a heritage item within Schedule 5 of the Kiama LEP 2011. This level of rarity within the Kiama Town Centre warrants its listing.

- *Heritage Significance*

The site is recommended for heritage listing because of its architectural style. It is interesting to note that the site and dwelling was originally owned by George Tory, the well-known Kiama publican and constructor of Torys Hotel, and his family. However, given the significant amount of works (i.e. relocating the house from Manning Street to Barney Street) the dwelling no longer holds any associative significance.

- *Development potential*

The site on its own has limited development potential due to the small size and narrowness of the block. The site is zoned R3 Medium Density Residential. Despite this zoning, the Kiama Development Control Plan (DCP) 2020 prescribes that a site must have a minimum frontage width of 25m in order to facilitate medium residential development.

The block is too narrow to provide rear access, therefore on its own a medium density development would not be able to occur, and potentially neither a dual occupancy.

It is also noted that site is immediately adjacent, albeit separated by Barney Street, to 105 Manning Street. 105 Manning Street is listed as a heritage item and therefore the provisions of clause 5.10 – Heritage Conservation of the Kiama LEP 2011 would apply to any future development on 19 Barney Street.

- *Staff recommendation*

Council staff have reviewed the site and given the above and support the recommendation made by GML Heritage to adopt 19 Barney Street, Kiama as a new heritage item in Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

As suggested in the received submission, regarding this site, Council staff recommend expand the proposed Smiths Farm HCA to incorporate properties on the southern side of Barney street, including 105 Manning Street. This will ensure that future development along this section of Barney Street does not detrimentally effect 19 Barney Street.

    - *Alternative recommendation*

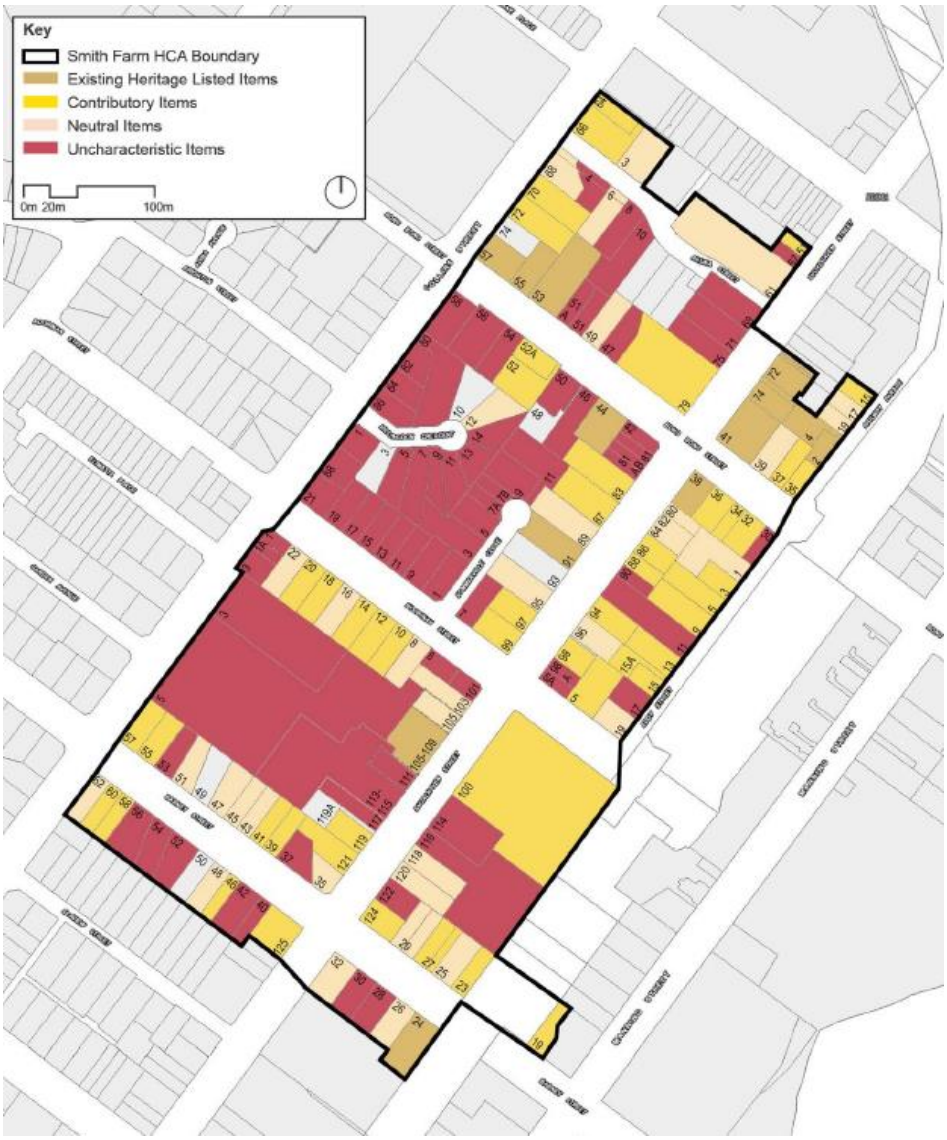
Alternatively, could Council resolve not to list the site as a heritage item within Schedule 5 of the Kiama LEP 2011, as per the recommendation of GML Heritage, but include as a contributory item within the Smiths Farm HCA.

Proposed Heritage Conservation Areas (HCAs)

GML Heritage recommended creating two (2) new HCAs and expand the existing Pheasant Point HCA. An analysis and recommendation for the proposed new and expanded HCAs is provided below.

1. Proposed Smiths Farm Heritage Conservation Area

The following map outlines the boundary lines of the proposed new Smiths Farm HCA.



Sites along Eddy Street and the northern end of Shoalhaven Street are predominately classified as contributory items or existing heritage items. The remainder is largely

classified uncharacteristic. Some contributory sites are adjacent to uncharacteristic and neutral sites.

Submissions

Six submissions were received, in summary concerns included:

- The boundary lines that form Smith Farm HCA are inconsistent with the original Smiths Farm boundary lines
- Relevance of Smiths farm to dictate the area and properties that would be affected by a heritage conservation area.
- Frustration raised over sites that formed part of the Smiths Farm boundary lines that were missed as part of the HCA study
- Perceived disadvantage for those whose property has been listed as contributory for their design style and elements meaning that:
    - restrictions/limitations are placed on the property
    - impacts on development potential
    - value of property
    - these properties are adjacent to neutral and uncharacteristic dwellings that may be developed in the future.
- Sites withing the HCA are zoned either R2 or R3 with 8.5m maximum building heights, which generally permits dual occupancy or medium-density development.
- A large number of nearby sites have already developed their properties and therefore were not impacted on by the HCA, however people now are being disadvantaged.
- Issue of incorrect descriptions of properties and building materials that may have resulted in incorrect building classifications (e.g 57 Barney Street, Kiama)

Council Recommendation and Amendments

Historically the boundaries to the “Smiths Farm” was bounded by Terralong, Manning, Farmer and Collins Street. The Smiths Farm HCA primarily demonstrates the historic evolution of residential development in the vicinity of the town centre. Given this, GML Heritage have recommended that only a portion of the “Smiths Farm” be included within the HCA. This is particularly the case for areas containing modern commercial development, along Manning and Terralong Street. In the north the HCA boundary as been expanded to 66 Collins Street, given its importance in the streetscape. The inclusion of other commercially zoned properties on the northern side of Akuna Street is questionable. Council staff recommend removing the properties on the northern side of Akuna Street, with the exception of 66 Collins Street, from the Smiths Farm HCA.

As outlined above, the southern boundary, as recommended by GML Heritage, is also questionable. 105 Manning Street is currently listed as a heritage item and is

immediately opposite 19 Barney Street, which is the only property on the eastern side of the South Coast Rail Line recommended for inclusion in the HCA. Properties along Seaview Street have been considered. Council staff recommend including 105 Manning Street, and all the properties between Barney, Shoalhaven, Seaview and Belvedere Street in the Smiths Farm HCA.

Within the draft Chapter 4 of the Kiama DCP, GML Heritage recommended including a control which prohibit the demolition of contributory buildings within all HCA. The draft Chapter 4 restricts the demolition of nneutral buildings unless they are unable to be improved without loss of original fabric. These are considered to be overly onerous controls given the residential nature of the HCA. Council staff have separated the demolition controls to enable contributory buildings in the Smiths Farm HCA to be demolished where it can be demonstrated that improvements are unable to be achieved without the loss of original fabric. Neutral buildings may be demolished within the Smiths Farm HCA.

2. Proposed Kiama Town Centre Heritage Conservation Area

The following map outlines the boundary lines of the proposed Kiama Town HCA.



The Kiama Town Centre HCA represents the historical town centre of Kiama and includes many State and Local heritage items.

Submissions

No submissions were received in regards to the Kiama Town Centre HCA.

Council Recommendation and Amendments

As outlined above, GML Heritage recommended including a control which prohibit the demolition of contributory buildings within all HCA. Council staff have separated the demolition controls to enable contributory buildings in the Kiama Town Centre HCA to be demolished but only where the contributory façade can be retained. Neutral buildings may be demolished within the Kiama Town Centre HCA.

3. Proposed expansion of Pheasant Point Heritage Conservation Area

The following map outlines the boundary lines of the proposed expanded boundary lines to the already existing Pheasant Point HCA.



Currently, the Pheasant Point HCA does not include properties on the western side of Gipps Street, or 39, 41 and 43 Pheasant Point Drive or 8 Gard Lane.

It is noted that while these properties are currently not included in the Pheasant Point HCA they are considered to be in the vicinity of the HCA and therefore the provisions of the clause 5.10 – Heritage Conservation of the Kiama LEP 2011 apply to future development on these sites.

Submissions

15 Submission were received opposing the expansion of the existing Pheasant Point HCA boundary lines. Concerns raised included:

- The newly proposed items are of a different typology and heavily modified. One group is Victorian and the other Federation.
- The Statement of significance has now changed and does not provide the same level of protection.

- Leave the Statement of Significance as prepared by the NSW National Trust for the PPHCA unchanged.
- Most proposed items are neutral or uncharacteristic. Number 21 & 17 are adjacent to an existing heritage item and Number 43 is highly modified.

Council Recommendation and Amendments

Given the strong opposition of the proposed expansion of the Pheasant Point HCA, Council staff do not recommend expanding this HCA.

K**iama DCP 2020 – Adopt Draft Chapter 4 – Heritage and Cultural Conservation**

Following a review of the recommendations from GML Heritage and community submissions, amendments have been made to Chapter 4. Specifically, these amendments are limited to ensuring the controls are different for each HCA (as outlined above).

Additionally, greater details have been included to provide examples of when a *heritage impact assessment is* required to be provided. For example, large Rural lots and lots that have significant separation from neighboring properties and do not impact on the site lines of heritage items nearby (with significant separation) are not required to provide a heritage impact assessment.

Conclusion

Kiama Council is committed to creating great places to live, work and enjoy in our Municipality. Council's Strategic Planning and Plan Making processes provide both the most effective opportunities to engage with the community and create these places.

This report addresses the relevant/appropriate recommendations, made by GML Heritage to amend both the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011* and the Kiama Development Control Plan 2020.

If endorsed, Council staff will submit the nomination to the NSW Heritage Council to list the following sites as State heritage items:

- 30 Terralong Street, Kiama – Kiama Police Residence
- 32 Terralong Street, Kiama – Kiama Police Station
- 34 Terralong Street, Kiama – Kiama Court House
- Corner of Eddy & Noorinan Street, Kiama – Kiama Rail turntable

If adopted, Council staff will prepare a Planning Proposal to amend Schedule 5 of the Kiama LEP 2011 as follows:

- Amend Item 164 to incorporate the Blowhole Tennis Court,
- Amend Item 117 to incorporate Saints Peter and Paul Catholic
- List the following the sites as local heritage items:
    - 24 Manning – Lot 21 DP 1186998

  - 5 Noorinan - Lot 12 DP 1166458
  - 51 Shoalhaven Street – Part Lot 200 DP 1017091
  - 23 Barney Street – Lot 1 DP 194007
  - 87 Shoalhaven Street – Lot 7 DP 258846
  - 66 & 68 Terralong Street – Lots 1 & 2 DP 508891
  - 72 Collins Street – Lot 1 DP 781177
  - 1 Bong Bong Street – Lot 1 DP 1115376
  - 19 Barney Street – Lot 1 DP 1014606
- List the following the areas as local Heritage Conservation Areas:
  - Area generally between Akuna Street, Shoalhaven Street, Barney Street, Seaview Street, Belvedere Street and Collins Street as the Smiths Farm Heritage Conservation Area
  - Manning Street, from Bong Bong Street to Terralong Street, and Terralong Street, from its eastern extent to Collins Street, as the Kiama Town Centre Heritage Conservation Area

Schedule 5 of the Kiama LEP outlines that dry stone walls in the following suburbs are heritage items:

- Dunmore
- Foxground
- Jamberoo
- Kiama
- Kiama Downs

In 2008, Council and the community embarked on a program to review the historical dry stone walls in the Municipality. Dry stone walls have been constructed in the Kiama region from as early as the 1830s and 1840s. They form an important part of its cultural history, standing as isolated remnants that depict the area's settlement patterns and provide a romantic touch of ruins to the landscape. Unfortunately, the program was not completed to fruition and while the known walls have been mapped these maps have not been incorporated into the Kiama LEP 2011. As a Planning Proposal is required to be prepared to enact the recommendations above this is an opportune time to incorporate the known historical dry stone walls into the Kiama LEP 2011.

This Planning Proposal will be submitted to the NSW Department of Planning & Environment for a Gateway Determination. Consultation with relevant State agencies and the community will occur in accordance with the Gateway Determination and the Kiama CPP 2019. A future report will be prepared for Council to formally make these changes to the Kiama LEP 2011.

If adopted, the amendments made to Chapter 4 of the DCP 2020 will take effect once published on Council's website.

KIAMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
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Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review - Engagement Summary



RESPECT INNOVATION INTEGRITY TEAMWORK EXCELLENCE

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Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review – Engagement Summary

1.0 Background

A key strength of Kiama's town centre lies in the numerous historic buildings located within the centre. Protecting these buildings and ensuring their long-term survival needs to be championed by a range of stakeholders including State and Local Government, private landowners, tenants and building users, as well as the wider community.

Within Council's adopted Strategic Planning Works Program and the Local Strategic Planning Statement (adopted in 2020), Council has committed to identify and safeguard areas & items of heritage significance.

Accordingly, KMC committed to a review of Schedule 5 – Environmental Heritage of the Kiama LEP to:

a) Establish a heritage conservation area along Manning Street,

b) review the exiting heritage listings, and

c) consider the inclusion of additional heritage items in the LEP

GML Heritage was appointed to undertake the detailed assessment of existing and additional heritage items and heritage conservation areas within the Kiama Town Centre. Draft Chapter 4 – Heritage and Cultural Conservation of the Kiama DCP 2020 was amended to include new heritage development controls.

GML heritage prepared a justification report, three heritage assessment reports, draft DCP Chapter 4, DCP summary report and draft inventory sheets for the proposed new heritage items. These documents were exhibited from 28 February 2022 to 28 March 2022 in accordance with the with the Kiama Community Participation Plan 2019.

At the Ordinary meeting help on 15 February 2022, Council endorsed to seek community feedback regarding the Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review.

Following the closure of the formal exhibition process, necessary amendments were required to be made prior to reporting the final Chapter 4 of the Kiama DCP back to Council, and a draft Planning Proposal to undertake necessary amendments to Schedule 5 of Kiama LEP 2011.

2.0 Purpose of Engagement

To ensure the community and industry have an understanding of the Kiama Heritage Review Program, including the draft Chapter 4of the DCP and the heritage assessment reports and relevant heritage recommendations, the purpose of this engagement was to:

1. Explain and inform the community and the industry on proposed new heritage items and heritage conservation areas to be included in Schedule 5 KLEP 2011 and the development controls contained in draft Chapter 4 – Heritage and Cultural Conservation of the KDCP 2020
2. Seek feedback from the community and the industry on the draft amendments to Schedule 5 of KLEP 2011 and Chapter 4 KDCP 2020.

In accordance with International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) spectrum of engagement and the Kiama CPP 2019, the stakeholders were 'informed' and 'consulted' with as the draft amendments were published on Council's website.

3.0 Engagement Objectives

The objectives of this engagement were to:

- Inform the community/industry on the proposed new heritage items and heritage conservation areas to be included in Schedule 5 KLEP 2011 and the draft Chapter 4 – Heritage and Cultural Conservation in KDCP 2020
- Promote the provision of feedback on the proposed amendments.
- Encourage registration for other Strategic Planning engagement platforms.

4.0 Key Stakeholders

4.1 Development Industry

- Inform Development Industry about the proposed new heritage items and heritage conservation areas to be included in Schedule 5 KLEP 2011 and the draft Chapter 4 – Heritage and Cultural Conservation in KDCP 2020, the path to implementation and the efficacy of the process to build trust
- Provide opportunity to capture personal opinions
- Establish confidence and trust in the process - that the community is being appropriately engaged
- Stimulate higher strategic thinking - avoid detailed discussion about outcomes
- Park issue that require further interrogation and let the community know that they will be dealt with

4.2 General Public

- Inform the general community about the proposed new heritage items and heritage conservation areas to be included in Schedule 5 KLEP 2011 and the draft Chapter 4 – Heritage and Cultural Conservation in KDCP 2020, the path to implementation and the efficacy of the process to build trust
- Provide opportunity to capture personal opinions
- Establish confidence and trust in the process - that the community is being appropriately engaged
- Stimulate higher strategic thinking - avoid detailed discussion about outcomes
- Park issue that require further interrogation and let the community know that they will be dealt with
- Discuss issues of particular relevance to general community as appropriate
- Involve general community in the formulation of the deliverables of the Strategic Works Program.

5.0 Engagement Methods

Engagement methods included:

- Printed Media (The Bugle)
- Social Media Platforms
- Drop-in sessions
- Council's Website
  - Engagement Page
  - 'Your Say' function

Kiama Heritage Review

28 February - 28 March 2022.



As part of the Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) 2020, Council committed to review existing heritage listed items in Schedule 5 of the Kiama Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2011.

Council also committed to consider the inclusion of additional heritage items in the LEP and heritage conservation areas.

Our heritage buildings provide distinctive and unique character and scale for our towns and villages.

Protecting existing heritage buildings and the heritage values of our towns and villages is a priority for our community.

Council appointed GML Heritage to conduct the Kiama Heritage Review.

GML Heritage were recently awarded best Historical Archaeology Heritage Report at the recent Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology (ASHA) Awards.

GML Heritage conducted the review in conjunction with the Kiama Historical Society to identify additional items.

No existing heritage items were proposed for removal.

Council organised two workshops in December 2021 with Council's Community Review Panel where a review of GML Heritage's documentation tok place.

Following this review, no changes were made to the documents.

The attached Preliminary Justification Report details the recommendations of the proposed additional heritage items and conservation areas.

Timeline

- GML Heritage appointed
- Community Workshops
  December 2021
- Community Review Panel
  December 2021
- Draft DCP prepared
  January 2021
- Draft Reported to Council
  15 February 2022, 12:00 AM
- Public Exhibition
  28 February - 28 March 2022
- Finalise DCP
  April 2022
- Report to Council for adoption
  April/May 2022

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Local Infrastructure Contribution Plans – Engagement Summary

Key changes

The key changes from the Kiama Heritage Review include;

- Proposed new heritage items
- Proposed heritage conservation areas
- Heritage Incentives
- Clarifying when Heritage Management Documents required

Exhibition of the draft Kiama Heritage Review and associated documents took place from **Monday 28 February to Monday 27 March**.

Related Information

- Existing Draft Inventory Sheets (PDF, 122MB)
- Proposed Draft Inventory Sheets (PDF, 56MB)
- Draft Chapter 4 - Heritage and Cultural Conservation - Kiama Development Control Plan 2020 (PDF, 2MB)
- Kiama Town Centre Preliminary Justification Report (PDF, 29MB)
- Kiama Town Centre Heritage Conservation Area Heritage Assessment (PDF, 5MB)
- Expanded Pheasant Point Heritage Conservation Area Heritage Assessment (PDF, 8MB)
- Smith Farm Heritage Conservation Areas Heritage Assessment (PDF, 14MB)

Drop in sessions

Council, in conjunction with the Kiama & District Historical Society, organised 3 drop-in sessions to celebrate specific streetscapes and areas that demonstrate distinctive historical character.

As part of the Kiama Heritage Review 3 new/expanded Heritage Conservation Areas have been proposed.

The drop-in sessions were designed to provide an opportunity for property owners and interested community members to ask questions and provide feedback on the three proposed Heritage Conservation Areas.

The drop-in sessions were held in the recently restored, heritage listed, Council building at 11 Manning Street, Kiama.

Information and photographs of the historic buildings will be on hand to facilitate discussion.

6.0 Engagement Timeline

The Heritage Assessment Reports and the draft amendments to the Schedule 5 of the Kiama LEP 2011 and Chapter 4 of the Kiama DCP were publicly exhibited between Monday 28th February 2022 and Monday 28th March 2022.

Drop-in sessions were held alongside the exhibition period to allow property owners and the community who were within the heritage review area to attend and ask any questions they may have.

Workshops were held in partnership with the Kiama & District Historical Society and were held over 4 sessions on the following dates:

a) Individual heritage items – 9 March 2022.

b) Smiths Farm HCA – 17 March 2022.

c) Kiama Town Centre HCA – 15 March 2022.

d) Pheasant Point HCA – 16 March 2022.

7.0 Engagement Outcomes Sought

The outcomes sought from the Engagement Activities included, but were not limited to, the identification of:

1. Thoughts and feedback on the draft amendments to the proposed new heritage items and heritage conservation areas to be included in Schedule 5 KLEP 2011 and the draft Chapter 4 – Heritage and Cultural Conservation in KDCP 2020, and
2. Other concerns/feedback, including areas that may have been missed.

8.0 Engagement Evaluation

8.1 Drop-in Sessions

Four Community Drop-in Sessions were held during the exhibition period for owners of properties either identified as potential heritage items or within the proposed heritage conservation areas to come and ask questions and receive feedback from the Strategic Planning team.

Direct invitations were posted to the registered address of the owners of all properties identified for individual listing and identified for inclusion in the three (3) HCAs.

These sessions were generally well attended, except for the session for the Pheasant Point HCA where no property owners attended. Two (2) property owners attended the 9th March session for individual heritage items. Over 30 property owners attended the drop-in session for the Smiths Farm HCA and approximate a dozen property owners attended the Kiama Town Centre HCA session.

During these drop-in sessions many of the attendees resented the inclusion of their properties within the proposed HCAs and condemned the lack of prior knowledge of their property being considered and assessed for heritage potential until the formal exhibition period. During these sessions the Heritage Review Program was explained, specifically the need to obtain a Council resolution prior to commencing community consultation.

The secondary issue, raised during the drop-in sessions, was the potential devaluation and restrictions placed on their property due to either a heritage listing or contributory classification within a HCA area. This issue was discussed at length and the Strategic Planning team provided attendees with information from the NSW Heritage Council and the NSW Valuer General on how heritage listing may affect property values.

Many of those who were unable to attend had conversations with staff from the Strategic Planning team either via telephone, separate face to face meetings or email correspondence to have their questions and concerns answered.

8.2 Formal Exhibition

During the exhibition period, Council received **thirty-eight (38)** submissions. Following the exhibition period, Council received 38 submissions. Of these:

- 12 submissions opposed the proposed individual heritage items.
- 0 received for the Kiama Town Centre HCA.
- 6 relating to the proposed Smiths Farm HCA.
- 16 relating to the expanded Pheasant Point HCA.

- 4 submissions of general support of Councils efforts to preserve and protect heritage.

The submissions are summarised in Appendix A.

Overall, there was a lack of submissions that were received in support of the proposed heritage listings. No submissions were received from community groups who regularly express their concern for the protection of heritage in the Kiama LGA, including but not limited to the:

- Kiama and District Historical Society
- Kiama Central Precinct Committee (only 1 brief submission)

Submissions are outlined further in the attached Engagement Summary and discussed below when analysing the recommendations of GML Heritage below.

In summary, submissions were raised opposing 7 of the proposed individual heritage items and the expansion of the existing Pheasant Point HCA area.

Two major concerns raised by the community were:

1. The potential devaluation and restrictions placed on their property due to either a heritage listing or contributory classification within a HCA area.
2. Property owners did not have a prior knowledge of their property being considered and assessed for heritage potential until the exhibition period.

GML Heritage conducted the assessment first to determine which properties warranted listing. Many of the properties that were assessed did not warrant any listing, therefore the Consultant did not consult with property owners initially as many would not be affected by the Heritage Review.

All owners of properties within the proposed HCAs and of properties recommended for individual listed where directly notified prior to the commencement of the exhibition period. These property owners were also invited to attend the relevant drop-in sessions. It is only following Council, at their Ordinary February 2022 meeting, resolving to proceed with community consultation that property owners could have been consulted with.

8.3 Website Interactions

The Kiama Heritage Review webpages were externally viewed 521 times during the exhibition period and on average people viewed the page for approximately five (5) minutes. This is a fantastic level of engagement

From the data above it could be inferred that while there was some interest in the proposed amendments stakeholders did not feel the need to make submissions as the proposed amendments were either supported or did not have any impacts to themselves.

Evaluating additional methods for initially communicating and directing stakeholders to our website may result in greater patronage of the platform and may also alleviate the initial fear of individual properties being included. This may include, but is not limited to, holding a planning and development forum where stakeholders can here from and discuss with staff changes to planning processes etc.

Appendix A

Heritage item or HCA	For	Against	Comment
1 Bong Bong Street, Kiama		Oppose	Procedural unfairness & failings. Only sent to one of 3 owners, not notified that being considered. Highly modified weatherboard cottage. Verandah closed in. At the end of 3 storey appartment buildings, places restrictions, impeded possible modifications. It is stated the house was built in 1876 to 1901 and therefore is a Late Victorian. This time features characteristics that are not reflective of the current building.
70 Collins Street, Kiama		Oppose	*Better example at 87 Shoalhaven Street* – This dwelling is a better example of a postwar dwelling which is also proposed for heritage listing. *B2 zoning* – The site is zoned B2 Local Centre and therefore has development potential which can contribute to the Kiama Town Centre. The site is 1000sqm in size and therefore development potential is limited without the approval to demolish the existing dwelling. *Lack of similarity* - The dwelling partially features one or two characteristics of the P&O Style i.e. curved glass. Features such as timber-framed windows, polychromatic face brick and a hipped Marseilles tile roof are fundamentally not characteristic of the P&O Style; they relate more to the ordinary brick bungalows that were constructed throughout Kiama and New South Wales in the early-to-mid-twentieth century. The *Feasibility Assessment* prepared by Allen Price & Skarratts concludes that without the approved demolition of the existing dwelling it is not feasible to develop the site. The *Heritage Assessment report* prepared Weir Phillip Heritage concludes that; - The only elements that are similar to the characteristics of the Style are the curved glass window, wall and verandah edge.

			- The roof above is pitched and does not follow the same curved profile as the wall below it, as is typical of the P&O Style. Pre-War P&O style houses have a parapet, curved, where appropriate to attempt to hide the pitched roof. Post-War the parapet was dispensed with after Court cases approved flat roofs on dwellings. - An asymmetrical massing is not exclusive to this style, indeed the form of massing, known as a "triple front" became ubiquitous in Post-War Australian house design. - The P&O Style was of rendered brick construction and painted white. Use of polychromatic bricks is not a characteristic finish. - The interior of the building has a level of intactness as an ordinary dwelling of its time. It has no internal characteristics to distinguish it as being of P&O Functionalist style
70 Collins Street, Kiama		Oppose	- ' The property is zoned B 2. The proposed heritage listing conflicts with the objectives of the B 2 zone. Highlighted in the Kiama Town Centre Study dated April 2019 (Studio GL, page 74, point 2), 'there has been some concern about the lack of commercial floor space in the centre'. Heritage listing 70 Collins Street would further deplete available commercial land (by over 1000m2) now and into the future. - The attached Feasibility Report from Allan Price & Scarratts Pty Ltd makes clear that any future use of the land in line with the goals of the B2 zoning would depend on the property being demolished or significantly altered. The brick construction of the building does not enable relocation of the property. The location of the building on the block does not allow for additional development at the rear of the property due to there being not enough space to access the rear via the sides of the property. - The attached Heritage Assessment Report from Weir Phillips Heritage and Planning provides a 34 page detailed assessment as to why 70 Collins Street does not fit the requirements to meet heritage listing. Their summary is that the

Local Infrastructure Contribution Plans – Engagement Summary

			property is more accurately classified as a typical brick bungalow of the period with only incidental P&O Style features. They have declared that the 'building on the site is of insufficient quality to warrant listing as an item on the Kiama LEP 2011'. It must be noted that this report was comprehensive and involved site visits as opposed to the 'drive by' assessment conducted by GML on behalf of the Kiama Historic Society. - At a recent Kiama Community Precinct meeting the Kiama Historical Society's representative stated that 70 Collins Street was not included in their original list of properties of significance as they did not feel it met heritage status. - 87 Shoalhaven Street Kiama, a proposed listing, has been documented as a markedly improved example of P&O Style (page 28). In conclusion, from a town planning perspective heritage listing 70 Collins Street would be an inefficient use of B2 zoned land close to amenities and public transport. This is detailed in the Feasibility Report
70 Collins Street, Kiama and 72 Collins Street Kiama		Oppose	70 and 72 Collins St Kiama, are situated on large parcels of land in the centre of Kiama and could potentially offer the Kiama village extra residential opportunities in the future. The 1950's home No 70, does not have any defining heritage features that I feel add to the aesthetics of the town. I feel it would be more beneficial to keep the zoning as is so that multiple tastefully designed properties could potentially be built in the future which would benefit, council, residents and holiday makers in the future. It does concern me that 7 storey buildings are been considered in certain areas and I think if we want to maintain the historical charm of our township 4 storey buildings should be the maximum.
70 Collins Street, Kiama		Oppose	I am writing with regard to the proposed heritage listing of the property at address 70 Collins st Kiama. I strongly disagree with this proposal. This property is set on a large parcel of land in the centre of town. It is zoned B2 which would enable a lot of future uses. Living on the out skirts of town, i love the rural outlook. I strongly believe that the

			future housing needs for Kiama should be built around the town centre, close to amenities and public transport. For this reason I am against the heritage listing of 70 Collins st. Further, this property looks to me unremarkable and unworthy of a heritage listing.
70 Collins Street, Kiama		Oppose	I work in the building industry and am very familiar with the P&O building style. This building , to be blunt, is not an example of this form of architecture and is really an unremarkable brick cottage. With 20 years experience working in building in the Kiama area i can also say that the building is not emblematic of Kiama's history.
70 Collins Street, Kiama		Oppose	I have 4 children and worry about them being able to live in this town due to affordability. Listing this property would just be a terrible use of land in the middle of town. This large block would have a variety of uses in the future including affordable housing if the zoning allowed. Its in town which means its close to shops and public transport which means if there would be less cars on the road if there were more residents in the town centre. All of Kiama is against developing farmland, we need good use of land in the centre of town to ease the burden on infrastructure and housing affordability.
72 Collins Street, Kiama		Oppose	I do not support the property becoming a "heritage item." Of the 7 criteria of the heritage data form only 3 of them were deemed culturally significant. Historical Significance It's listing for Heritage is being scheduled on the grounds that is an "...example of the large , permanent masonry houses which were constructed [in] the late-nineteenth century by established families in the Kiama area. However it is one of many Masonry houses in Kiama and the house has undergone significant modifications which have obscured its original form. Additionally there is no evidence presented of any significant events that may have occurred at this property or representing any historical development of the area. Michael Hindmarsh's connection to this property is tenuous as the house was built some 30

			years after his death in Gerringong in 1867. There is no evidence that Michael Hindmarsh (The Patriarch of Gerringong) had any connection to this property. William's brother Michael Nesbit Hindmarsh was mayor of Kiama 8 times, a foundation member of the Kiama bowling club, owner of Kiama motors situated on the corner of Collins and Terralong Streets, is a significant individual in the district of Kiama. Michael Nesbit resided in "Alne Bank", a property that has both Historical and Associative significance and is still owned by the family today. The research that yielded the information above about Michael Nesbit did not find William Hindmarsh to have made any significant contributions to the historical development Kiama and therefore William does not have any associative significance. William purchased 72 Collins as one of three lots sold by his brother Michael Nesbit in 1898. The historical associative significance of this transaction is negligible. This perspective is supported by connection of the Hindmarsh name to Hindmarsh Park which is in recognition to the communal services rendered to the municipality by Michael Nesbit Hindmarsh, Nesbit Evans Hindmarsh and Alfred Evans Hindmarsh, not William Hindmarsh. The property is described as having "…undergone significant modifications which have obscured its original form and modern fabric detracts from the overall design of the dwelling." Regarding the front bullnose verandah, as significant feature of the property's street scape there is no evidence that supports the bullnose feature being representative of the building's original scheme. The 1950s photo clearly shows no bullnose. This was supported by a builder who recently attended the property to quote for replacing the current bullnose sheeting. He commented that the current structure is not consistent with the verandah being originally constructed in a bullnose form.
68 Terralong Street		Oppose	My parents are the property ower 68 Terralong st Kiama The above mention property has been ear marked for heritage consideration. The existing property interior and exterior has been replaced and up dated over the years Eg the frontage has been replaced with an aluminiun frontage and glass windows. in my opinion and speaking with my father our opion the only part of the property the may have any heritage is the brick work facade of 66-68 Terralong st. Heritage listing the total property would seriously effect the potential of the development.

			That is why i ask the heritage committee and council to consider only looking at the front facade for listing consideration.
66 Terralong Street, Kiama		Oppose	Owners. The existing property exterior and interior structure has been replaced and up dated over the years since initial construction. Eg some of the exterior brick and concrete walls,roof replacement with colorbond ,new shop front aluminium framed windows, In our opinion the only part of the properties that may have any heritage concern is the brick work facade above the shop front awnings of 66 / 68 Terralong st Heritage listing of the total property would seriously effect the the potential of development. That is why we ask the heritage committee and council to consider only looking at the front brick façade above awning for listing consideration.
87 Shoalhaven Street		Oppose	Object with listing for reasons including: - Development potential for a dual occupancy which is restricted without the approved demolition of the existing dwelling. - Large lot over 1000m^2. - Sterilising a large valuable residential block thus inflicting a substantial economic penalty. - The report describes the property as single storey which is incorrect. - The house was constructed between WWII and the Korean War – 1947. - It has a few minor elements of P&O architecture but not the major components i.e flat roof, pillars, glass bricks, white rendered external walls, featured glass windows etc. The house has a small port-hole window and a curved roof at the front porch and along the verandah, as well as a small

			curve in one part of the front wall. These design characteristics do not warrant a P&O label and thus a heritage listing. - The report to Council with respect to our property is contains numerous inaccuracies and thus lacks credibility in dealing with such an important subject, and which has such major consequences for us, the owners.
19 Barney Street		Oppose	On the eastern side of the rail line around the corner in Manning Street and in the same area as 19 Barney, there are 3 houses (numbers 95, 97 & 99). Although on different street frontages they are in the same vicinity as 19 Barney, which has a common boundary with 99 Manning. These houses are of a look and period that are also worthy of heritage listing if we use the house on 19 Barney as a guide. If these were also included in the HCA and treated similarly to 19 Barney, we would be more comfortable with the proposal. If they are to be excluded from the HCA and heritage listing, it would be equitable for 19 Barney to be excluded as well. Our greatest concern is that if the current heritage proposals proceed and NSW Rail sell the land between us and the rail way to developers (as well as potentially the 3 properties in Manning Street) 19 Barney will be surrounded by a multi storey modern apartment complex. This will be detrimental to the value of 19 Barney both as a heritage building as well as financially to us.
9 Eddy Street, Kiama & HCA areas	Support		Happy that heritage is being protected and proposed HCA areas. 9 Eddy Street has just been sold and will be developed, belonged to the well known dry stone wall builder Thomas Newing who reportedly built the house in c1864 and lived there as did his adult daughter later. Renovated in the 1980s, there is only a south facing wall and eastern face to tell of its past, but it remains a charming a cottage.
General support of heritage review	Support		Support all proposed heritage items, HCA areas and changes to Chapter 4 of DCP.

General support of heritage review	Support		There has been far too many buildings, that would be considered 'contributor' or "neutral' buildings if in a HCA, demolished and replaced with ugly uncharacteristic structures. The creation of HCA areas are a step in the right direction in preserving the unique character and heritage of Kiama. Dry stone walls – supportive however walls on Old Saddleback Mountain Road and Saddleback Mountain road , are collapsing because the base is eroding. This erosion is being caused by continual poisoning of the kikuyu grass growing at the base of the walls leaving the earth exposed to runoff. Please. Sec 4.3 refers to controls required on various elements such as roofs, fences etc. Please limit use of Colorbond fencing in the HCAs and especially adjacent to Heritage items. These fences are an eyesore and certainly uncharacteristic of a heritage area. Council should be congratulated on it's efforts to bring more certainty to conserve the unique character and history of Kiama. I hope this is part of a progressive formal recognition of the towns heritage which after all is the reason why people visit & live here.
General support of heritage review	Support		Happy with heritage review to protect heritage from future development
33 Bong Bong Street - Kiama Town Centre HCA		Oppose	Purchased less than 12 months ago and never told of this consideration. I feel that including the property in the heritage conservation area will affect any plans we may have for the property including possibly renovating the existing building, developing the property, and resale value if we chose to sell the property. The building is not of any heritage value and is in need of repair and/or demolition. The building is located directly next to a brand new 3 story building of no heritage value. Please reconsider.
Smith Farm HCA		Oppose	Our home was constructed and completed approx 2008 and would not qualify for listing as a heritage home. Please remove from list.

Smith Farm HCA	Oppose		Disadvantages a number of streets such as Hillingdon Crescent & Collins Street with none or isolated "heritage" buildings. A street approach which includes streets with a high percentage of heritage buildings is a lot fairer to all residents. The original Smiths Farm is long gone and it's boundaries have no specific relevance with respect to heritage, albeit there are some streets within it with heritage listed or assumed heritage value. Noorinan & other streets have houses listed as Contributor buildings which are old fibro buildings or timber buildings built in the 1950's to 1970's which are highly likely to contain asbestos. Safer to demolish. If there is a single heritage building in a street it makes no sense to make new buildings conform to that style in some way. It only makes sense in the streetscape when there is a more significant percentage of heritage buildings in that street. Existing which are classified as Neutral or Uncharacteristic are likely to be negatively impacted in terms of property value should the proposed Smith Farm area be confirmed as heritage.
Smith Farm HCA	Oppose		Concerns of the contributory classification and what restrictions this places on the property. The property is zoned R3 and the long term plan is for the kids to potentially develop this property in to townhouses. As long as a pitched roof and other features are maintained that are consistent with the look of the area, demolition and rebuild of townhouses should be supported. If contributory means that the dwelling cannot be demolished this restricts the property and reduces value. Further clarification needs to be provided on what this means can and cannot be done. It is not fare that this restriction is placed on properties that are in an R3 zone as it limits the long term potential of the property.
Smith Farm HCA	Oppose		Kiama heritage review I would like to submit to have my home taken off the list as it is not weatherboard it is fibro with vinyl cladding over the top with a tiled roof plus I think it's a shame we work so hard to own a home to think someone thinks they can change that. Disagree with classification.

6 Fitzroy Street - Expanded Pheasant Point HCA	Oppose	The proposed expansion of the Pheasant Point Heritage Conservation Area is inappropriate. This area is unique and the only HCA in Kiama. The expanded PPHCA would include houses that don't fit historically with or satisfy the criteria of the Burra Charter. The Statement of Significance has been altered, the classification of the individual houses in the PPHCA have been largely altered to facilitate a more generic conservation area. The justification for the PPHCA to fit the criteria of the Burra Charter has also been changed. It is possible to create another HCA that better reflects the period of the proposed listings and doesn't compromise the PPHCA. The proposed expansion of PPHCA should be rejected. As the only HCA in Kiama we need to protect and maintain its integrity. There isn't another grouping like this in Kiama and possibly NSW. Kiama needs more heritage areas but not at the expense of this unique grouping.
Do not expand Pheasant Point HCA	Oppose	I am against the expansion of the Pheasant Point Heritage Conservation Area. The reason being the current Pheasant Point HCA was subdivided and the Quarry Cottages were built by the same person, therefore they have a common history and completion date. If 2 new areas are added, which are substantially different it will weaken the strength of the current HCA. The proposed cottages to the North, in Pheasant Point Drive, only 1 is Contributory, the rest are Neutral or Uncharacteristic. The Proposed addition to the West on Collins Street, again 1 is already listed, 2 Contributory and 1 Uncharacteristic. It this goes ahead, it should be a separate HCA, as has been proposed at previous Heritage Reviews. The cottage at No 17 Collins, is incorrect in its details. It is not on bluestone foundations, as it was moved back on the block when the road was widened and so is on brick foundations and has aluminium windows, not double hung wooden windows. No 2, 4 and 6 Devonshire Street I would say were Contributory, rather than Neutral. The Pheasant Point HCA is quite succinct in itself and should not be expanded. I support the Civic and Commercial Precinct proposal. The Smiths Farm HCA I generally support, but feel because it covers such a large area, this will prove difficult to control. I would like to see No 98 Shoalhaven Street recommended for Individual Listing, rather than just Contributory. I support the proposed new Heritage Items.

Do not expand Pheasant Point HCA		Oppose	I have serious reservations about expanding the existing Pheasant Point HCA to achieve a gateway. A gateway is not in itself a heritage item. It is more a metaphor. There is little common ground in the existing statement of significance for the listed Pheasant Point HCA and the proposed statement for the additional proposed items. 1. One group is Victorian, the other Federation. 2. There is no common historical, social and economic relationship to the housing of quarry workers and management, nor to the history of its land grants and subsequent subdivision. 3. The subdivision layout of the PPHCA is unique for its streetscape preservation with narrow streets/lanes stepping down the slope toward the harbour with extensive views over Hindmarsh Park and the Kiama town centre 4 There is little shared streetscape character. The strength of heritage controls for items and conservation areas is largely determined by the associated statements of heritage significance. Developers are required to justify their proposals by considering potential development impacts to the heritage character of an item or HCA on the basis of the DCP statement of significance. The move to create a Heritage Gateway has resulted in a serious watering down of the statements of heritage significance which were approved by the National Trust, unanimously by Kiama Council, and subsequently by the Minister during the Gateway process which led to the listing of PPHCA in the Kiama LEP.
Do not expand Pheasant Point HCA		Oppose	I disagree with the unnecessary changes made to the Pheasant Point Conservation Area Statement of significance to nclude buildings which have no heritage association with the Existing PPHCA. Leave the Statement of Significance as prepared by the NSW National Trust for the PPHCA unchanged
43 Pheasant Point Drive - Do not expand Pheasant Point HCA		Oppose	Significant modifications, no longer has a particular character that warrants preservation, as a consequence of substantial modification it no longer represents

			"historic links" and therefore not representative of a 19th century gateway to Kiama. Classification is 'neutral', remove from HCA.
43 Pheasant Point Drive - Do not expand Pheasant Point HCA		Oppose	This assessment was completed previously in only 2017 and did not qualify for listing at that time and nothing has changed. This is a waste of local Rate Payers monies to have yet another consultation firm undertake works of the same nature. The current consultants finding determines the property is in fact neutral and concludes that due to unsympathetic modifications (which are substantial) the home's original form, architecture and scale have been compromised. This therefore does not constitute inclusion in the application being proposed. I also note in the report that only in fact 1 of the 6 identified houses are of any contribution to this application.
43 Pheasant Point Drive - Do not expand Pheasant Point HCA		Oppose	My mother in law who lived for 60 years at 43 Pheasant Pt Drive recently passed away and we are in the process of selling it. We did not get ANY correspondence as to the HCA proposals effecting her residence at either address. On reading the summary of the residence at 43 Pheasant Or Drive it is obvious summations the various houses are ad hoc and highly debatable.
43 Pheasant Point Drive - Do not expand Pheasant Point HCA		Oppose	I have read the draft report today and am bewildered at the fact that 5 of the 6 houses in proposed HCA extension do not even meet the heritage criteria. I cannot understand the reasoning behind this proposal and request that 43 pheasant point drive not be included in any deemed heritage area. I also note that a similar process was undertaken by council in 2017 and ask why it it is being done again at a great cost to myself as a rate payer
43 Pheasant Point Drive - Do not expand Pheasant Point HCA		Oppose	On reviewing the draft proposal on Pheasant point drive for extending the heritage conservation area,I do not believe the houses in question should be included in this application ..... Specifically 43 Pheasant point drive as I know this house well and it has been significantly renovated and any original heritage criteria has been

			significantly compromised. I understand that Kiama council in 2017 undertook the heritage application process and it wasn't aware,so I believe that this further process is a waste of the locals rate payers money.Heritage locations have been previously identified.
43 Pheasant Point Drive - Do not expand Pheasant Point HCA		Oppose	Do not include. due to the unsympathetic renovations to the original dwelling no longer meets any of the current heritage guidelines and this process was completed five years ago by council and I find the repeat to be a waste of rate payers money
43 Pheasant Point Drive - Do not expand Pheasant Point HCA		Oppose	Extensively renovated and therefore does not fit "heritage" criteria.
43 Pheasant Point Drive - Do not expand Pheasant Point HCA		Oppose	To my knowledge, NO contact was made with the owners and no inspection of the property was carried out, save for a visual inspection from the roadway. This, in my view, is unacceptable if it is to be included in any form of heritage zoning. As a former Councillor and a resident of Kiama for over 50 years, I appreciate that the dwelling was originally constructed as a 'miner's cottage' and as such, it does form a part of our towns history like many other residences. That said, the building has undergone many renovations in it's lifetime, and it is my submission that these alterations and various additions are so extensive that they make returning the residence to it's original state impossible
43 Pheasant Point Drive - Do not expand Pheasant Point HCA		Oppose	Do not expand HCA. In particular the properties on 41 and 43 Pheasant Point Drive have been substantially altered over the years. I've noticed extensive renovations over the many years since these dwellings were built that are unsympathetic. On an individual scale, these dwellings fail to satisfy criterion for individual heritage listing in line with the Burra Charter and NSW Heritage guidelines

43 Pheasant Point Drive - Do not expand Pheasant Point HCA		Oppose	No. 43 This house has previously undergone renovations and extensions with council approval with no restrictions in terms of heritage requirements. As such I believe it does not adequately meet the criteria to be included in a heritage listing.
Do not expand Pheasant Point HCA		Oppose	This hca extension for pheasant point drive is a knee jerk reaction to recent recent events in town where truly historic buildings in town were not saved. I don't believe any of the homes in the proposed extended area fit the criteria as they have all been extensively modified. Having been inside 43 pheasant point drive it is not in keeping with historic criteria it has been allowed to be extensively renovated. My grandmothers house that was on the corner of benera and Henley definitely fitted into historic criteria but was allowed to be demolished. I feel now every old house owner is now being punished for councils inactions in the past. I would like a full explanation as to why this process has happened and why residents were not properly consulted. I am also concerned about the cost to rate payers as this process took place only about 5 years ago and was not deemed to fit the criteria and nothing has been changed review.
41 Pheasant Point Drive - Do not expand Pheasant Point HCA		Oppose	I do have concerns and questions as to the restrictions being placed upon my property. Whilst there are some guidelines as to what is proposed as restrictions, there are details not listed. I am concerned being a pensioner, that I will be unable to continue living in my home if I am not able to make it accessible due to restrictions should the need arise. My neighbour at no 39 was able to make amendments to her property to enable her to access inside on one level. It is still difficult to understand the complexities of what is proposed. Should I need to repaint colour choice is not listed either. It can be extremely expensive to maintain houses with restrictions. Other houses of the same era as mine on Pheasant Point Drive on the Black Beach side that have retained many original features, are not listed with restrictions from what I can ascertain.

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Kiama Development Control Plan 2020
Chapter 4. Heritage and Cultural Conservation



RESPECT INNOVATION INTEGRITY TEAMWORK EXCELLENCE

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Chapter 4: Heritage and Cultural Conservation

Topic 4.1 - Introduction to Heritage in Kiama

Heritage items can include Aboriginal places and objects, buildings, monuments, gardens, bridges, cultural landscapes, parks, archaeological sites, shipwrecks, relics, bridges, streets, industrial structures and heritage conservation areas. Heritage listings can apply to single buildings or individual places (heritage items), groups of buildings or elements listed together as a group heritage item, or precincts and suburbs (heritage conservation areas).

The heritage items of Kiama are significant in the course and pattern of Kiama's history and have heritage value to the people of the Kiama Local Government Area (LGA). Heritage items in Kiama contribute to the community's sense of place and identity and form important links to the past that are protected and conserved for future generations.

Heritage conservation does not preclude change. The challenge is to manage pressures for increased development and contemporary living standards in a way that allows the rich tapestry of the historic environment to be retained for present and future generations.

Kiama's heritage buildings make a significant contribution to its character, cultural value and identity, and protecting heritage buildings and their visual setting or 'curtilage' is critical. Sensitive redevelopment of heritage buildings, also referred to as 'adaptive reuse', is encouraged. New development in the vicinity of heritage items, or within a heritage conservation area, needs to respect and complement the heritage streetscape character.

General Aims of Chapter 4

This section of the DCP is to be used to guide proposed development or works to heritage items and within heritage conservation areas, and works proposed within their vicinity. It incorporates overarching objectives and detailed provisions which aim to ensure the conservation of heritage in Kiama, whilst allowing appropriate change to occur.

The general aims of this DCP Chapter are as follows:

- Establish a framework for detailed heritage and conservation planning in Kiama.
- Clarify the consent requirements for the conservation of Aboriginal objects, Aboriginal places of heritage significance and archaeological sites.
- Provide detailed guidelines for change to heritage items and properties within heritage conservation areas, which will allow their heritage significance to be retained.
- Ensure that the assessment of applications for works on or in heritage items and heritage conservation areas, and in the vicinity of heritage items, is based on the identified significance of the place.
- Ensure that supporting documentation is appropriate to the scale of the proposed works and heritage significance of the heritage item, conservation area, property, location or place.
- Encourage sustainable development practices through the re-use and recycling of existing building stock as appropriate.
- Provide controls based on best practice that support the adaptation, alteration, conservation and modification of places that are listed as heritage items in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2011*.
- Allow change to occur to heritage items to meet amenity and contemporary safety, sustainability or technological standards, provided that those changes are sympathetic to and do not detrimentally affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, conservation area, property, location or place.

Land to Which This Part Applies:

- Land that is listed as a heritage item
- Land that forms part of a group heritage listing
- Properties that are located within heritage conservation areas
- Properties that are in the vicinity of heritage items and heritage conservation areas
- This Part is to be read in conjunction with all other relevant sections of the Kiama DCP. Where there is conflict with other Parts, this Part shall prevail.

Requirements for Development Consent

When is Development Consent Required?

Certain types of development on land that contains a heritage item will require consent from Council i.e. the submission of a Development Application (DA). Clause 5.10(2) of the LEP 2011 lists a range of activities which require development consent.

Development consent is generally required for:

- Demolishing or moving a heritage item, Aboriginal object, archaeological site, or a property within a heritage conservation area
- Additions and alterations to a heritage item or a property within a heritage conservation area
- Altering a heritage item by making structural changes to its interior
- Disturbing or excavating an archaeological site
- Subdividing land on which a heritage item is located or a property within a heritage conservation area
- Constructing a building on a property which is a heritage item or within a heritage conservation area.

Property owners and their consultants are encouraged to discuss their proposals with Council's Development Assessment Officers prior to preparing concept plans and submitting a Development Application. Council may refer concept plans onto its Heritage Advisor where development impacts require an expert assessment. Such consultation may benefit the applicant in ensuring smooth processing of their application and earlier determination times.

When is Development Consent Not Required?

Some minor works to heritage items do not require development consent. A Development Application may not be required where Council considers that the proposed works are of a minor nature and will not have an adverse impact on the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area, for example when the work:

a) Is of a minor nature, or is for the maintenance of the heritage item or property within a heritage conservation area

b) Would not adversely affect the significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area.

Minor Works Policy

The *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008* (SEPP Codes) lists a number of different developments that can be carried out without development consent (i.e. exempt development). The SEPP Codes includes development standards that must be adhered to in order to be considered exempt development.

In most circumstances exempt development cannot be carried out on properties that are listed as heritage items or areas and development consent is required.

Clause 5.10(3) of the LEP 2011 outlines that development consent is not required for works of a minor nature or for the maintenance of the heritage item.

The following maintenance and repair works are considered to be of a minor nature:

- Painting of the internal walls and ceiling of a building
- Tightening of fixtures to ensure such fixtures are securely held in place
- Re-hinging doors and gates
- Replacing broken windows, fly screens etc
- Minor repairs to any brickwork, metal work or roofing
- Other general maintenance work where no or minimal new fabric is required
- Pest control measures
- Repainting of external walls
- Internal alterations that do not affect the structural components of a building or significant detailing
- Conservation works being undertaken in accordance with an approved Conservation Plan
- Minor external structures, particularly when not visible from the street and where consistent with the controls and guidelines outlined in all relevant sections of the Kiama Development Control Plan 2020, such as:
  - fencing,
  - mailboxes,
  - antennas,
  - water-tanks,
  - garden sheds etc.

It is generally likely that these types of maintenance and repair works would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place, archaeological site or heritage conservation area.

Any request to undertake minor maintenance and repair works on a heritage item/area, under clause 5.10 of the LEP 2011, must be done using Council's 'Request to undertake minor maintenance and repair works on a heritage item/area' form.

Only works that would otherwise be exempt development, under the provisions of any environmental planning instrument, from consent requirements if the property were not the subject of a heritage listing can be considered under this procedure.

Requests will be considered on a case by case basis. Minor development appropriate without approval for one heritage property may not be considered minor for another due to the varying circumstances of the listing, such as the significance of the heritage item and the potential impact of the works upon the particular listed item or the affect upon a group of buildings within a heritage conservation area.

Heritage Advice for Development Applications

Before commencing the design of your development, you should seek heritage advice from Council and read through the relevant sections of this DCP. The DCP controls should be the starting point for your design. If your proposal involves a large amount of change, you should engage a heritage architect or heritage consultant at the start of your project to ensure that your development appropriately responds to the significance of the place and Council's controls, to optimise your chances of approval.

Heritage Incentives

In order to assist owners and managers of heritage items, Council has provided a number of conservation incentives to help conserve Kiama's heritage for the community's benefit.

Change of Use

Council may grant consent to development for any purpose on the site of a heritage item where there is demonstrated benefit towards the conservation of the item, even though development for that purpose would otherwise not be allowed in the LEP 2011. Clause 5.10(10) of LEP 2011 sets out five criteria which must be satisfied before consent can be granted.

Heritage Advice

Council can provide advice for owners and managers of heritage items. This type of advice includes information and guidance on infill development, alterations and additions, colour schemes, fencing, and repair and maintenance.

Grant Funding

For properties listed on the State Heritage Register or Register of the National Estate, there may be potential for State and/or Federal government funding. There may also be potential tax benefits for heritage listed properties which should be discussed with a qualified professional accountant.

Other Concessions

In relation to an application for the use for any purpose of a building that is a heritage item or within a heritage conservation area, an applicant may apply in writing to Council to have waived the following contributions or requirements associated with undertaking an approved development:

- Section 94 Developer Contributions under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
- On-site car parking requirements
- Other development requirements of Council which ordinarily would be applied to the type of proposal.

To obtain a concession, applicants will need to demonstrate that their development proposal will:

- Ensure the long-term conservation and management of the heritage values of the building or place
- Result in the conservation of the original building fabric, landscape elements or archaeological resources
- Ensure that the concession sought maintains the public interest and that the development proposal will on balance result in a significant public benefit

- Not result in any significant adverse impacts on the amenity of adjacent properties or the surrounding environment.

Requests to obtain a concession will be assessed on their merits and reported to Council for determination.

Heritage Management Documents

Where a proposal seeks to undertake works to a heritage item, on land adjacent to or in the vicinity of a heritage item, or within a heritage conservation area, a heritage management document is required to be submitted with a Development Application, in accordance with Clause 5.10 of the LEP 2011.

Clause 5.10 (5) states:

> *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.*

The extent of information required in a heritage management document will depend on the heritage significance of the property, the contribution of the property to a heritage conservation area (if relevant), and the nature and scope of the development proposed.

Council may require one of the following heritage management documents:

- A Heritage Impact Statement (HIS)
- A Heritage Assessment (HA)
- A Conservation Management Plan (CMP).

Heritage Impact Statements

A Heritage Impact Statement is required for development applications relating to heritage items, properties within heritage conservation areas, and properties in the vicinity of heritage items or heritage conservation areas.

The type of HIS required depends on the scope of works proposed. Some minor works, such as internal upgrades or repair works, will only require a short HIS that can be written by the property owner or architect/designer. If the proposed works will have an impact on significant fabric or alter the structure of the building, the HIS should be prepared by a suitably qualified heritage consultant in accordance with Heritage NSW's published guidelines.

HIS should address the following:

1. Historical development of the site
2. Heritage significance of the site (use the state heritage inventory datasheet as a starting point and provide further detail if needed)
3. Description of the item and its setting (ie streetscape, garden, fences, ancillary buildings, etc)

4. For properties within heritage conservation areas – a description of the contribution of the property to the streetscape: height, scale, mass, setback, fenestration, architectural style and period
5. Design options and rationale for the preferred option
6. Analysis of the proposal against the DCP controls that relate to the property – there are specific controls for heritage items, heritage conservation areas and properties in the vicinity of heritage items
7. A summary of the impacts of the proposal on the heritage significance of the place and its setting
8. Relevant conservation principles in accordance with the Burra Charter (where appropriate) – this will usually only relate to major works to heritage items.

For a better understanding of the requirements of a HIS, the publication 'Statements of Heritage Impact' issued by Heritage NSW outlines the best practice for such reports. Guidance on preparing a HIS is available at <www.heritage.nsw.gov.au>. Council's heritage advisor and planning staff can provide assistance prior to lodging your application.

Heritage Assessments

A Heritage Assessment may be required by Council where a proposal may affect the heritage values of a place that is not yet identified as a heritage item within the LEP 2011 but may have heritage value. A Heritage Assessment must be prepared by a suitably qualitied heritage consultant.

Conservation Management Plans

CMPs are rarely required for development of locally listed residences. A CMP is only required for places that are considered to have a high level of heritage significance. This will usually be a place of state heritage significance (that is, a place on the State Heritage Register [SHR] or identified in the LEP 2011as a place of state significance), a heritage item owned by Council, or a large property with several buildings, such as a school or church campus.

CMP's must be prepared by professional heritage consultants in consultation with Council. The structure of the CMP should follow the methodology and structure outlined in J.S. Kerr, *The Conservation Plan*, 6th edition, National Trust of Australia (NSW) 2004, and NSW Heritage Branch published guidelines.

Conservation Management Strategy

A CMS is an alternative to a CMP and provides a broad overview of conservation approaches that apply to the heritage item and guidance for the management of its heritage values. A CMS may be required for local heritage items, or as an interim document pending the preparation of a full CMP for state heritage items. The CMS should contain a Schedule of Conservation Works describing the conservation and maintenance works proposed to be undertaken to the item.

Heritage Landscape Plan

A Heritage Landscape Plan may be required if the property has significance for its landscape values, such as parks and significant private gardens. A qualified consultant should be engaged to prepare the Heritage Landscape Plan, when it is required.

Further Information

Heritage management documents should be prepared in accordance with the following documents and best practice guidelines:

- *NSW Heritage Manu*al (NSW Heritage Office 1996)
- Assessing Heritage Significance (NSW Heritage Office 2001)
- Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics (NSW Heritage Branch 2009)
- the relevant principles and guidelines of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013 (the Burra Charter).

Council's planning staff can assist with further guidance about the appropriate document for your development

Legislation and Guiding Documents

This Chapter has been compiled having regard to the following relevant Acts and documents:

- *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (the Heritage Act)
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) (the NPW Act)
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (the EPA Act)
- Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011 (LEP 2011)
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth) (the EPBC Act)
- *Design Guide for Heritage* (Government Architect of NSW)
- The Burra Charter.

The Burra Charter

Kiama Council acknowledges the principles of and practices recommended by the Burra Charter in the conservation of items of cultural heritage, which have informed the preparation of this section of the DCP. The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places). The Charter sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians.

The Burra Charter is a statement of conservation principles developed in 1979 by the Australian Chapter of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). The Charter provides a set of definitions, principles, processes and practices to guide the conservation of places. The Charter identifies the significance of a place from the following values: Historical, Aesthetic, Social and Scientific. When preparing a development application, the principles of the Burra Charter should be applied.

Heritage Significance

The NSW Heritage Branch of the Office of Environment and Heritage has established seven criteria for assessing heritage significance that encompass the four values in the Burra Charter:

- 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 and cultural or natural environments.

As a general rule when proposing change to a heritage item, the Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach: Do as much as necessary to care for the place and make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible and implement changes that do not compromise the cultural significance of the property or locality.

Definitions

This DCP Chapter uses the following key terms, based on their definitions in the Burra Charter.

- *Adaptation* means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.
- *Adaptive Re-use* refers to projects that give new life to a heritage place through sympathetic alterations and additions that enable the site to accommodate a compatible new use, while maintaining the heritage significance of a building.
- *Amenity* is the 'liveability' of a place, which captures usefulness, comfort, and pleasure. A building's amenity is affected by its design, access to sunlight and views, and access to facilities and services. Expectations of amenity and comfort change over time.
- *Character* refers to the combination of the individual characteristics or qualities of a neighbourhood, precinct or street.
- *Compatible use* means a use which involves no change to the *culturally significant fabric*, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require minimum impact.
- *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* to retain its *cultural significance*. It includes *maintenance* and may according to circumstance include *preservation*, *restoration*, *reconstruction* and *adaptation* and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.
- *Context* means the physical, social, cultural, economic, environmental, and geographic circumstances that form the setting for a place or buildings. This includes views to and from the site.
- *Contributory buildings map* means a map of the heritage conservation area which identifies buildings and sites as being contributory, neutral or non-contributory.

- *Contributory building* is a building that contributes to the overall heritage significance of a heritage conservation area.
- *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.
- *Curtilage* means the area of land (including land covered by water) surrounding an item, area, or place of heritage significance, which is essential for retaining and interpreting its heritage significance. It is also the term used to describe the site area of heritage items listed on the State Heritage Register or in a local environmental plan.
- *Fabric* means all the physical material of the place.
- *Form* means the overall shape and volume and the arrangement of parts of a building.
- *Grain* means the urban pattern resulting from the arrangement and size of the buildings on their lots and the subdivision pattern. Fine grain is the fine texture resulting from small and frequent subdivisions.
- *Infill development* means a new building in an established heritage context. It may be adjacent to a heritage building, within a conservation area, or in a heritage site or precinct. Good infill projects are sympathetic to the surrounding features, attributes, and historic context, in terms of their scale, form, siting, materials, and details. They should enhance and complement the existing urban, suburban, or rural character.
- *Intactness* refers to the degree of original elements, or elements from a significant period of development, which demonstrates the heritage significance of the building or group of buildings.
- *Interpretation* means the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place to the users and the community. The need to interpret heritage significance may drive the design of new elements and the layout or planning of the place.
- *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of the *fabric*, contents and setting of a *place*, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves *restoration* or *reconstruction* and it should be treated accordingly.
- *Place* means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surroundings.
- *Preservation* means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
- *Public realm* means the collective, communal part of cities and towns that have shared access for all. The public realm includes spaces of movement, recreation, gathering, events, contemplation and relaxation—for example, streets, pathways, rights of way, parks, accessible open spaces, plazas, and waterways that are physically and visually accessible regardless of ownership.
- *Restoration* means returning the existing *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.
- *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the *fabric*. This is not to be confused with either re-creation or conjectural reconstruction.
- *Reversibility* is the ability of an adaptation to be removed in the future without damage to heritage significance and without damage to significant fabric.
- *Scale* means the size of a building and its elements and its relationship with the surrounding buildings or landscape.
- *Setback* means the horizontal distance from a building to a prescribed boundary (such as a site boundary) or other relevant marker (such as the alignment of houses in a street).

- *Setting* means the area around a heritage place, which contributes to its heritage significance and may include views to and from the heritage place. The listing boundary of curtilage of a heritage place does not always include the whole of its setting.
- *Vicinity* generally means:

  a) Within 40 meters on land not in a rural or conservation zone, and

  Within 300 metres on land in a rural or conservation zone

Topic 4.2 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management

The Wodi Wodi are the First Nations custodians of the Illawarra who spoke a variant of the Dharawal language. Dharawal speakers lived and live in the country from Botany Bay to the north, through Campbelltown and Moss Vale to the west, and south to the Shoalhaven River and Jervis Bay. Dharawal people are distinguished as fresh water, bitter water or salt water people, depending on whether they occupied the coastal regions, the swamps or the plateaus and inland river valleys.

Traditional stories tell of the Wodi Wodi's journey in canoes from the north to the mouth of Lake Illawarra, in the time when the Spiritual Ancestors were animals. They brought with them the sacred Dharawal (cabbage tree palm). Baiame is a sacred sky-hero who led the Wodi Wodi to their country, formed the natural features of the land, and gave them their social laws and rites. Totems of the Wodi Wodi include the magpie, lyrebird, pelican, satin bowerbird, the red-bellied blacksnake, and the lace monitor, and these form the heart of culture, and how the people relate to, care for and manage the land.

Dharawal people moved throughout their territories and, at times, those of their neighbours, depending on season and purpose. They had regular routes but travelled broadly, caring for the country in ceremony and practice, and harvesting only what was needed. People from other language groups travelled from inland areas to the coast to exchange foods, raw materials and artefacts. The fish, oysters, water-fowl, grubs and ochre of the Illawarra were particularly valued by inland people.

The Minnamurra River was harvested for fish and shellfish over millennia, as evidenced by the many middens that line the riverbank, and nearby swamplands were home to range of birds. There are midden sites at Bass Point, Minnamurra River, Minnamurra Point, Gerroa and Gerringong, and quarry sites in Shellharbour, Killalea, Knights Hill and Saddleback (Griffin, p. 21). There are also stone arrangements in the Jamberoo Valley and engravings in Foxground. The Bass Point campsites are possibly the oldest dated coastal campsites in NSW, with occupation going back 17,000 years.

Aims

A:4.2.1	To ensure that Aboriginal cultural heritage values, both objects and tangible sites or features as well as intangible spiritual and cultural values, are fully and effectively addressed in the development assessment process and afforded appropriate protection or management consistent with legislative requirements.

Objectives

O:4.2.1	To provide detailed controls and guidelines intended to assist in the identification, protection and conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and values in the Kiama Municipal Council Area for the benefit of its citizens, the community generally and for future generations;
O:4.2.2	To increase proponent's awareness of Aboriginal cultural heritage matters and promote the increased identification and recognition of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and values in the planning and development process;
O:4.2.3	To provide potential proponents and the wider community with clear and accessible: • information on Council's requirements, and other legislative requirements, for the • conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and values;
O:4.2.4	To promote and encourage appropriate and sympathetic site design and development solutions for areas having known, or potential, Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and values;
O:4.2.5	To increase community awareness and appreciation of the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and values of the Kiama Municipal Council area; and
O:4.2.6	To protect and conserve known or potential places or items Aboriginal Cultural Heritage within the Kiama LGA.

Controls – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Development Assessment Toolkit

4.2.1	The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Development Assessment Toolkit, adopted by Council 21 May 2013, shall be used to determine if an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Investigation or Assessment is required.

4.2.2	An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Investigation or Assessment (see below) is not required: • for sites that Council considers as being highly disturbed landscapes (and do not contain a declared Aboriginal Place or known Aboriginal site or object); or • where it can be demonstrated that the site has been substantially disturbed over an equal or greater area, and to an equal or greater depth and/or severity, than would result from the proposed development or activity; or • where a detailed Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment or archaeological investigation, of an acceptable standard and including the required level of Aboriginal community consultation, has been undertaken over the entire site within the last 10 years.
4.2.3	The Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, prepared by the NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water, shall be used when preparing to undertake development on land which may contain items or places of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

Controls – Preliminary Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Investigation

4.2.4	Council will require, in accordance with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Development Assessment Toolkit, a Preliminary Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Investigation (level 1 assessment) to be undertaken for a development proposal that is: • within an environmentally sensitive area, as defined by the Kiama LEP 2011; or • for a site containing mature trees, that may be over 150 years old and so have the potential for Aboriginal scarring (including living trees, standing dead trees, stumps or stags, fallen trees and logs); or • for a site containing any of the following small scale landscape features that may potentially hold Aboriginal cultural heritage sites/objects: – the riparian corridor 200 metres wide on each side of permanent or ephemeral creeks; – watercourses (including waterways subsequently modified by post-settlement activity); – sandstone outcrops adjacent to waterways/watercourses. – exposed sandstone platforms or relatively level sandstone outcrops (including platforms and outcrops that may have been buried or covered due to post-contact land uses); – rock overhangs/shelters over 1 metre high (especially with relatively level and/or dry floors); – areas of undisturbed native vegetation in excess of 100m2 or covering 10% or more of a site (whichever is the greater for the site in question); – spurs, ridgelines, ridge tops and high points or knolls; and – cliffs, including areas above or below cliff lines; or • located within a "sensitive landscape setting" which includes land which is: – within 200 metres of waters (meaning any river, stream, lake, lagoon, swamp, wetlands, natural watercourse, or tidal waters including the sea); or – located within a sand dune system (including marine/coastal, estuarine, fluvial/riverine or Aeolian dunes); or – located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland; or – located within 200 metres below or above a cliff face; or – within 20 metres of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.
4.2.5	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Investigation's shall be undertaken by a suitably qualified or experienced person, with expertise in Aboriginal cultural heritage, and will include as a minimum: • a search of the Aboriginal sites database and other information held by the Office of Environment and Heritage; • the involvement of, and consultation with, local Aboriginal people or organisations; • background research relevant to the site, its Aboriginal cultural heritage context, landscape setting, and land use history; and • an on-ground site inspection.

Controls – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

4.2.6	Council will require, in accordance with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Development Assessment Toolkit, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (level 2 assessment) to be undertaken for development proposal that is: • within a site that is part of an Aboriginal Place as declared under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*; or • for a site containing a known Aboriginal site or object, as recorded by the Office of Environment and Heritage or identified by previous Aboriginal cultural heritage studies. All known places or items of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage are listed on the NSW Government's Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database.	4.2.7	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment's shall be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced person, with expertise in Aboriginal cultural heritage, and will be consistent in terms of consultation with the Aboriginal community, process and content with the Office of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Environment and Heritage publication *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010)* and other applicable guidelines as published by this agency. Adequate consultation with the Illawarra Aboriginal community will be a critical element in the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.

Controls – Unexpected Aboriginal Finds

4.2.8	All Aboriginal relics in NSW are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, which makes it an offence to knowingly damage, disturb, deface or destroy an Aboriginal relic or site. The following requirements apply to any unexpected find containing Aboriginal cultural material during demolition, excavation or construction: • All works must cease immediately and Heritage NSW must be informed of the find. • Should there be any human remains in the find, then the NSW Coroner's Office and the NSW Police must also be informed. • Following any finds, Heritage NSW, the local Aboriginal Land Council, the Kiama Aboriginal Reference Group and a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist shall be consulted in the preparation of a management strategy, with all costs to be borne by the developer, which may include the requirement to apply for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit with Heritage NSW. • The find will be recorded in accordance with the requirements of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and Heritage NSW guidelines. This will result in the places or items of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage being listed on the AHIMS database. • Work shall not recommence on site until advised in writing by the Heritage NSW.

Controls – Known or Potential Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places or Items

Where the development involving disturbance of a known or potential Aboriginal Cultural Heritage places or items, Council will notify the NSW Heritage Branch of the Office of Environment & Heritage in accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

4.2.9	As part of their due diligence all applicants shall refer to the AHIMS database to confirm if any known Aboriginal Cultural Heritage places or items are present on or near the subject site.
4.2.10	Council may require that an archaeological assessment of a site be carried out prior to the determination of a development application.
4.2.11	In accordance with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Development Assessment Toolkit, Council will require an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (level 2 assessment) to be undertaken for development on a site that is near or contains any known Aboriginal Cultural Heritage places or items.
4.2.12	Where development is proposed on sites containing or near known or potential Aboriginal Cultural Heritage places or items, the development is to be designed to avoid disturbing the places or items in the first instance. For residential subdivisions this may include retaining the archaeological sites within public recreational land.
4.2.13	Where disturbance of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage places or items cannot be avoided an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), issued by the Office of Environment and Heritage, will need to be supplied to Council as part of the Development Application.

Topic 4.3 – European Cultural Heritage Management

The built European heritage of the Kiama LGA is protected under the provision of state government legislation which includes the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and the *Heritage Act 1977*. To assist in the management of heritage items, levels of significance are assigned to an item. In NSW, a heritage item may be identified as having a state or local level of significance.

Schedule 5 of the LEP 2011 lists 163 heritage items comprising residential and commercial properties, municipal and industrial properties, places of worship, state and commonwealth government properties, dry stone walls, cemeteries and grave sites, parks, monuments and trees, movable objects, and archaeological sites.

There are 13 heritage items of state significance identified on the State Heritage Register which are located in the Kiama LGA, and these items have value to the people of New South Wales and to the nation as a whole.

Development of Heritage Items

Purpose of this Section

The purpose of this section is to give clear guidance on Council's requirements for proposed works to heritage items. The heritage listing of a property generally relates to the whole of the property as defined by the lot boundaries. Development controls for heritage items recognise that the whole of the property or place has potential heritage significance. It is important to discuss the plans for your listed property with Council's planning and heritage advisors prior to the lodgement of any Development Application.

If your property is listed as a heritage item within Schedule 5 of the LEP 2011, it is subject to specific planning and development controls that seek to retain the significant elements of the item. The key is to provide a consistent approach to development of heritage items and to retain the original form and features that give a place its historic character.

In general terms, new work to heritage items should retain the original or significant scale, form, features and fabric of the heritage item. Change should be located in areas that have already been altered or in areas where they will not impact on the significance of the place. Alterations and additions require Council approval and are usually acceptable if they retain the significant form, scale, fabric and character of the items. Additions should be located at the rear and should not alter the scale of the original building. Demolition of heritage items is not permitted. The significance of any building should guide the approach to future development of the property.

Objectives

O.4.3.1	To provide clear and detailed controls and guidelines that will ensure that new development on the site of a heritage item, retains the heritage values of the item for the benefit of Kiama Local Government Areas' citizens, the community generally and for future generations
O.4.3.2	To provide detailed controls and guidelines intended to ensure that alterations and additions to heritage items are carried out in a manner which conserves and enhances the heritage values of the item for the benefit of Kiama Local Government Areas' citizens, the community generally and for future generations
O.4.3.3	To ensure that public domain heritage items which includes, but is not limited to trees, parks, monuments and cemeteries are adequately maintained and conserved for the benefit of Kiama Local Government Areas' citizens, the community generally and for future generations
O.4.3.4	To ensure that the development of the heritage significance of a heritage item is the starting point for the design of any development relating to a heritage item.
O.4.3.5	To ensure the ongoing care, maintenance and use of heritage items, and encourage heritage items to be used for purposes appropriate to their heritage significance.
O.4.3.6	To ensure that alterations and additions so not adversely impact the significance of a heritage item.

Controls – Demolition

4.3.1	Heritage Items must not be demolished, and demolition will not be supported by Council.
4.3.2	Partial demolition will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that the part of the building or place to be demolished is not original fabric or does not contribute to the significance of the item – eg, a later extension, or verandah infill.
4.3.3	Elements on the site of a heritage item that contribute its significance and setting may not be removed. This includes but is not limited to garden and landscape elements, trees, significant early outbuildings, fences, paths, retaining walls and the like.

Controls – Change of Use

4.3.4	Ensure the ongoing use of heritage items
4.3.5	Any proposal for a change of use, including the adaptive re-use of a heritage item, should demonstrate the following: a) That the new use minimises alteration of significant fabric and detailing, and incorporates the existing fabric into the development proposal b) That the impact of alterations to the external form and fabric and interior spaces minimise impact and retain the integrity of the heritage item c) That the significant original use of the item is interpreted d) That the original signs and building names are retained in situ e) That the impacts from the introduction of new services into the interior and the exterior of the heritage item are minimised f) That the history of the previous uses of a building is interpreted on the site in the form of interpretation panels, artefact and photographic displays, in situ retention of machinery and/or artistic interpretation.

Controls – Subdivision and Amalgamation

4.3.6	Subdivision or amalgamation of land that contains a heritage item is generally not supported, as it may have a major detrimental impact on the setting, curtilage and significance of the item.	4.3.7	If subdivision or lot amalgamation are to be proposed, the proposal should be supported by historic evidence that demonstrates that the proposal will not impact on the historic setting or curtilage of the items.

Controls – Alterations and Additions to Heritage Items

4.3.8	Alterations and additions should be based on an understanding of the significance of the item and should seek to retain and conserve original and significant fabric and built elements, including roofs, walls, scale, built form, original features and significant internal layouts.	4.3.11	Maintain the integrity of the building form (including the roof form and profile) so that the original building is retained and can be clearly discerned, particularly when viewed from the public domain.
4.3.9	Additions are designed to minimise the impact on the heritage significance of the heritage item, including its scale and form, and are sympathetic to the architectural style of the heritage item.	4.3.12	Where possible and appropriate, locate additions and alterations in the footprint of previous development on the site.
4.3.10	The design and siting of new work must complement the form, orientation, scale and style of the heritage item. Alterations and additions must not adversely impact the significance of a heritage item.	4.3.13	Ensure that alterations and additions to a heritage item are of a scale consistent with the heritage item and do not to detract from the significance of the heritage item. Alterations and additions must be located so as to minimise their visibility and prominence from the street. The height of an addition must not project above the main ridgeline of the heritage item.

4.3.14	Alterations and additions should respond appropriately to the heritage fabric but should not mimic or overwhelm the original building. Designs are contemporary and identifiable from the existing building. Ways to separate the new work from the existing include providing generous setbacks between new and old, using a glazed section to link the new addition to the existing building and/or using shadow lines and gaps between old and new.
4.3.15	Changes at the rear of heritage items are generally supported where new work does not impact on the heritage significance of the heritage item or alter its scale. Additions should be deigned to be submissive in scale to the original building.
4.3.16	Alterations and additions should be limited, where possible, to areas that have already been altered. Existing alterations, such as verandah enclosures and use of replacement materials, should be reversed where possible.
4.3.17	New additions to single-storey heritage items should be single-storey and located at the rear of the existing building. This requirement may be varied to suit specific site conditions where side additions may be acceptable. New roofs and building mass should not project above the height of the original building or change the building's scale.
4.3.18	New additions to two-storey heritage items should preferably be single-storey, or two-storey if they do not impact on the building's significance. Any new development should generally be located to the rear of the existing building but may be varied to suit specific site conditions. New roofs and building mass should not project above the height of the original building or change the building's scale.
4.3.19	For heritage items, changes to original roofs should be minimal, particularly if seen from the street or prominent locations, and be determined by the building context. Roof elements such as skylights should not be located where visually prominent in the streetscape or prominent locations.
4.3.20	New work to the rear of an existing building can either extend the existing roof form, pitch and eaves, or, where the roofline is not maintained, be of a more subservient/differential style, such as a skillion or flat/parapet style roof.
4.3.21	Where it can be demonstrated that changes to significant elements of a heritage item are unavoidable, they must be reversible where possible.

Controls – Setting

4.3.22	Maintain an appropriate visual setting for heritage items.
4.3.23	Adequate open space must be provided around the heritage item in order to maintain significant or historic public domain views to and from the heritage item.
4.3.24	Original or significant landscape features that are associated with the heritage item and/or contribute to the setting must be retained.

Controls – Roofing

4.3.25	Where new roofing is visible from the street, it should be of similar pitch and form to the original roof and should be consistent with existing materials
4.3.26	The re-roofing of the main roof of a heritage item is not generally supported, except where justified due to deterioration, and only if new roofing matches original materials.
4.3.27	If visible in the streetscape or from prominent locations, on the site of a heritage item or as part of alterations and additions to a heritage item, should be consistent with existing materials.

Controls – Materials and Details

4.3.28	The materials, textures, and detailing of alterations and additions to a heritage item and new buildings on the site of a heritage item or in the vicinity of a heritage item need not mimic exactly existing original details, but rather re-interpret and be compatible with the materials, textures and details of a heritage item.
4.3.29	When proposing to repaint external fabric of a heritage item, re-instatement of traditional colour schemes is strongly encouraged. Evidence of original schemes may be determined by scraping back paint from areas that are not subject to intense weathering. Advice may be sought from Council's Heritage Advisor should you wish to investigate colour schemes for your building.
4.3.30	Where new doors, windows or verandahs are visible from the street or prominent location, they should be of similar proportion, size, location and detailing to original elements. If there is no indication of original treatment, the design of new doors and windows should be generally vertically emphasised and kept simple.
4.3.31	The retention and repair of original architectural details, including doors, windows, verandah piers and columns, decorative timber work to verandahs and gables, cast iron decoration, roughcast and tile work in principal elevations is encouraged. Original lead lights and coloured glass panes should be preserved.
4.3.32	Existing incompatible/intrusive elements (e.g. non original aluminium windows and doors, aluminium or vinyl cladding) in principal elevations and prominent locations should be replaced where alterations and additions are proposed. Development of a heritage item must seek to reconstruct missing architectural detailing where possible, including gables, joinery details, front verandas or bays. Verandas on the front and sides of a heritage item shall not be infilled.
4.3.33	Original verandas and external detailing in general should be preserved and restored, or reconstructed where necessary. Removal or infilling of verandahs visible from the street or prominent locations is not supported.
4.3.34	Heritage items with original facades/walls comprised of unpainted brickwork or stonework are not to be painted, rendered or bagged.

4.3.35	Paint should not be applied to original brickwork, stonework, exposed bricks on chimneys, terracotta chimneypots, tessellated or glazed tiling, slate verandah edging and steps, or any other unpainted surfaces of a heritage item.
4.3.36	Paintwork and colour schemes on heritage items are to be consistent with the significance of the heritage item.
4.3.37	Original door and window openings are to be retained and repaired. If original doors or windows have been lost, they are to be replaced with one of similar size, type and material for the age and style of the item.
4.3.38	Retain the proportion of walls and openings that contribute to the aesthetic quality and/or significance of a heritage item. Extensive areas of glazing visible from the public domain are not permitted unless this was a feature of the original design of the building.

Controls – Car Parking

4.3.39	New ancillary buildings, including garages and carports, proposed within the site of a heritage item should preferably be detached and located in traditional locations, that is, to the rear or side of the dwelling, and set back from the front facade.
4.3.40	Garages, carports and outbuildings etc. should be designed to be subservient in scale to the main building, with recessive or darker colours that reduce visual prominence.
4.3.41	Generally designs for garages, carports and out buildings etc. should be kept simple. Do not mimic elaborate design elements of the main dwelling if it over-emphasises the garage or carport appearance.
4.3.42	Brushed concrete, gravel, crushed sandstone, dark segmental pavers, or driveways designed as separated wheel strips are appropriate in preference to light coloured paving, “faux brick” or stencil finishes, which are generally not supported.
4.3.43	Driveways and hardstands should be a maximum of 3.5 metres wide at the street frontage.

Controls – Landscaping, Gardens and Fencing

4.3.44	Driveways and hardstands should be a maximum of 3.5 metres at the street frontage and should be kept simple.
4.3.45	Existing fencing that is original should be retained and conserved. Conserve gates and fences that are of the same era as the heritage item.
4.3.46	Alterations and additions or new buildings in urban areas should generally provide for a new fence of appropriate materials, colours and scale where no fencing exists. Fencing should be kept simple, with a level of detail compatible with the heritage item. Ensure that new fences are in keeping with the character of the heritage item.
4.3.47	Original landscape details, including fencing, garden walls, paving and paths, planting schemes and other garden features which contribute to the significance of a heritage item, should be retained.
4.3.48	Established trees that contribute to the significance of the heritage item shall not be removed unless it can be established by an arborist that the health of the tree is such that it requires removal. Where such trees are removed, they should be replaced with trees of the same species.
4.3.49	Original or early garden layouts that contribute to the significance of the heritage item are to be retained. Garden elements that are original shall not be removed, including trees, plants, paths, decorative features, walls and fencing.
4.3.50	A Heritage Landscape Plan may be required for development that impacts upon heritage-listed gardens.

Controls – Integrating heritage items into new development

4.3.51	New infill buildings on properties that contain a heritage items should recognise and respond in a sympathetic way to key elements and features which define the historic character of the townscape such as rooflines, parapets, street awnings, shopfronts, and treatment of facades with respect to proportion, modulation and number of openings.
4.3.52	Ensure the heritage significance of a heritage item is the starting point for any design development
4.3.53	Minimise insensitive contrasts between new development and heritage items by encouraging design solutions that both integrate and distinguish old and new.
4.3.54	Ensure that new work provides for the ongoing retention and conservation of the heritage item.
4.3.55	Building and facade design should respond to the scale, materials and massing of heritage items through aligning elements such as eaves lines, cornices and parapets, facade articulation, proportion and/or rhythm of existing elements and complementary colours, materials and finishes.

4.3.56	Where a heritage item is proposed to be integrated into new development of larger scale, a Conservation Management Plan must be prepared that includes guidelines for the appropriate use and development of the place, and detailed policies for its conservation. The design of the proposal should include appropriate measures to: Ensure the heritage significance of the item is conserved Document how the proposal achieves the conservation of the item's heritage significance Retain a suitable setting for the heritage item that enables the continued appreciation and integrity of the heritage item Ensure that repair and stabilisation treatments to heritage items identified in the conservation and design process are carried out to promote the conservation of the item Ensure that interventions do not adversely impact on the significant fabric and construction of the heritage item.

Controls – Commercial, Civic and Retail Buildings

For additional planning controls relating to commercial, civic and retail buildings in the Kiama Town Centre, refer to Section 12.7 of this DCP. Any development within the Kiama Town Centre should have regard to both Chapter 4 and Chapter 12.7 and they should be read in conjunction when preparing a Development Application.

4.3.57	Alterations and additions to heritage listed commercial and retail buildings must be designed based on an understanding of the building's heritage significance. Heritage advice should be sought before commencing the design of any proposed changes to a heritage listed commercial building.
4.3.58	Alterations and additions should respond appropriately to the heritage fabric but should not mimic or overwhelm the original building. Designs should be contemporary and identifiable from the existing building. Ways to separate the new work from the existing include providing generous setbacks between new and old, using a glazed section to link the new addition to the existing building and/or using shadow lines and gaps between old and new.
4.3.59	Original shopfronts and awnings of heritage listed retail buildings must be retained. Non-original shopfronts should be replaced with new shopfronts that respect the historic character of the heritage item. Non-original awnings should be removed or improved.
4.3.60	Shopfronts must not be covered by solid roller doors or security screens.
4.3.61	Open verandahs and balconies must not be enclosed. Where they have been enclosed, the enclosure should be reversed and original verandah reinstated based on historical evidence.
4.3.62	Original elements and details should be retained, especially on front facades. This includes original windows and doors, brick detailing and parapets, original signs, roofs and verandahs.
4.3.63	Significant interior layouts and original interior features should be retained and conserved.
4.3.64	Additions should be located at the rear, where they are not visible from the street. Upper level additions are generally not supported on heritage items unless they cannot be seen from the public domain, unless supported by a CMP.
4.3.65	New commercial signage shall be sympathetic to the proportion and colour scheme of the facade. Signs on heritage buildings, including painted lettering, should be carefully located and should be sympathetic to the historic nature of the building. Adjacent signs should be designed and applied sympathetically. Corporate colours may not be appropriate in an historic context.

4.3.66	Any major alterations to civic buildings should be guided by a Conservation Management Plan, which is to be endorsed by Council prior to any future development being considered.	4.3.67	Retain the historical use of retail heritage items where possible, especially where they are part of a high street group of shops.

Controls – Group Heritage Items

4.3.68	Maintain the significance and integrity of group heritage items.	4.3.69	Development of buildings which are part of group heritage items must ensure that the integrity of the group is retained. Alterations and additions should be located at the rear and designed such that the significant scale, form, features and materials of the group are retained.

Specific Controls for Dry Stone Walls

There are over 360 dry stone walls located within the Kiama Municipal Council area which have been mapped and have had their heritage value assessed. Council has inventory reports for a majority of the dry stone walls noted above which are available to the public. Dry stone walls are identified as items of environmental heritage in Kiama LEP 2011 and consequently any proposal to demolish, damage, alter (including making breaks), dismantle, or destroy these walls (in whole or in part) requires Council's consent. Development Applications (DA) must show the location of dry stone walls accurately plotted on a site analysis plans, engineering plans, layout plans and concept landscape plans, including any walls located on adjoining land, such as within the road reserve. The condition of the dry stone wall, and any proposed alterations to the wall (e.g. to provide access) should be addressed in a Statement of Environmental Effects submitted with the development application. Specialist advice may be necessary from an expert in dry stone walls.

In addition to the above, a Heritage Impact Statement may be required by Council if it is of the opinion that there is the potential for a dry stone wall to be adversely affected by proposed development. It is strongly advised that applicants discuss their proposals with Council before lodging a DA so as to confirm Council's submission requirements and minimise potential delays.

The rebuilding of deteriorated walls is encouraged and may be also required as a condition of the development consent. Competent, experienced dry stone wall builders are to be engaged for such a task to ensure that the integrity of the walls is retained. For the purposes of this DCP, rebuilding shall mean restoration or reconstruction as defined by the Burra Charter.

It is common to see Tecomaria hedges or historic planting alongside dry stone walls in the Kiama LGA. These were planted to provide additional windbreaks or shelter for cattle. In some instances these hedges or trees have engulfed the original wall, often to the point where the latter is invisible, and/or has been damaged by a combination of sheltering cattle and invasive tree roots. Because these hedges and rows were cultural plantings by early farmers, they do have some heritage value, and careful consideration needs to be given to their management. Such plantings also provide valuable habitat for native fauna. As a consequence, in some cases it would be desirable to retain the hedge and allow it to contain the old wall within it, rather than cutting or poisoning the hedge in order to display and/or repair the wall. In other cases, the vegetation may be present only sporadically, and represent fortuitous generation rather than deliberate planting by the farmers, and its removal may well be justified based on the significance and integrity of the wall.

Many walls have become habitat for the plant *Zieria granulata*. This plant is also known as Illawarra Zieria and is projected under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. Before any work is undertaken near or on dry stone walls reasonable effort must be taken to identify any vegetation to be removed to ensure that no *Zieria granulata* is harmed. Further information is contained in Council's management plan for the conservation and regeneration of *Zieria granulata* and dry stone walls on Saddleback Mountain Road and Old Saddleback Road, Kiama regarding obligations and procedures.

Finally, the Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: "all that is necessary, as little as possible". The above philosophy should underpin all proposed works to historic dry stone walls.

Objectives

O: 4.3.7	To conserve, protect and enhance Kiama LGA's unique historic dry stone walls for the benefit of its citizens, the community generally and for future generations.
O: 4.3.8	To ensure new development in the vicinity of a dry stone and any alterations to a dry stone is carried out in a manner which minimises adverse impacts.

Controls

4.3.70	Dry Stone Walls shall not be altered, demolished or rebuilt without Council's consent. Non-compliance with this requirement constitutes an offence under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.
4.3.71	The replacement of dislodged or occasional missing stones and the removal of invasive vegetation by hand is regarded as routine maintenance. However, actions such as burning of vegetation alongside or protruding into walls, or blasting it off by water hoses or the like is not permitted, since it can crack the stones, destabilise the walls and destroy the surface lichen.
4.3.72	Development applications which require the alteration, demolition or rebuilding of dry stone walls will have regard to the heritage significance of the wall and general amenity benefits to the community in retaining walls intact especially where they form site boundaries or are located within roads.
4.3.73	Council may restrict openings in walls to locations where existing breaks or past damage provides a natural or opportunistic break in otherwise generally intact walls.
4.3.74	Council may place restrictions on the Section 88B Instrument at Subdivision Certificate approval stage to assist the conservation of dry stone walls.
4.3.75	Where a dry stone wall is located on the front or rear lot boundary that is adjacent to a road, all buildings and domestic structures (e.g. sheds, pergolas, clothes hoists and the like) must be located at least six (6) metres away from the wall. Screening must also be provided to obscure clothes drying areas from view from the adjacent road.
4.3.76	Where a dry stone wall is located on a side boundary that is adjacent to a road, all buildings and domestic structures (e.g. sheds, pergolas, clothes hoists and the like) must be located at least 3.5 metres away from the wall. Screening must also be provided to obscure clothes drying areas from view from the adjacent road.

4.3.77	Council may consider some breaks or the relocation of stone walls or parts of stone walls which are of relatively minor significance, and where this is considered justifiable in the circumstances of the case. As a general principle, if other means of access and egress can be achieved without having to make a new break in an existing wall, then that course should be adopted. A succession of breaks in walls of heritage significance to provide access to driveways for each dwelling in a proposed subdivision would substantially reduce heritage value and generally will not be permitted. Alternative means of achieving such access, e.g. by having an internal collector road within a subdivision should be considered, as has been implemented previously in the municipality.
4.3.78	The non-disclosure of the existence of a dry stone wall, or the non-detection and therefore non-recording and assessment by Council, does not constitute a legal reason for undertaking its alteration, demolition or rebuilding without Council consent. Council may commence compliance cats and enforcement of illegal works to dry stone walls.

Development in the Vicinity of Heritage Items

Objectives	
O: 4.3.10	To provide clear and detailed controls and guidelines that will ensure that new development on the site of a heritage item, in a heritage conservation area, or in the vicinity of a heritage item or heritage conservation area, maintains and enhances the heritage values of the item for the benefit of Kiama Local Government Areas' citizens, the community generally and for future generations
O: 4.3.11	To provide detailed controls and guidelines intended to ensure that alterations and additions to heritage items or properties within heritage conservation areas are carried out in a manner which maintains and enhances the heritage values of the item for the benefit of Kiama Local Government Areas' citizens, the community generally and for future generations
O: 4.3.12	To ensure that public domain heritage items, which include but are not limited to trees, parks, monuments and cemeteries, are adequately maintained and conserved for the benefit of Kiama Local Government Areas' citizens, the community generally and for future generations

Controls	
4.3.79	New development in the vicinity of a heritage item or on the site of a heritage item should harmonise with its surroundings. Through careful analysis and evaluation of the historic context of the heritage item, new development must be appropriate in its scale, form, siting, materials and colour and detailing.
4.3.80	Where new development directly adjoins a listed heritage building, the appropriate building setback and height will be determined on a case-by-case basis having regard to the views, vistas and context of the heritage item.
4.3.81	New development in the vicinity of a heritage item or on the site of a heritage item need not replicate exactly that of the heritage item, but rather, through careful analysis of significant design characteristics, sympathetically interpret and design new works which are in harmony with the character of the heritage item.
4.3.82	New development in the vicinity of a heritage item or on the site of a heritage item should recognise the predominate scale (height, bulk, density, grain) of existing development and respond sympathetically in the design of new works.
4.3.83	The form of new development in the vicinity of a heritage item or on the site of a heritage item need not replicate exactly that of adjacent historic properties, but should visually respect and relate to them in a positive way.

4.3.84	The form of new development in the vicinity of a heritage item or on the site of a heritage item should respond to adjacent historic properties with respect to treatment of facades and side elevations visible from the street or prominent locations.
4.3.85	The design of roof forms for new development in the vicinity of a heritage item or on the site of a heritage item should respect the scale, form, detail and pitch of adjacent historic properties.
4.3.86	New development in the vicinity of a heritage item should be sited to reflect the prevailing rhythm, spacing, orientation, and front and side setbacks of buildings within a streetscape or landscape which includes a heritage item.
4.3.87	New development within the site of a heritage item should be sited to minimise adverse impacts on the setting and significant views to and from the place.
4.3.88	The design of facades/walls in development located in the vicinity of a heritage item or on the site of a heritage item that are visible from the street or prominent location should use materials and colours which are characteristic of the area, such as brickwork, render or timber etc. Other materials may be used but must be harmonious and sympathetic with the character of the area and should be chosen for their complimentary qualities in relation to colour, texture and tonal contrast.
4.3.89	New buildings in the vicinity or within the site of a heritage item should use colours which harmonise with traditional colour schemes.
4.3.90	The principal elevation of new buildings located in the vicinity of a heritage item or on the site of a heritage item should provide a level of detail and design of openings that is in proportion with and similar to that of the adjacent heritage item.
4.3.91	New development in the vicinity of a heritage item should include landscape details, such as fences, garden walls and planting treatments, which respond to and are sympathetic with the character of the item.

Topic 4.4 – Heritage Conservation Areas

There is currently one Heritage Conservation Area in Kiama, the Pheasant Point Heritage Conservation Area. The boundaries of the Pheasants Point HCA are currently being considered for expansion, along with two additional Heritage Conservation Areas – the Kiama Historic Town Centre and Southern Town Centre Residential Heritage Conservation Area. This section relates to both the existing and draft HCAs.

Heritage Conservation Areas (HCAs) are streetscapes, suburbs, areas and precincts that are recognised by a community for their distinctive historic character. They often evidence a historic period of development and an architectural style with a high proportion of original buildings. HCAs are protected because they have been identified as having a cohesive sense of place and character which is valued by the community. Their significance is often a function of the subdivision and street pattern, and buildings that share common periods of development, historical associations, materials, form and scale.

Buildings within HCAs are identified as contributory, neutral or uncharacteristic.

- **Contributory buildings** generally originate from the significant era of development of the HCA and display the key characteristics of the area through their architectural style and typology, scale, form, features and materials.
- **Neutral buildings** usually originate from the original era of development but have been much altered, although the alterations can usually be reversed. Contemporary buildings that respond to the significant scale and character of the HCA can also be neutral.
- **Uncharacteristic buildings** are usually buildings from a later era that are inconsistent with the scale and form of characteristic development.

Some properties in HCAs will also be listed as heritage items; such places may be particularly fine examples of their type or may have significance for their association with a particular person or group of people, distinguishing them from the other places in the HCA.

Each Heritage Conservation Area has a Statement of Significance and a Character Statement. These statements describe the why the area is significant to the people of Kiama, and what key elements make up its historic character. These statements should be used to guide all future development within Kiama's HCAs.

The Historic Background, Statements of Significance, Character Statements, maps and building classification tables for each of Kiama's HCAs are found in the following Appendices to Chapter 4:

Appendix 1 – Pheasant Point Heritage Conservation Area

Appendix 2 – Kiama Historic Town Centre Heritage Conservation Area

Appendix 3 – Southern Town Centre Residential Heritage Conservation Area

Development in Heritage Conservation Areas

If a property is located within a HCA, it is subject to specific planning and development controls that seek to retain the significant elements and character of the area, as seen from the public domain. The key is to provide a consistent approach to development and to retain the original features that give the HCA its historic character. These controls benefit the owners of properties in HCAs by ensuring the character and environment of the HCA is retained.

Certain types of changes proposed to places located within Heritage Conservation Areas will require consent through the submission of a Development Application (DA). Development consent is generally required for:

- demolition of all or part of a dwelling (note that full demolition of contributory buildings is not permitted);
- additions and alterations;
- structural changes;
- garages, carports and driveways; and
- fences and gates.

In general terms, new work in HCAs should be located in areas that are not visible from the street. The key objective is to retain the character and significance of the elements that contribute to the historic streetscapes for future generations. Alterations and additions require Council approval and are usually acceptable if they retain the significant form, scale and character of the HCA. Additions should be located at the rear and should not alter the scale of the original building. Internal alterations are generally acceptable. Demolition of heritage items and contributory buildings is not permitted. The contribution of any building to the conservation area should guide the approach to future development of the property.

Property owners are encouraged to discuss their proposals with Council's Planning and Heritage Officers prior to preparing concept plans and submitting a development application. Consultation with Council may benefit the applicant in ensuring smooth processing of their application and earlier determination times.

General Aims of this Section

The general aims of the planning controls for Heritage Conservation Areas in Kiama are to:

- Establish a framework for heritage conservation and appropriate future development in Kiama's HCAs
- Provide guidelines for change properties within HCAs which will allow its heritage significance to be retained.
- Allow change to occur to meet amenity and contemporary safety, sustainability or technological standards, provided that those changes are sympathetic to and do not detrimentally affect the heritage significance of the Heritage Conservation Area.

Development in Pheasant Point Heritage Conservation Area

The Pheasant Point Heritage Conservation Area (HCA) has a particular character which warrants preservation. The design of alterations and additions to existing buildings and new buildings located within the Pheasant Point HCA should maintain and enhance the distinctive historic character of the precinct. This does not mean that old homes cannot be brought up to modern standards of convenience and comfort. However, it is necessary to conserve those features of the building and its surrounding environment which give it heritage significance.

The overall guiding principle for the design of any new development in the Pheasant Point HCA is that it compliments the character, scale, form, siting, material and colours, detailing and general appearance of existing original buildings and landscape features in the streetscape, and, to preserve and be sympathetic with those special qualities which define the historic character of the precinct.

Objectives – General

O.4.4.1	To conserve the environmental heritage of the Pheasant Point Heritage Conservation Area (HCA).
O.4.4.2	To conserve and enhance the heritage significance, including the associated fabric, settings and views, of the Pheasant Point HCA.
O.4.4.3	To ensure development is sympathetic to the heritage values and historic character of the Pheasant Point HCA.
O.4.4.4	Allow change to occur to meet amenity and contemporary safety, sustainability or technological standards, provided that those changes are sympathetic to and do not detrimentally affect the heritage significance of the Pheasant Point HCA.
O.4.4.5	Development in the Pheasant Point HCAs shall: a) Respect significant original or characteristic built form b) Retain original scale and form as viewed from the public domain c) Respect significant traditional or characteristic subdivision patterns d) Retain significant original fabric as seen from the street e) Retain, and where possible reinstate, significant original features and building elements that contribute to the character of the street, including original balconies and verandahs, fences, chimneys, joinery, etc f) Remove previous unsympathetic alterations and additions g) Use appropriate materials, finishes and colours h) Respect the pattern, style and dimensions of original windows and doors.

Character Statement

The proposed expanded Pheasant Point HCA represents early phases of development in the Kiama area from the 1850s to the 1920s. The area is late Victorian and early Federation in character, showing a fairly consistent range of residential housing styles from these periods. This includes late Victorian and early Federation workers' cottages, Federation bungalows,

and substantial late Victorian villas. The dwellings along Minnamurra and Collins streets are particularly well maintained, and include a number of fine Federation cottages.

The materiality is consistent throughout the area, with dwellings constructed of weatherboard on bluestone foundations, generally with Colorbond roofs. There are common architectural attributes throughout the HCA, from the high-pitched roofs, faceted bay windows, and bullnose verandahs of late Victorian and early Federation cottages, to the low-pitched roofs and wide wraparound verandahs of the Federation bungalows. Well-maintained properties throughout the HCA demonstrate a number of decorative elements, including decorative timber detailing in the joinery and bargeboards. The area displays a low scale, with generally single-storey development. Early development in Pheasant Point likely informed subsequent development in the surrounding area, establishing a consistently low scale and materiality.

The HCA is particularly representative of the importance of the topography and coastal setting of the Pheasant Point area. The dwellings are generally constructed on elevated foundations, responding to the steep slope of the land. The siting of the houses expresses the historical subdivisions, with earlier houses occupying larger lots with front and rear yards, and later dwellings occupying narrower lots, with properties extending to the street. The dwellings are also positioned to take advantage of the significant views of the town and the coast available from Pheasant Point. Earlier-developed areas of Pheasant Point along Minnamurra and Collins streets feature substantial setbacks, with wide footpaths that provide views to and from the coast and allow for mature gardens and landscaping which add to the natural character of the area. The northern sections of the HCA generally do not include footpaths or front gardens. The HCA represents a significant phase of development at the turn of the century, which established the character of the northern area of the town of Kiama, as well as the presentation of the town from the north and its relationship to its natural setting.

This character should be conserved through the retention of contributory buildings, the scale of streetscapes, the common materials and decorative details, views to and from the coast and the town from public open space, and the legible subdivision pattern. Careful management of neutral items is also required. Where possible, the reversal or removal of uncharacteristic alterations (such as enclosed verandahs) which may allow a neutral building's contribution to the HCA to be elevated to contributory should be encouraged. As uncharacteristic development encroaches on the boundaries of the HCA, careful management of surrounding development should ensure that views to or from the area are not disrupted.

Statement of Significance

The proposed expanded Pheasant Point Heritage Conservation Area has cultural significance at a local level for historic, aesthetic, rarity and representative values. The HCA is a highly intact residential area which frames the historic entrance to the Kiama Town Centre, defining the character of the surrounding area.

The Pheasants Point HCA originates from blocks 17 and 18 of the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan, as the northeasternmost area of the town. Original grants of the land were allocated to prominent local figures such as Irish emigree, William Gard, who became a local brewer. It was first developed in the 1850s and 1860s with early cottages established on large lots to take advantage of views towards the emerging town and the coast. From the 1870s, significant local figures such as entrepreneur William Geoghegan and George Wood (senior), the owner of Devonshire House, are known to have owned land in the area. They were likely involved in the later subdivisions that established much of the current layout of the area, including the unusual narrow lanes along Devonshire and Fitzroy streets. After the introduction of the railway in 1893, the area underwent significant development in the early Federation era. Many workers' cottages were introduced along Minnamurra and Collins streets, establishing the streetscape which is largely intact today.

The area has historic, aesthetic and representative value, demonstrating the historical phases of residential development throughout Kiama. The dwellings display a range of architectural styles from modest workers' cottages to Federation bungalows, and a substantial Victorian

house (Bellevue, since converted to a guest house). A number of fine, well-maintained Federation cottages are also within the HCA. Overall the dwellings indicate the enduring popularity of weatherboard construction in the Kiama area, and the use of local materials such as bluestone from the local quarry. The dwellings also demonstrate how early housing was sited to respond to the local landscape, with elevated foundations to accommodate the steep slope of the land, and houses sited to take advantage of views. The HCA has local aesthetic significance and rarity values for its high degree of intactness as a precinct, retaining most of the original buildings, its significant streetscapes, and views to and from the area, representative of its early twentieth-century presentation. The area is rare as the historic entrance to the town, with largely intact residences framing the historic approach to the town from Collins Street in the north, suggestive of views to the town seen by travellers, and defining the scale and character of the surrounding area.

Key Historic Elements

The key elements which define the historic character of the Pheasant Point HCA are referred to in the Statement of Significance in the National Trust Register Listing Report for the precinct and are outlined below:

Characteristic Elements

Characteristic elements to be preserved include:

- the consistent late Victorian and early Federation residential buildings, particularly the existing heritage items, landmark buildings, and contributory buildings;
- the consistency of the scale of the streetscape, particularly the low, single-storey presentation of the houses along Collins Street, Minnamurra Street and Pheasant Point Drive, which frame the entrance to the town;
- views to and from both the town centre and the coast;
- original chimneys, windows, and verandahs;
- Colorbond/sheet metal roofs;
- ornamental elements such as decorative timber joinery, bargeboards, finials, and terracotta chimney pots;
- the dominant materiality of weatherboard with bluestone foundations;
- appropriate gardens and landscaping where extant;
- deep setbacks where extant along Minnamurra and Collins streets; and
- the consistent property line of buildings which extends to the street along Devonshire and Fitzroy streets.

Uncharacteristic development includes commercial development; contemporary development of more than two storeys at street level; over-scaled additions; development that features prominent glazing; the use of concrete and/or masonry; tiled roofs; and development with setbacks that differ from the established building lines.

Building Materials and Techniques

The buildings in the Pheasant Point HCA are primarily timber-framed and originally clad with timber weatherboards. Most buildings are roofed with corrugated metal sheeting, with a consistency of roof pitch throughout the Pheasant Point HCA.

Windows are typically single units with vertically proportioned elements. The original window fenestration typically consist of timber double-hung sashes. Verandas are simply detailed with a timber beam and timber column supports. Door openings are generally recessed within the veranda and are single leaf openings.

Some dwellings have single-space garages located behind the front building line or to the rear of the property. Driveways are minor, single-width, and are generally set adjacent to a side boundary. Historically, garages and driveways were not present within the Pheasant Point HCA.

The Statement of Significance in the National Trust Register Listing Report provides the following commentary in regards to the building materials and techniques in the Pheasant Point HCA:

> *The exposed bluestone foundations underpinning all the cottages are an aesthetically significant feature in the locality. The high-pitched corrugated-iron rooflines and house profiles are a distinctive feature of the Precinct when viewed from the harbour. Houses within this precinct and their streetscape exhibit building techniques and materials used in the construction of low cost housing for quarry workers in the late 19th Century (e.g. roof construction using no internal bracing, mortice and tenon joints on internal frames and pine internal timber lining on floors, ceilings and walls).*

Landscaping

Historically, properties in the Pheasant Point HCA were fenced with timber picket fences. The properties contained minimal landscaping which assisted in the buildings being appreciated from numerous public vantage points in the Kiama town centre.

In more recent times a variety of non-original fencing along the street boundaries in Minnamurra and Devonshire Streets has been constructed. This includes low bluestone fences, hedges, picket fence and a woven wire fence. Side boundary fencing is generally timber paling. A variety of landscape treatments ranging from predominantly turf to dense shrubbery has also been established. The more recent landscaping treatment detracts from the heritage significance of the Pheasant Point HCA.

Classification of buildings

A number of the properties within the Pheasant Point HCA are listed as individual heritage items in Schedule 5 of the Kiama LEP 2011. Other buildings are classified as contributory, neutral or uncharacteristic. The classification of each property is outlined in Appendix 1 and outlined in the map.

Objectives – Development of Contributory Buildings/Items

O.4.4.6	Contributory buildings are to retained, and their positive contribution to the area or streetscape maintained and enhanced.
O.4.4.7	Development to contributory buildings shall: a) Respect significant original or characteristic built form b) Retain original scale and form as viewed from the public domain c) Respect significant or original subdivision patterns d) Retain significant original fabric as seen from the street e) Retain, and where possible reinstate, significant original features and building elements that contribute to the character of the street, including original balconies and verandas, fences, chimneys, joinery, etc f) Remove previous unsympathetic alterations and additions g) Use appropriate materials, finishes and colours h) Respect the pattern, style and dimensions of original windows and doors.
O.4.4.8	The scale and character of contributory buildings is to be retained, as viewed from the public domain, with alterations and additions designed and located where they do not alter the scale or character of the building and are not visible from the street.
O.4.4.9	Alterations and additions are to be located at the rear of contributory buildings and must not significantly alter the appearance of the building from the street.
O.4.4.10	Additional storeys which alter the scale of the building are not permitted in HCAs. If an additional storey is proposed, it must be located at the rear and must not alter the original roof form and must not extend higher than the ridge of the original building. If there is enough space without altering its height or form, an additional storey may be contained within the existing roof space.

Objectives – Development of Neutral Buildings/Items

O.4.4.11	Enhance the contribution of neutral buildings to the area or streetscape by encouraging removal of unsympathetic alterations and reinstatement of original details to improve the context and visual impact of neutral buildings.	O.4.4.12	a) Development to neutral buildings shall: b) Remove previous unsympathetic alterations and additions, including inappropriate building elements c) Respect the original building in terms of form, bulk and scale, as well as that of the prevailing character of the street d) Minimise the removal of significant features and building elements e) Use materials, finishes and colours characteristic to the HCA. f) Provide a more positive contribution to the significance and character of the HCA.
		O.4.4.13	Alterations to the principal elevations of neutral items should aim to re-instate lost elements or use materials and colours more consistent with the character of the HCA to improve its contribution.

Objectives – Development of Uncharacteristic Buildings/Items

O.4.4.14	Encourage development on sites with uncharacteristic buildings that result in an improved contribution to the character and significance of the HCA.	O.4.4.15	Development to uncharacteristic buildings shall: a) Remove inappropriate elements that are uncharacteristic to the conservation area b) Respond to the prevailing character of the area and street in terms of form, height, bulk, scale and materials.

Controls – Demolition

4.4.1	Contributory buildings may not be demolished.
4.4.2	Neutral buildings may not be demolished, unless they are unable to be improved without loss of original fabric. Support for demolition of neutral items will only be considered if detailed structural reports support that the building is incapable of improvement and only if the replacement building has an improved contribution to the character of the HCA.
4.4.3	Uncharacteristic buildings may be demolished. The replacement building must have an improved contribution to the character of the HCA.

Controls – Alterations and Additions to Residential Buildings

4.4.4	Contributory and neutral buildings are to be retained, and their positive contribution to the area or streetscape maintained and enhanced through sensitive alterations and additions that do not have a detrimental impact on the character or significance of the HCA.
4.4.5	Alterations and additions shall: a) Retain the character and significance of the streetscape and the host building b) Be designed to minimise the impact on the special qualities of the HCA and the architectural style of the host building c) Conserve the scale of contributory buildings in the street d) Be submissive to the existing house in its scale, bulk, massing, roof form and materials.
4.4.6	Additions are to preserve significant aspects of the HCA such as scale, roofscape, building form, setbacks, external materials, details and bulk. Additions shall be designed and located such that they are not visible from the street.
4.4.7	Additions should be located at the rear. Pavilion additions are encouraged. A contemporary or contrasting form may be used where such additions are not visible from the street.
4.4.8	The roof pitch of additions must complement that of the host building and be sympathetic to the detailing of the host building if visible from the public domain.
4.4.9	Additions to the side of buildings should be designed so that they are set back as far as possible from the front building line.
4.4.10	In semi-detached houses and contiguous groups of terrace houses, additions and alterations are not to impact on the symmetry of the host building.
4.4.11	Additional storey additions that change the scale of the host building are not permitted.
4.4.12	Roof conversions may occur where the roof form can accommodate rooms wholly within the existing roof form. Characteristic roof forms shall not be altered.
4.4.13	Where visible from the street, roof forms are to respond to the local context in terms of form, scale, pitch and material.
4.4.14	Rear elements may adapt a different form or materials as long as the other sections of these guidelines are met. Contemporary styled additions are encouraged, where they are not visible from the street, in order to distinguish original and new work.

4.4.15	A single run of long wall (as an extension to the existing wall) is to be avoided. The overall length of any extension is to be less than, and secondary to, the original building.
4.4.16	Retain the proportion of walls and openings that contribute to the aesthetic quality and/or significance of a contributory building. Extensive areas of glazing visible from the public domain are not permitted, unless this was a feature of the original design of the building.
4.4.17	When a proposal is for works to a neutral or uncharacteristic item, they should include removal of intrusive additions that do not positively contribute to the heritage significance of the streetscape character.
4.4.18	Existing buildings which have had the form of their facades altered should aim to reinstate original details, including removal of infilled rooms and reconstruction of door and window openings. This work should be based on available evidence. When no surviving physical or documentary evidence of the original can be found, reconstruction similar to appropriate surrounding contributory dwellings is encouraged. Front verandahs should be reinstated where they have been removed, with a design based on historic evidence.
4.4.19	Council will generally support the removal of recent inappropriate additions and alterations to dwellings and the restoration or reconstruction of damaged, missing, or inappropriate elements, such as removal of paint from bluestone walls or reversal of re-skinning, and replacement of non-original aluminium or vinyl wall cladding and aluminium windows.
4.4.20	Where feasible, additional floor space may be located within the existing roof space, with possible dormers and/or skylight additions as part of an attic style addition, but only where such elements do not dominate the roof qualities. Dormers and/or skylights should be visually unobtrusive and preferably be located on the rear roof plane.
4.4.21	Additions to existing two-storey dwellings should preferably be single-storey, or two-storey with justification. Any new development should generally be located to the rear of the existing building, but may be varied to suit specific site conditions.

Controls – External Colours, Materials and Finishes

4.4.22	Ensure selection of new materials and details complements the local character. Refer to the relevant Local Character Statement.
4.4.23	Original details and materials are to be retained where possible. Building material from the host building is to be recycled and incorporated into new additions, where possible.
4.4.24	New materials, colours and details must reflect the historical character of the conservation area, where visible from the street.
4.4.25	Traditional building elements, including windows, doors, hardware, chimneys, verandahs, wall surfaces and other characteristic features of the building, are to be retained and repaired. Repair and replace joinery in profiles to match the original detail.
4.4.26	Paintwork should not be applied to any brickwork, stonework, exposed bricks on chimneys, terracotta chimneypots, tessellated or glazed tiling, slate verandah edging and steps, or any other unpainted surfaces.
4.4.27	New buildings should use colours which harmonise with the traditional colour schemes. External colour schemes should be complementary to the Heritage Conservation Area, based on research, and have regard for the setting
4.4.28	Exposed surfaces such as brickwork, stone, tiles and shingles must not be painted or rendered.
4.4.29	For weatherboard buildings, new weatherboards should have a traditional width and profile to match the original weatherboards.
4.4.30	For brick buildings, new brickwork to the original section should match, as closely as possible, the original brickwork. Rendering of face brickwork is not permitted. New work may be of a different material when not visible from the street.

Controls – Details and Original Features

4.4.31	Original details and features on contributory and neutral buildings are to be retained and conserved.
4.4.32	Where new doors, windows or verandahs are visible from the street or prominent location, they should be of similar proportion, size, location and detailing to original elements. Original door and window openings are to be retained and repaired. If original doors or windows have been lost, they are to be replaced with one of similar size, type and material for the age and style of the building.
4.4.33	The retention and repair of original architectural details, including doors, windows, verandah piers and columns, decorative timber work to verandahs and gables, cast iron decoration, roughcast and tile work in principal elevations is encouraged. Original lead lights and coloured glass panes should be preserved.
4.4.34	Existing incompatible/intrusive elements (e.g. non original aluminium windows and doors, aluminium or vinyl cladding) in principal elevations and prominent locations should be replaced where alterations and additions are proposed. Development of a heritage item must seek to reconstruct missing architectural detailing where possible, including gables, joinery details, and front verandahs or bays. Verandahs on the front and sides of a contributory or neutral building shall not be infilled.
4.4.35	Original verandahs and external detailing in general should be preserved and restored or reconstructed where necessary. Removal or infilling of verandahs visible from the street or prominent locations is not supported.

Controls – Roofs

4.4.36	The design of roofs should respect the scale, form, detail, and pitch of the existing building and be consistent with the Key Historic Elements of the HCA.
4.4.37	Roof additions should generally be confined to the rear of an existing building and should be more subservient to the main existing roof.
4.4.38	Changes to original roofs, particularly if seen from the street, should be minimal and should be determined by the street and building context. Roof elements, such as dormers and skylights, should not be located where visually prominent. Skylights may be preferable to dormer windows depending on impact from angles of view.
4.4.39	New work to the rear of an existing house can either replicate the existing roof form, pitch and eaves, or be of a more subservient/differential style such as a skillion roof. In both instances the ridge of the new roof is to be lower than the existing roof, and the impact of the added roof is not to dominate the existing house and views from the street.
4.4.40	Roof forms should be consistent with surrounding contributory dwellings.
4.4.41	Dormers to the front or side of existing roofs, where acceptable, should be of traditional vertical proportions with either gable or hipped roof forms. Where not visible from the street, a wider dormer form may be considered.
4.4.42	Original chimneys should not be demolished unless they are proven to be structurally unsound, and only when followed by immediate reconstruction in the original detail.
4.4.43	New roofing must be consistent with existing materials, or where new buildings are proposed, be generally corrugated metal roof sheeting.
4.4.44	The re-roofing of the main body of the house is not considered desirable, except to match original materials.
4.4.45	Other elements such as solar hot water heaters, ventilators, antennae, solar tubes, air conditioning units and the like should, where possible, be placed in locations where visibility from the street is minimised.

Controls – Carparking

4.4.46	Garages and carports are to be detached elements located at the rear or behind the front building line of the existing house. Garages or carports set forward of the building line will not be supported by Council.
4.4.47	Where a property has access to a rear lane, vehicle accommodation is to be located adjacent to the laneway with vehicle access from the laneway.
4.4.48	Where vehicle access is not otherwise possible, single garages and carports are permitted where the applicant demonstrates that the impact on the streetscape or host building is acceptable.
4.4.49	Garages must be recessed behind the front building line and front facade. They should be integrated with or hidden from the overall design of the building in terms of height, form, materials, detailing and colour. If a carport or garage is visible from the street, it should be a single space only, with a form and materiality which compliments the dwelling.
4.4.50	Significant historic kerbing is not to be disturbed.
4.4.51	Driveways are to be designed as concrete or brick strips with grass or gravel in between. Hard landscaping is to be minimised.

Controls – Gardens, Landscaping and Fencing

4.4.52	Preserve and protect original fences, stone and brick retaining walls and garden settings.
4.4.53	Ensure fences within the public domain complement the streetscape. New fences are to match the details and materials of the adjoining contributory fences, or match the original fence if reinstating a missing fence.
4.4.54	Ensure front gardens are part of the streetscape, where appropriate to the character of the conservation area. Promote the use of traditionally designed gardens that enhance the appearance of historic houses and the streetscape.
4.4.55	Retain, repair and reinstate original and traditional fences and retaining walls. Retain later fences where they reflect traditional fence design.
4.4.56	Reconstruct missing fences to their previous design based on documentary evidence.
4.4.57	Front fences are to be between 700–1200mm high, measured from ground level, except where the existing historic fences demonstrate an alternative prevailing height. Higher fences are only permitted along major roads.
4.4.58	Retain original surviving garden elements, such as gates, paths, edging tiles, brick kerbing, etc.
4.4.59	Original or early garden layouts that contribute to the significance of the Heritage Conservation Area should not be altered.
4.4.60	Do not overplant gardens or plant high hedges such that they block views of a contributory building from the street. Choose new plant species that are characteristic to the Heritage Conservation Area.

Controls – Services, Skylights and Solar Panels etc

4.4.61	External air-conditioning units, water tanks and the like must be located where they cannot be seen from the street.	4.4.63	Rubbish bins should be stored at the side or rear of the house where they cannot be seen from the street.
4.4.62	Air-conditioning units are not permitted at the front of the house or at the side if visible from the street. They should only be located in areas where they are not visible from the street. Air-conditioning units may be mounted on the roof only if they cannot be seen from the street.	4.4.64	Skylights are not permitted in original roofs, except at the rear and only where the skylight will not be visible from the street.
		4.4.65	Solar panels may only be located where they are not visible from the street. Solar panels are not permitted on front roof pitches or side roof pitches that are visible from the street.

Controls – Subdivision and Amalgamation

4.4.66	Lot boundary changes are not supported where the development pattern or early subdivision is integral to the heritage significance of the Heritage Conservation Area.	4.4.68	Lot boundary changes within HCAs should retain significant features, such as buildings, archaeology, trees, gardens, and outbuildings associated with the pattern of development of that area.
4.4.67	Where it is supported, ensure that subdivision and amalgamation of land within a Heritage Conservation Area conserves the important characteristics of the subdivision pattern and allotment layout, streetscape character and notable features of the significant period of development.	4.4.69	Amalgamation of sites within HCAs must allow for the ongoing interpretation of the original subdivision through building form and landscape design

Controls – Infill Buildings

4.4.70	The setback of new buildings to the street must maintain the established historically significant pattern of setbacks in the streetscape.
4.4.71	New buildings must be sited to reinforce the rhythm and spacing of buildings in the Heritage Conservation Area.
4.4.71	The bulk and scale of new development shall be consistent with the Key Historic Elements of the HCA and respond to the scale, form and typology of surrounding contributory development and heritage items. If characteristic development is single storey, new buildings should also be single storey.
4.4.73	The design of replacement buildings must sympathetically respond in scale, form, siting, materials, colours and detailing to surrounding contributory items, particularly where there is a general consistency in the building scale along that stretch of street, and within the HCA
4.4.74	Within the Kiama Historic Town Centre, infill building and facade design should respond to the scale, materials and massing of heritage items by aligning eaves lines, cornices and parapets, facade articulation, proportion and/or rhythm of existing elements and using complementary colours, materials and finishes.
4.4.75	If adjoining sites are single-storey, new buildings will generally be limited to single-storey.

Development in the Kiama Town Centre Heritage Conservation Area

Objectives – General

O.4.4.16	To conserve the environmental heritage of the Kiama Town Centre Heritage Conservation Area (HCA).
O.4.4.17	To conserve and enhance the heritage significance, including the associated fabric, settings and views, of the Kiama Town Centre HCA.
O.4.4.18	To ensure development is sympathetic to the heritage values and historic character of the Kiama Town Centre HCA.
O.4.4.19	Allow change to occur to meet amenity and contemporary safety, sustainability or technological standards, provided that those changes are sympathetic to and do not detrimentally affect the heritage significance of the Kiama Town Centre HCA.
O.4.4.20	Development in the Kiama Town Centre HCAs shall: e) Respect significant original or characteristic built form f) Retain original scale and form as viewed from the public domain g) Respect significant traditional or characteristic subdivision patterns h) Retain significant original fabric as seen from the street i) Retain, and where possible reinstate, significant original features and building elements that contribute to the character of the street, including original balconies and verandahs, fences, chimneys, joinery, etc j) Remove previous unsympathetic alterations and additions k) Use appropriate materials, finishes and colours l) Respect the pattern, style and dimensions of original windows and doors.

Character Statement

The Kiama Historic Town Centre HCA represents the growth and development of the public centre of the Kiama from the 1840s to the 1950s.The character of the proposed HCA is diverse, featuring a combination of civic, commercial and religious buildings, and is made up of a number of architectural styles, including fine examples of high-quality late-Victorian and early Federation Free Classical civic buildings, Victorian Gothic ecclesiastic churches, and modest Federation, Interwar and postwar commercial style buildings that express the historical evolution of architectural taste in Kiama.

The proposed HCA represents three primary periods of development—the mid-Victorian period, the late-Victorian period and the early Federation period. These periods are demonstrated by two primary building typologies, grand public buildings, generally Georgian or Free Classical in style, and modest commercial buildings. Across these building typologies, masonry—both rendered and face brick— remains the primary materiality, a stark contrast to the primarily weatherboard construction of the surrounding residential development. There are common decorative elements and visual motifs in the HCA that denote the differing periods of construction, from the Classically inspired mouldings and chimneys across many of the late-Victorian buildings, to the retrained parapets of early Federation commercial buildings and the decorative masonry courses that are articulated across many postwar developments.

The Kiama Historic Town Centre is particularly representative of the importance of the town's coastal setting, with the siting, materiality, and landscaping of the Kiama Town Centre expressing the relationship between the town and Kiama Harbour. Streets feature wide footpaths that provide views to and from the harbour, with street tree plantings, and planter boxes scattered throughout the HCA adding to the natural character of the area. The HCA expresses the gradual evolution of the heart of the town of Kiama and its relationship to its natural setting.

This character should be preserved and retained through the retention of contributory buildings, the scale of the streetscapes, the common materialities and visual motifs, views to and from the harbour, public open space, the legible subdivision pattern, and street tree plantings. Careful management of neutral items is also required.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Kiama Historic Town Centre HCA has cultural significance at a local level for historic, aesthetic, rarity and representative values. The proposed HCA is the historical civic, commercial and social centre of historic Kiama, with its close proximity to Kiama Harbour demonstrating the role of the harbour in the town's local industry and transport systems.

Terralong and Manning streets developed in the 1840s as the principal thoroughfares in the then new town of Kiama, defining the northeastern boundary of the settlement. The Kiama Town Centre evolved through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in response to several waves of migration and developments in industry. A second period of development followed the introduction of the railway in 1893, which encouraged both the growth of the working and middle classes, as well as the bourgeoning tourist market. The proposed HCA retains a variety of early civic and religious buildings, late nineteenth century banks and hotels, and Federation era shop buildings that are reflective of this evolution and the comparative grandeur the commercial wealth of the town.

The Kiama Historic Town Centre has aesthetic significance for high degree of integrity, with several particularly fine examples of late-Victorian and early Federation Free Classical buildings, and a significant row of shops along Terralong Street. The built form elements are generally highly intact, early examples of their type, informing the design, materiality and, significantly, the scale of later development throughout the region. It also incorporates historical monuments and respects the siting of original developments, maintaining significant views to and from Kiama Harbour. The area is generally low in scale, with street tree plantings and wide footpaths that encourage pedestrian usage and facilitate significant views to and from the harbour, emphasising the beachside character of the town.

The Kiama Historic Town Centre is, by virtue of its continued use as the social, commercial and civic heart of the town, rare within the Kiama region, forming the most prominent civic and commercial precinct in this part of the South Coast. The precinct is demonstrative of both tangible and intangible heritage values, continuing to be an important civic centre and a communal meeting place. It is representative of the early growth of the area, and has informed the design, scale and form of subsequent development of the Kiama region.

Characteristics Elements

Characteristic elements to be preserved include:

- the range of surviving architectural styles and historical buildings, particularly the existing heritage items, landmark buildings and contributory buildings;
- the consistency of the scale of the streetscapes, and particularly the maintenance of the street-facing roofline on Terralong Street;
- views to and from Kiama Harbour;
- original chimneys, parapets, and windows;

- ornamental elements such as decorative moulding and courses, particularly surviving examples of late-Victorian and early Federation buildings;
- the dominant material palette of face brick and rendered masonry, timber-framed windows and stone base courses;
- wide footpaths to encourage pedestrian traffic;
- deep setbacks and landscaping where extant; and
- street tree plantings.

Uncharacteristic development includes residential development, contemporary development of above three storeys at street level, over-scaled additions, development that features prominent glazing and use of concrete, and commercial development with setbacks from the building line or roof forms that rise above the consistent scale of the roofline.

Classification of buildings

A number of the properties within the Kiama Town Centre HCA are listed as individual heritage items in Schedule 5 of the Kiama LEP 2011. Other buildings are classified as contributory, neutral or uncharacteristic. The classification of each property is outlined in Appendix 2 and outlined in the map.

Objectives – Development of Contributory Buildings/Items

O.4.4.21	The facades of contributory buildings are to retained, and their positive contribution to the area or streetscape maintained and enhanced.
O.4.4.22	Development to contributory buildings shall: a) Respect significant original or characteristic built form b) Retain original scale and form as viewed from the public domain c) Respect significant or original subdivision patterns d) Retain significant original fabric as seen from the street e) Retain, and where possible reinstate, significant original features and building elements that contribute to the character of the street, including original balconies and verandas, fences, chimneys, joinery, etc f) Remove previous unsympathetic alterations and additions g) Use appropriate materials, finishes and colours h) Respect the pattern, style and dimensions of original windows and doors.
O.4.4.23	The scale and character of contributory buildings is to be retained, as viewed from the public domain, with alterations and additions designed and located where they do not alter the scale or character of the building and are not visible from the street.
O.4.4.24	Alterations and additions are to be located at the rear of contributory buildings and must not significantly alter the appearance of the building from the street.
O.4.4.25	Additional storeys which alter the scale of the building are only permitted in HCAs when the additional storey is located at the rear (refer to Topic 12.7).

Objectives – Development of Neutral Buildings/Items

O.4.4.26	Enhance the contribution of neutral buildings to the area or streetscape by encouraging removal of unsympathetic alterations and reinstatement of original details to improve the context and visual impact of neutral buildings.	O.4.4.27	a) Development to neutral buildings shall: b) Remove previous unsympathetic alterations and additions, including inappropriate building elements c) Respect the original building in terms of form, bulk and scale, as well as that of the prevailing character of the street d) Minimise the removal of significant features and building elements e) Use materials, finishes and colours characteristic to the HCA. f) Provide a more positive contribution to the significance and character of the HCA.
		O.4.4.28	Alterations to the principal elevations of neutral items should aim to re-instate lost elements or use materials and colours more consistent with the character of the HCA to improve its contribution.

Objectives – Development of Uncharacteristic Buildings/Items

O.4.4.29	Encourage development on sites with uncharacteristic buildings that result in an improved contribution to the character and significance of the HCA.	O.4.4.30	Development to uncharacteristic buildings shall: a) Remove inappropriate elements that are uncharacteristic to the conservation area b) Respond to the prevailing character of the area and street in terms of form, height, bulk, scale and materials.

Controls – Demolition

4.4.76	Contributory buildings may not be demolished, unless they are unable to be improved without some loss of original fabric. Support for demolition of contributory items will only be considered if detailed structural reports support that the building is incapable of improvement and only if the street façade is retained.	4.4.77	Neutral and uncharacteristic buildings may be demolished. The replacement building must have an improved contribution to the character of the HCA.

Controls – Commercial, Civic and Retail Buildings in Heritage Conservation Areas

For additional planning controls relating to commercial, civic and retail buildings in the Kiama Historic Town Centre Heritage Conservation Area, refer to Section 12.7 of this DCP. Any development within the Kiama Historic Town Centre Heritage Conservation Area should have regard to both Chapter 4 and Chapter 12.7 and they should be read in conjunction when preparing a Development Application.

4.4.78	Alterations and additions should respond appropriately to the heritage fabric but should not mimic or overwhelm the original building. Designs should be contemporary and identifiable from the existing building. Ways to separate the new work from the existing include providing generous setbacks between new and old, using a glazed section to link the new addition to the existing building and/or using shadow lines and gaps between old and new.	4.4.81	Alterations and additions should respond appropriately to the heritage fabric but should not mimic or overwhelm the original building. Designs should be contemporary and identifiable from the existing building. Ways to separate the new work from the existing include providing generous setbacks between new and old, using a glazed section to link the new addition to the existing building and/or using shadow lines and gaps between old and new.
4.4.79	Original shopfronts and awnings of contributory retail buildings must be retained. Non-original shopfronts should be replaced with new shopfronts that respect the historic character of the heritage item. Non-original awnings should be removed or improved.	4.4.82	Original shopfronts and awnings of contributory retail buildings must be retained. Non-original shopfronts should be replaced with new shopfronts that respect the historic character of the heritage item. Non-original awnings should be removed or improved.
4.4.80	Alterations and additions to commercial and retail buildings that are classified as contributory buildings must be designed based on an understanding of the heritage significance of the HCA. Heritage advice should be sought before commencing the design of any proposed changes to a contributory commercial building.	4.4.83	Shopfronts must not be covered by solid roller doors or security screens.
		4.4.84	Open verandahs and balconies of contributory or neutral buildings must not be enclosed. Where they have been enclosed, the enclosure should be reversed and original verandah reinstated based on historical evidence.

4.4.85	Original elements and details of contributory or neutral buildings should be retained, especially on front facades. This includes original windows and doors, brick detailing and parapets, original signs, roofs and verandahs.
4.4.86	New commercial signage shall be sympathetic to the proportion and colour scheme of the facade. Signs on commercial buildings, including painted lettering, should be carefully located and should be sympathetic to the historic nature of the HCA.
4.4.87	Any major alterations to civic buildings should be guided by a Conservation Management Plan, which is to be endorsed by Council prior to any future development being considered.
4.4.88	Retain the historical use of retail heritage items where possible, especially where they are part of a high street group of shops.

Development in the Smiths Farm Heritage Conservation Area

Objectives – General

O.4.4.31	To conserve the environmental heritage of the Smiths Farm Heritage Conservation Area.
O.4.4.32	To conserve and enhance the heritage significance, including the associated fabric, settings and views, of the Smiths Farm HCA.
O.4.4.33	To ensure development is sympathetic to the heritage values and historic character of the Smiths Farm HCA.
O.4.4.34	Allow change to occur to meet amenity and contemporary safety, sustainability or technological standards, provided that those changes are sympathetic to and do not detrimentally affect the heritage significance of the Smiths Farm HCA.
O.4.4.35	Development in the Smiths Farm HCAs shall: a) Respect significant original or characteristic built form b) Retain original scale and form as viewed from the public domain c) Respect significant traditional or characteristic subdivision patterns d) Retain significant original fabric as seen from the street e) Retain, and where possible reinstate, significant original features and building elements that contribute to the character of the street, including original balconies and verandahs, fences, chimneys, joinery, etc f) Remove previous unsympathetic alterations and additions g) Use appropriate materials, finishes and colours h) Respect the pattern, style and dimensions of original windows and doors.

Character Statement

The Smith Farm HCA demonstrates the historic development of housing in Kiama from the 1850s to the 1960s. The area represents several key phases of development including the late Victorian, early Federation, Interwar and Post war periods, displaying a number of significant residential typologies from these periods. This includes Victorian and Federation weatherboard workers' cottages, Federation bungalows, and Interwar California Bungalows. There are several key groupings of these housing types which present intact streetscapes, particularly along Bong Bong, Shoalhaven, Barney and Eddy Streets. These are interspersed with a small number of substantial Victorian masonry dwellings and Postwar masonry dwellings. There are a number of well-maintained dwellings, including a number of fine Federation cottages and Interwar California Bungalows.

The materiality is generally consistent throughout the area, with the majority of historic housing constructed of weatherboard, generally with Colorbond roofs. There are several common architectural attributes throughout the HCA including bullnosed verandahs, faceted bay windows, and gable roofs with decorative bargeboards and detailing on Victorian and Federation cottages, with low-pitched roofs and wide wraparound verandahs on Federation Bungalows. The Interwar dwellings similarly share key attributes such as the low-pitches roofs

with nested gables, wide verandahs, and decorative timber detailing. There are several post war masonry buildings, with fine examples displaying elements of the P&O style. The area displays a low scale with generally single storey development. There are a small number of substantial two-storey dwellings, generally dating from earlier phases of development. Due to its significant location in proximity to the Kiama Town Centre and the condensed nature of the subdivisions, housing in the Smith Farm HCA likely informed subsequent development in the surrounding area, establishing a consistently low scale and materiality.

The HCA is representative of the historic response to the varied topography of the area. Dwellings, along sloped areas, particularly along Shoalhaven and Bong Bong Streets incorporate elevated foundations, accommodating the slope of the land. Several of these houses have been modified to incorporate garage areas into the foundations. The siting of houses also expresses historic subdivisions, with earlier, substantial houses sited facing east to take advantage of views to the sea. Later, more modest worker's housing generally occupy narrower lots, and are sited facing north and south. Similarly, areas of earlier development generally feature substantial setbacks, with sloped gardens separating houses from the street. Pedestrian access is accommodated throughout the HCA by footpaths. The HCA represents significant phases of residential development, encouraged by developments in transport and industry. The retention of the gasworks and the surrounding groupings of late Victorian and Federation housing, with groupings of more modest twentieth century workers' housing along the trainline, is particularly communicative of this relationship. The Bowling Green provides a wide open space, with sightlines throughout the area, and expresses the historic emphasis place upon recreation and landscaping in the twentieth century. The HCA has remained largely residential, and maintains a low scale and leafy green character.

The character of the HCA should be conserved through the retention of contributory buildings, the scale of streetscapes, the common materials and decorative details, and the legible subdivision pattern. Careful management of neutral items is also required. Where possible, the reversal or removal of uncharacteristic alterations (such as the enclosure of verandahs) which may allow a neutral building's contribution to the HCA to be elevated to contributory should be encouraged. As uncharacteristic development encroaches on the boundaries of the HCA, careful management of surrounding development should ensure that viewed to and from the area are not disrupted, and the low scale of the area is maintained.

Statement of Significance

The Smith Farm HCA has cultural significance at a local level for historic, aesthetic, rarity and representative values. The HCA originates from the earliest settlement in the Kiama region and remains a highly intact area, demonstrative of key phases of residential development in the wider Kiama area.

The Smith Farm HCA originates from farmland owned by David Smith, one of the earliest settlers in the Kiama area. Although Smith's house was not located in the HCA, the land has been in continuous use since Smith's Farm in the 1830s. In the 1840s, the area was captured in the first subdivision, forming parts of blocks 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Town of Kiama Plan. Early grants from this plan were allocated to prominent local figures including Margaret, Isabella and Elizabeth Black of Jerrara, businessman Alexander Brodie Sparks, and the magistrate George Foster Wise. The area was developed gradually from the 1840s and 1850s with early grant holders undertaking several subdivisions throughout the nineteenth century. Some of these early allotments remain legible in the layout of the HCA.

As the Kiama Town Centre developed with employment opportunities in the local quarry and the fledging town. Residential development intensified in the area during the late Victorian period, becoming one of the earliest residential areas in the region. As transport routes improved, assisted by the introduction of the railway in the 1890s, the HCA became an area of centralised housing, providing accommodation for local workers. Worker's housing continued to be introduced to the area in tandem with increases in local industry, particularly following the introduction of the gasworks in the 1880s. The retention of the gasworks is

particularly communicative of this relationship between early industry and affordable housing in the area.

Existing housing in the area is demonstrative of significant waves of development, including in the early Federation, and Interwar periods, with groupings of these housing styles throughout the area. Housing was generally weatherboard, with substantial, earlier dwellings generally located further west, separated from the town, with later, more modest dwellings gradually moving towards the railway line. A small number of masonry post war houses are representative of the final stage of historic development in the area, interspersed between earlier weatherboard houses, they are representative of the final subdivisions of remnant estate lands. The bowling green, established in the 1920s is representative of the growing interest in public recreation and wellbeing that emerged in the early twentieth century with recreational facilities introduced to provide amenities to local residents.

Although contemporary development has encroached on the area, disrupting the integrity of some areas, the HCA remains demonstrative of one of the earliest areas of centralised residential development in Kiama. The dwellings throughout the HCA display a range of significant residential typologies from modest Victorian and Federation weatherboard workers cottages, Interwar California Bungalows, and post war masonry dwellings. A small number of substantial Victorian masonry dwellings are interspersed throughout the HCA, reminiscent of the earliest phases of development in the area. Contributory dwellings throughout the HCA are generally well-maintained showing key architectural elements such as verandahs, colorbond roofs, gabled roof forms, and decorative timber detailing such as joinery, bargeboards and finials. The dwellings are particularly representative of the enduring popularity of weatherboard construction in the area, typical of the seaside character of the town. The HCA also captures a rare example of a two-storey, weatherboard terrace house in the Kiama region.

The Smith Farm HCA has local historic and aesthetic significance, and rarity and representative value for its high degree of integrity as a precinct, retaining a high number of historic house types in a condensed area. Their situation, in the immediate vicinity of the Town Centre communicates their historic connection to the development of local industry. It is particularly aesthetically representative of the historic phases of development, retaining intact streetscapes of Victorian, Federation and Interwar housing groups. The area is rare, forming part of the farmlands of David Smith, one of the earliest settlers in the region and has been in continuous use since the 1830s, informing the scale, form, and materiality of housing in the surrounding area.

Characteristic Elements

Characteristic elements to be preserved include:

- Late Victorian, early Federation, and Interwar residential buildings, particularly the existing heritage items, landmark buildings, and contributory buildings;
- Postwar masonry buildings, particularly those which display elements of the P&O style;
- The consistent scale of the low, single-storey streetscapes;
- Existing setbacks, particularly where dwellings incorporate low-scale, landscaped gardens to the front of the property;
- Original verandahs, windows, chimneys;
- Original bluestone foundations, where applicable;
- Colorbond/sheet metal roofs;
- Ornamental elements such as decorative timber joinery, bargeboards, finials, and fascias.
- The generally neutral and cool toned colour palette;
- The dominant weatherboard materiality; and
- Traditional gardens and landscaping, where extant.

Uncharacteristic development includes commercial development; contemporary development of more than two storeys at street level; overscale additions; additions to the front of properties, particularly any structure that would obscure views from the street; carports or garages to the front of properties; contemporary development that features prominent glazing; uncharacteristic colour schemes; the use of concrete structures; and the introduction of elevated foundations on areas with a flat level, such as Barney Street, which disrupt the roofline.

Classifications of Buildings

A number of the properties within the Kiama Town Centre HCA are listed as individual heritage items in Schedule 5 of the Kiama LEP 2011. Other buildings are classified as contributory, neutral or uncharacteristic. The classification of each property is outlined in Appendix 3 and outlined in the map.

Objectives – Development of Contributory Buildings/Items

O.4.4.36	Contributory buildings are to retained, and their positive contribution to the area or streetscape maintained and enhanced.
O.4.4.37	Development to contributory buildings shall: a) Respect significant original or characteristic built form b) Retain original scale and form as viewed from the public domain c) Respect significant or original subdivision patterns d) Retain significant original fabric as seen from the street e) Retain, and where possible reinstate, significant original features and building elements that contribute to the character of the street, including original balconies and verandas, fences, chimneys, joinery, etc f) Remove previous unsympathetic alterations and additions g) Use appropriate materials, finishes and colours h) Respect the pattern, style and dimensions of original windows and doors.
O.4.4.38	The scale and character of contributory buildings is to be retained, as viewed from the public domain, with alterations and additions designed and located where they do not alter the scale or character of the building and are not visible from the street.
O.4.4.39	Alterations and additions are to be located at the rear of contributory buildings and must not significantly alter the appearance of the building from the street.
O.4.4.40	Additional storeys which significantly alter the scale of the building are not permitted in HCAs. If an additional storey is proposed, it must be located at the rear.

Objectives – Development of Neutral Buildings/Items

O.4.4.41	Enhance the contribution of neutral buildings to the area or streetscape by encouraging removal of unsympathetic alterations and reinstatement of original details to improve the context and visual impact of neutral buildings.	O.4.4.42	a) Development to neutral buildings shall: b) Remove previous unsympathetic alterations and additions, including inappropriate building elements c) Respect the original building in terms of form, bulk and scale, as well as that of the prevailing character of the street d) Minimise the removal of significant features and building elements e) Use materials, finishes and colours characteristic to the HCA. f) Provide a more positive contribution to the significance and character of the HCA.
		O.4.4.43	Alterations to the principal elevations of neutral items should aim to re-instate lost elements or use materials and colours more consistent with the character of the HCA to improve its contribution.

Objectives – Development of Uncharacteristic Buildings/Items

O.4.4.44	Encourage development on sites with uncharacteristic buildings that result in an improved contribution to the character and significance of the HCA.	O.4.4.45	Development to uncharacteristic buildings shall: a) Remove inappropriate elements that are uncharacteristic to the conservation area b) Respond to the prevailing character of the area and street in terms of form, height, bulk, scale and materials.

Controls – Demolition

4.4.89	Contributory buildings may not be demolished, unless they are unable to be improved without loss of original fabric. Support for demolition of neutral items will only be considered if detailed structural reports support that the building is incapable of improvement and only if the replacement building has an improved contribution to the character of the HCA.	4.4.90	Neutral and uncharacteristic buildings may be demolished. The replacement building must have an improved contribution to the character of the HCA.

Controls – Alterations and Additions to Residential Buildings

4.4.91	Contributory and neutral buildings are to be retained, and their positive contribution to the area or streetscape maintained and enhanced through sensitive alterations and additions that do not have a detrimental impact on the character or significance of the HCA.
4.4.92	Alterations and additions shall: a) Retain the character and significance of the streetscape and the host building b) Be designed to minimise the impact on the special qualities of the HCA and the architectural style of the host building c) Conserve the scale of contributory buildings in the street d) Be submissive to the existing house in its scale, bulk, massing, roof form and materials.
4.4.93	Additions are to preserve significant aspects of the HCA such as scale, roofscape, building form, setbacks, external materials, details and bulk. Additions shall be designed and located such that they are not visible from the street.
4.4.94	Additions should be located at the rear. Pavilion additions are encouraged. A contemporary or contrasting form may be used where such additions are not visible from the street.
4.4.95	The roof pitch of additions must complement that of the host building and be sympathetic to the detailing of the host building if visible from the public domain.
4.4.96	Additions to the side of buildings should be designed so that they are set back as far as possible from the front building line.
4.4.97	In semi-detached houses and contiguous groups of terrace houses, additions and alterations are not to impact on the symmetry of the host building.
4.4.98	Additional storey additions that change the scale of the host building are not permitted.
4.4.99	Roof conversions may occur where the roof form can accommodate rooms wholly within the existing roof form. Characteristic roof forms shall not be altered.
4.4.100	Where visible from the street, roof forms are to respond to the local context in terms of form, scale, pitch and material.
4.4.101	Rear elements may adapt a different form or materials as long as the other sections of these guidelines are met. Contemporary styled additions are encouraged, where they are not visible from the street, in order to distinguish original and new work.

4.4.102	A single run of long wall (as an extension to the existing wall) is to be avoided. The overall length of any extension is to be less than, and secondary to, the original building.
4.4.103	Retain the proportion of walls and openings that contribute to the aesthetic quality and/or significance of a contributory building. Extensive areas of glazing visible from the public domain are not permitted, unless this was a feature of the original design of the building.
4.4.104	When a proposal is for works to a neutral or uncharacteristic item, they should include removal of intrusive additions that do not positively contribute to the heritage significance of the streetscape character.
4.4.105	Existing buildings which have had the form of their facades altered should aim to reinstate original details, including removal of infilled rooms and reconstruction of door and window openings. This work should be based on available evidence. When no surviving physical or documentary evidence of the original can be found, reconstruction similar to appropriate surrounding contributory dwellings is encouraged. Front verandahs should be reinstated where they have been removed, with a design based on historic evidence.
4.4.106	Council will generally support the removal of recent inappropriate additions and alterations to dwellings and the restoration or reconstruction of damaged, missing, or inappropriate elements, such as removal of paint from bluestone walls or reversal of re-skinning, and replacement of non-original aluminium or vinyl wall cladding and aluminium windows.
4.4.107	Where feasible, additional floor space may be located within the existing roof space, with possible dormers and/or skylight additions as part of an attic style addition, but only where such elements do not dominate the roof qualities. Dormers and/or skylights should be visually unobtrusive and preferably be located on the rear roof plane.
4.4.108	Additions to existing two-storey dwellings should preferably be single-storey, or two-storey with justification. Any new development should generally be located to the rear of the existing building, but may be varied to suit specific site conditions.

Controls – External Colours, Materials and Finishes

4.4.109	Ensure selection of new materials and details complements the local character. Refer to the relevant Local Character Statement.
4.4.110	Original details and materials are to be retained where possible. Building material from the host building is to be recycled and incorporated into new additions, where possible.
4.4.111	New materials, colours and details must reflect the historical character of the conservation area, where visible from the street.
4.4.112	Traditional building elements, including windows, doors, hardware, chimneys, verandahs, wall surfaces and other characteristic features of the building, are to be retained and repaired. Repair and replace joinery in profiles to match the original detail.
4.4.113	Paintwork should not be applied to any brickwork, stonework, exposed bricks on chimneys, terracotta chimneypots, tessellated or glazed tiling, slate verandah edging and steps, or any other unpainted surfaces.
4.4.114	New buildings should use colours which harmonise with the traditional colour schemes. External colour schemes should be complementary to the Heritage Conservation Area, based on research, and have regard for the setting
4.4.115	Exposed surfaces such as brickwork, stone, tiles and shingles must not be painted or rendered.
4.4.116	For weatherboard buildings, new weatherboards should have a traditional width and profile to match the original weatherboards.
4.4.117	For brick buildings, new brickwork to the original section should match, as closely as possible, the original brickwork. Rendering of face brickwork is not permitted. New work may be of a different material when not visible from the street.

Controls – Details and Original Features

4.4.118	Original details and features on contributory and neutral buildings are to be retained and conserved.
4.4.119	Where new doors, windows or verandahs are visible from the street or prominent location, they should be of similar proportion, size, location and detailing to original elements. Original door and window openings are to be retained and repaired. If original doors or windows have been lost, they are to be replaced with one of similar size, type and material for the age and style of the building.
4.4.120	The retention and repair of original architectural details, including doors, windows, verandah piers and columns, decorative timber work to verandahs and gables, cast iron decoration, roughcast and tile work in principal elevations is encouraged. Original lead lights and coloured glass panes should be preserved.
4.4.121	Existing incompatible/intrusive elements (e.g. non original aluminium windows and doors, aluminium or vinyl cladding) in principal elevations and prominent locations should be replaced where alterations and additions are proposed. Development of a heritage item must seek to reconstruct missing architectural detailing where possible, including gables, joinery details, and front verandahs or bays. Verandahs on the front and sides of a contributory or neutral building shall not be infilled.
4.4.122	Original verandahs and external detailing in general should be preserved and restored or reconstructed where necessary. Removal or infilling of verandahs visible from the street or prominent locations is not supported.

Controls – Roofs

4.4.123	The design of roofs should respect the scale, form, detail, and pitch of the existing building and be consistent with the Key Historic Elements of the HCA.
4.4.124	Roof additions should generally be confined to the rear of an existing building and should be more subservient to the main existing roof.
4.4.125	Changes to original roofs, particularly if seen from the street, should be minimal and should be determined by the street and building context. Roof elements, such as dormers and skylights, should not be located where visually prominent. Skylights may be preferable to dormer windows depending on impact from angles of view.
4.4.126	New work to the rear of an existing house can either replicate the existing roof form, pitch and eaves, or be of a more subservient/differential style such as a skillion roof. In both instances the ridge of the new roof is to be lower than the existing roof, and the impact of the added roof is not to dominate the existing house and views from the street.
4.4.127	Roof forms should be consistent with surrounding contributory dwellings.
4.4.128	Dormers to the front or side of existing roofs, where acceptable, should be of traditional vertical proportions with either gable or hipped roof forms. Where not visible from the street, a wider dormer form may be considered.
4.4.129	Original chimneys should not be demolished unless they are proven to be structurally unsound, and only when followed by immediate reconstruction in the original detail.
4.4.130	New roofing must be consistent with existing materials, or where new buildings are proposed, be generally corrugated metal roof sheeting.
4.4.131	The re-roofing of the main body of the house is not considered desirable, except to match original materials.
4.4.132	Other elements such as solar hot water heaters, ventilators, antennae, solar tubes, air conditioning units and the like should, where possible, be placed in locations where visibility from the street is minimised.

Controls – Carparking

4.4.133	Garages and carports are to be detached elements located at the rear or behind the front building line of the existing house. Garages or carports set forward of the building line will not be supported by Council.
4.4.134	Where a property has access to a rear lane, vehicle accommodation is to be located adjacent to the laneway with vehicle access from the laneway.
4.4.135	Where vehicle access is not otherwise possible, single garages and carports are permitted where the applicant demonstrates that the impact on the streetscape or host building is acceptable.
4.4.136	Garages must be recessed behind the front building line and front facade. They should be integrated with or hidden from the overall design of the building in terms of height, form, materials, detailing and colour. If a carport or garage is visible from the street, it should be a single space only, with a form and materiality which compliments the dwelling.
4.4.137	Significant historic kerbing is not to be disturbed.
4.4.138	Driveways are to be designed as concrete or brick strips with grass or gravel in between. Hard landscaping is to be minimised.

Controls – Gardens, Landscaping and Fencing

4.4.139	Preserve and protect original fences, stone and brick retaining walls and garden settings.
4.4.140	Ensure fences within the public domain complement the streetscape. New fences are to match the details and materials of the adjoining contributory fences, or match the original fence if reinstating a missing fence.
4.4.141	Ensure front gardens are part of the streetscape, where appropriate to the character of the conservation area. Promote the use of traditionally designed gardens that enhance the appearance of historic houses and the streetscape.
4.4.142	Retain, repair and reinstate original and traditional fences and retaining walls. Retain later fences where they reflect traditional fence design.
4.4.143	Reconstruct missing fences to their previous design based on documentary evidence.
4.4.144	Front fences are to be between 700–1200mm high, measured from ground level, except where the existing historic fences demonstrate an alternative prevailing height. Higher fences are only permitted along major roads.
4.4.145	Retain original surviving garden elements, such as gates, paths, edging tiles, brick kerbing, etc.
4.4.146	Original or early garden layouts that contribute to the significance of the Heritage Conservation Area should not be altered.
4.4.147	Do not overplant gardens or plant high hedges such that they block views of a contributory building from the street. Choose new plant species that are characteristic to the Heritage Conservation Area.

Controls – Services, Skylights and Solar Panels etc

4.4.148	External air-conditioning units, water tanks and the like must be located where they cannot be seen from the street.	4.4.150	Rubbish bins should be stored at the side or rear of the house where they cannot be seen from the street.
4.4.149	Air-conditioning units are not permitted at the front of the house or at the side if visible from the street. They should only be located in areas where they are not visible from the street. Air-conditioning units may be mounted on the roof only if they cannot be seen from the street.	4.4.151	Skylights are not permitted in original roofs, except at the rear and only where the skylight will not be visible from the street.
		4.4.152	Solar panels may only be located where they are not visible from the street. Solar panels are not permitted on front roof pitches or side roof pitches that are visible from the street.

Controls – Subdivision and Amalgamation

4.4.153	Lot boundary changes are not supported where the development pattern or early subdivision is integral to the heritage significance of the Heritage Conservation Area.	4.4.155	Lot boundary changes within HCAs should retain significant features, such as buildings, archaeology, trees, gardens, and outbuildings associated with the pattern of development of that area.
4.4.154	Where it is supported, ensure that subdivision and amalgamation of land within a Heritage Conservation Area conserves the important characteristics of the subdivision pattern and allotment layout, streetscape character and notable features of the significant period of development.	4.4.156	Amalgamation of sites within HCAs must allow for the ongoing interpretation of the original subdivision through building form and landscape design

Controls – Infill Buildings

4.4.157	The setback of new buildings to the street must maintain the established historically significant pattern of setbacks in the streetscape.
4.4.158	New buildings must be sited to reinforce the rhythm and spacing of buildings in the Heritage Conservation Area.
4.4.159	The bulk and scale of new development shall be consistent with the Key Historic Elements of the HCA and respond to the scale, form and typology of surrounding contributory development and heritage items. If characteristic development is single storey, new buildings should also be single storey.
4.4.160	The design of replacement buildings must sympathetically respond in scale, form, siting, materials, colours and detailing to surrounding contributory items, particularly where there is a general consistency in the building scale along that stretch of street, and within the HCA
4.4.161	Within the Kiama Historic Town Centre, infill building and facade design should respond to the scale, materials and massing of heritage items by aligning eaves lines, cornices and parapets, facade articulation, proportion and/or rhythm of existing elements and using complementary colours, materials and finishes.
4.4.162	If adjoining sites are single-storey, new buildings will generally be limited to single-storey.

Appendix 1 – Pheasant Point Heritage Conservation Area

Summary History

The proposed expansion of the Pheasant Point HCA emphasises the importance of the area as the 'gateway' to Kiama, capturing the properties on either side of Collins Street.

In 1838 surveyor Andrew Byrne undertook a survey to set out a new plan for Kiama. The Pheasant Point HCA originates from this plan maintaining the original alignment and proportions of the street. Aside from a small number of early cottages and homes, it appears that the Pheasant Point area remained largely undeveloped in the 1850s.

As the basalt quarries in Kiama steadily grew in success, workers began to arrive throughout the town, and housing was built in proximity to the quarries. Minnamurra, Fitzroy and Devonshire streets are testament to this early development, displaying a series of 1850s–1860s two-storey residences. From 1879 the blocks were subdivided with lots sold for £10, and it was in this period that the narrow lanes along Devonshire and Fitzroy streets were established. The town of Kiama continued to grow and expand resulting in road routes from Sydney being formalised and expanded upon. As traffic from the north continued to increase, Blocks 17 and 18 increasingly came to be seen as the historic entrance to the town, its naturally sloped topography providing a descent from the road into the town along Collins Street.

A second wave of workers arrived following the introduction of the train station in 1893 and the demand for housing grew. The new cottages were predominantly single-storey weatherboard dwellings with low-pitched roofs and substantial gardens to the rear. These cottages were interspersed with a few earlier, more substantial dwellings, with the road between these houses wide and flat, encouraging views throughout the area.

Until the 1930s, the western section of the former Section 18 remained undeveloped and this pattern continued into the 1940s. By the 1960s, the neighbouring lots were increasingly developed, informed by the existing residences on Pheasant Point. Yet despite the encroachment of later development, the entrance to the town of Kiama remains framed by early residences that were established by the early twentieth century.

Historic Context

The area consists of a fairly homogenous collection of predominantly residential dwellings built in the latter half of the 19th Century. Late Victorian and early Federation Period Georgian style weatherboard cottages. The Statement of Significance in the National Trust Register Listing Report provides the following commentary in regards to the historic context of the Pheasant Point HCA:

> *Pheasant Point Heritage Precinct at Minnamurra, Devonshire and* Fitzroy Streets, Kiama has historic significance as its houses and their streetscapes provide important physical evidence of Kiama's 19th century history. No 10 Fitzroy Street appears to be the original William Gard Cottage dating from the 1840s/50s. The buildings at No 12 Fitzroy Street were originally part of the Gard farm complex and the site of the original Figtree Inn and have further significance through their conversion into two cottages for foremen during Kiama's historic bluestone quarrying period from 1876 to 1890. The Precinct has additional historic significance as the twelve quarry workers' cottages in Minnamurra, Devonshire and Fitzroy Streets and the "Bellevue" guesthouse were built on the subdivision created by William Geoghegan in the 1870s and the layout and location of the houses has not changed since the subdivision was registered.
>
> *The historic subdivision and* its association with the Crown Lease to William Gard and early subdivision, together with the quarry workers cottages, are

representative of the nature and extent of housing development in Kiama in the mid to the late 19th century.

Landform and Subdivision Pattern

The sharply sloping topography and the resulting narrow nature of Fitzroy and Devonshire Streets, with minimal nature strips, have greatly influenced the historic character of the Pheasant Point HCA. Minnamurra Street's grassed sloping nature strip, with minimal street plantings, is a key historic element. The subdivision pattern is characterised by small-size allotments, most with multiple street frontages. The Statement of Significance in the National Trust Register Listing Report provides the following commentary in regards to the landform and subdivision pattern of the Pheasant Point HCA:

The narrow proportions of Devonshire and Fitzroy Streets, with the cottages stepping up the hill slope overlooking Kiama Harbour, gives the area a special and unique character.

Classification of Buildings in the Pheasant Point HCA

A number of the properties within the Pheasant Point HCA are listed as individual heritage items in Schedule 5 of the Kiama LEP 2011. Other buildings are classified as contributory, neutral or uncharacteristic. The classification of each individual building is indicated on the map below and in the following table:

to be finalised following adoption of HCA boundary

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
13 Minnamurra Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage Item	No. 13 Minnamurra Street is a late nineteenth-century dwelling, characteristic of the style of the area. The building is a single-storey weatherboard cottage with a late twentieth-century two-storey rear addition that is visible from the street. The property features a non-original timber picket fence and dense planting in the front garden. The scale, architectural form and features, roof form and materiality of the dwelling is characteristic of the HCA.
15 Minnamurra Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage Item	No. 15 Minnamurra Street is a Federation weatherboard bungalow. The dwelling exhibits architectural features typical of the period, including decorative timber balustrade and posts, and timber-framed windows and door. The property includes a non-original hedge and dense planting in the front. The property is representative of the scale, architectural features, roof form and materiality of the HCA.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
17 Minnamurra Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage Item	No. 17 Minnamurra Street is a late nineteenth-century single-storey weatherboard cottage with alterations, including a painted bluestone wall to the front verandah, vinyl cladding and a new front door. There is a contemporary hedge along the front boundary. The original timber posts and balustrade to the verandah have been replaced. However, the dwelling maintains the scale, form, and materiality of the HCA.
19 Minnamurra Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage Item	No. 19 Minnamurra Street is a late nineteenth-century single-storey weatherboard cottage exhibiting Federation architectural features such as the timber finial and ornate bargeboards to the gable, a bay window, decorative lace balustrade and valances to the verandah. Later additions include a detached garage. The dwelling maintains the scale, form and materiality characteristic of the HCA.
21 Minnamurra Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage Item	No. 21 Minnamurra Street is a two-storey building currently in use for commercial purposes as a serviced apartment building. It is situated on a prominent street corner and holds landmark quality in the streetscape. Originally constructed in the late nineteenth century, the building has undergone substantial reconstruction and refurbishment, including the addition of new windows, cladding and roof sheeting. The timber posts and balustrade to the verandah have been replaced. However, the overall presentation of the building, including its built form, scale, roof form, fenestration pattern and materiality has been retained, thus remaining characteristic of the historic and aesthetic values of the HCA.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
2 Devonshire Street	**No**	Neutral	The dwelling at 2 Devonshire Street is a late nineteenth-century single-storey weatherboard cottage, built on bluestone foundation, with concrete stairs added at a later stage. The primary façade has undergone several modifications, including the alteration of the fenestration pattern. A verandah with a skillion awning has been added to the side, and it is possible that the western elevation (facing Collins Street) was once the primary façade, incorporating a substantial garden and setback from the street. Despite having retained its original scale and roof form, the dwelling has been altered and no longer represents the typical architectural elements of the period. However, it does contribute to the setting of the HCA.
4 Devonshire Street	**No**	Neutral	The dwelling at 4 Devonshire Street is a single-storey late nineteenth-century weatherboard cottage on a bluestone foundation. Concrete stairs with a metal balustrade have been added later. The original front verandah has been enclosed and the fenestration pattern to the primary façade has been altered. A verandah has been added to the side. While the single-storey scale and the roof form are consistent with the prevailing character of the HCA, the dwelling has undergone substantial modifications

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
6 Devonshire Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 6 Devonshire Street is a late nineteenth-century single-storey weatherboard cottage, raised on an elevated foundation. The original bluestone foundations has been covered with timber cladding. The timber balustrade and posts to the verandah are later additions. The scale, roof form and materiality of the dwelling are largely characteristic of the HCA; however, it is no longer a good representation of its typology.
8 Devonshire Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 8 Devonshire Street is a twentieth-century, single-storey weatherboard cottage, on bluestone foundation, which has been painted. The dwelling has undergone substantial alterations including the addition of a concrete stair with a metal balustrade, the enclosure of the front verandah with fibrous cement sheeting and aluminium-framed windows. The form of the dwelling, and particularly the roof, is inconsistent with the forms prevailing within the HCA.
10 Devonshire Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 8 Devonshire Street is a late nineteenth-century single-storey weatherboard cottage, on bluestone foundation and stone stairs. The dwelling incorporates a Colorbond roof, and the front façade features timber-framed windows and entrance door. The front verandah has been retained. A skillion carport has been added to the western façade. The scale, form and materiality of the dwelling contribute positively to the HCA.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
12 Devonshire Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 12 Devonshire Street is a late nineteenth-century single-storey weatherboard cottage, on elevated bluestone foundation and painted concrete stairs. The front façade displays symmetrical proportions, with timber-framed windows to either side of the timber entrance door. The front verandah has been retained, although the existing timber balustrade is not original. The dwelling is covered by a tiled, pitched roof, which is inconsistent with the prevailing materiality of the area. The scale, form and materiality of the dwelling are otherwise consistent with the character of the HCA, and the property makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.
45 Pheasant Point Drive	**No**	Neutral	The Inter-War weatherboard cottage at 45 Pheasant Point Drive has undergone significant alterations, including the addition of a second floor. The original form and scale of the dwelling are not legible. However, the dwelling retains some key decorative elements, such as the timber column and posts to the verandah, typical of the interwar period. The dwelling is covered with Colorbond roofing. Due to its scale and irreversible modifications, the dwelling is considered to detract from the HCA.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
4 Fitzroy Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 4 Fitzroy Street comprises a late nineteenth-century single-storey weatherboard cottage situated on a bluestone foundation. The front verandah has been uncharacteristically enclosed with weatherboard, which obscures the original presentation of the house and is inconsistent with the character of the street. The dwelling has retained its pitched roof form and the original narrow masonry chimney. However, a single-storey garage has been introduced to the western portion of the site, which incorporates faux heritage features such as the timber gable finial. Although it is visible from the street, is has a low scale, subservient to that of the house. Overall, as the dwelling displays a fair degree of intactness disrupted only by the enclosure of the verandah and the introduction of the masonry courtyard to the west, it is considered to be relatively consistent with the character of the HCA. The reversal of the verandah enclosure may elevate this property to contributory status.
6 Fitzroy Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 6 Fitzroy Street is a late nineteenth-century single-storey weatherboard cottage with a projecting gable bay. The building has been altered, and it appears that the current contemporary verandah may have replaced an earlier one. Similarly, the eastern portion of the primary façade appears to be a contemporary addition. Further alterations include the rendering of the bluestone foundation. The gable has retained the half-timbering and timber bargeboards. The roof form has been altered to accommodate rear additions. Overall, despite the modifications, the dwelling is consistent with the HCA in its scale and form.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
10 Fitzroy Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 10 Fitzroy Street is a weatherboard cottage on a bluestone foundation. It appears to be a heavily modified Victorian workers' cottage. The dwelling has undergone significant alterations, with the front verandah having been enclosed with weatherboard and intrusive panels of windows. The roof has been fitted with uncharacteristic dormer windows. The fenestration pattern of the dwelling is an anomaly within the HCA.
12 Fitzroy Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 12 Fitzroy Street is a modest, two-storey, mid-nineteenth century Victorian villa with rendered external walls and a low-pitched Colorbond roof. It appears that the ground-floor window openings, sash windows, and sills are original. The timber windows, doors, verandah posts and balustrade to the first-floor balcony are not original but imitate traditional detailing. The dwelling demonstrates the Victorian character of the area, and contributes greatly to the streetscape. It has a high degree of significance in the HCA, defining the northeastern boundary of the HCA due to its scale, form, architectural features and materiality.

Appendix 2 – Kiama Historic Town Centre Heritage Conservation Area

The Kiama Historic Town Centre Heritage Conservation Area incorporates Kiama's key civic and early commercial buildings. The block is characterised by predominately nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century buildings. These buildings feature a combination of grand two-storey commercial buildings and more modest Federation-era shop-tops. These buildings include late-Victorian and early Federation Free Classical buildings which display some of the finest architectural detailing seen in the Kiama region, incorporating classical and Italianate details common in public buildings from these periods. These properties are well maintained and demonstrative of Kiama's relative commercial prominence in the South Coast area. The 'law buildings', several early buildings comprising the Kiama Police Station, Kiama Police Station Residence and Kiama Court House, represent an early period of Georgian design in the area—they remain some of the earliest buildings in the Kiama region.

The Kiama Historic Town Centre HCA also retains several early hotels which display a high level of decorative detailing not seen elsewhere in the town. The remainder of the HCA is largely comprised of later Federation and interwar commercial development, with modest two-storey shop-top buildings creating a consistent line and scale throughout the area—their decorative parapets contribute to the character of the streetscape.

The Kiama Historic Town Centre HCA is emblematic of the first centre of intensive development in the town, with the scale and materiality of the properties lining Manning and Terralong Streets informing subsequent development throughout the area. Despite later development, the HCA maintains strong street frontages, with consistent typologies and visual motifs. Later development in the proposed HCA generally conforms to the consistent scale of the heritage buildings and is of generally sympathetic materialities. The proposed HCA contributes to the visual understanding of the historical development of Kiama, incorporating buildings which express the evolution of architectural taste in the area. Colour schemes and fabric choice are complementary to the beachside character of the town and show the enduring popularity of common typologies. The HCA defines the northeastern boundary of Kiama, has landmark quality in the region, incorporates significant architectural styles, contributes positively to the character of the surrounding area, and has informed subsequent development.

Summary History

The 1838 survey of the Kiama region, seen in Figure 3.1, had laid plans for a new town that was oriented towards the harbour, taking advantage both of coastal views, and convenient transportation. The early town began to emerge from the 1840 Town of Kiama plan, with Terralong and Manning streets developing in the 1840s as the principal thoroughfares in the new Town of Kiama. The 1840 Town of Kiama Plan had established the grid that still defines the layout of the area today.

The civic and commercial heart of the town began to emerge in close proximity to the harbour. Located along the natural edge of the land, these blocks adapted the rigid grid plan, responding to the irregular topography of the land. By 1860, Kiama boasted several churches and schools, including the Wesleyan Chapel and the Christ Church Complex, a post office, a tailors, drapers and haberdashery, bootmaker, blacksmith, wheelwright, breweries, two commercial banks and the first newspaper, The Kiama Examiner.

Early industry centred on the quarry. However, from the 1850s, a variety of businesses were established, supported by an influx of workers and (largely) English emigres. As the population grew, amenities were gradually established in the Kiama Town Centre including the Kiama Court House (1860), Kiama Police Station Residence (1863), Kiama Police Station (1884).

Historical photographs from the 1880s to the 1900s show that Manning Street contained a variety of masonry, timber, and weatherboard premises. These buildings were generally one or two storeys, extending to the footpath, with pitched roofs of corrugated iron.

A train line ran along Terralong Street toward the harbour for convenient transportation of blue metal and stone from the quarry, with a separate line down Manning Street. This line remained into the early twentieth century, appearing in photographs from 1920. The continued success of the quarry contributed to the economic success of the area, with businesses and hotels established in close proximity to it and associated workers' cottages.

Terralong Street grew to become Kiama's commercial centre, with businesses established along the southern alignment of the road. These businesses comprised single and two-storey buildings, largely constructed from weatherboard, with verandahs that ran along the street.

Over the years the Kiama Town Centre has evolved, with Interwar and mid-century development replacing earlier Victorian and Federation buildings. This is particularly evident in the rows of shops, with Federation shop tops replaced and the prominent verandas that once lined the streets removed. Despite the erosion of the earlier built form of the area, the Kiama Town Centre remains the civic and commercial centre of the town—largely retaining its historical scale, materiality, and character.

Classification of Buildings in the Kiama Historic Town Centre HCA

A number of the properties within the Kiama Historic Town Centre HCA are listed as individual heritage items in Schedule 5 of the Kiama LEP 2011. Other buildings are classified as contributory, neutral or uncharacteristic. The classification of each individual building is indicated on the map below and in the following table:

to be finalised following adoption of HCA boundary

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
2 Manning Street (CBA)	**No**	Uncharacteristic	The Commonwealth Bank site is a contemporary building which replaces earlier historic buildings, including an earlier bank building. Although the building maintains the scale of the streetscape, its design, form, materiality and colour palette is uncharacteristic in the streetscape
8 Manning Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 8 Manning Street is a moderately intact Federation shop top building with a highly intact original parapet. It retains its original parapet and some early decorative detailing. It is representative of the scale, period, and materiality of the HCA despite alterations.
10 Manning Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 10 Manning Street is a twentieth century shop building with a historically inspired parapet. However, the scale, form (including the parapet), and materiality of the building is sympathetic to the character of the HCA.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
12 Manning Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 12 Manning Street is a contemporary commercial building. It is a two-storey masonry construction, with large panels of glazing on both floors. The upper storey windows are surrounded by contemporary, reflective signage. Although it maintains the scale of the streetscape, it is contemporary in design and materiality and is unsympathetic to the character of the area.
14 Manning Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 14 Manning Street is a contemporary commercial building. It maintains the scale, and masonry construction seen in the area, but is contemporary is design and character. It features decorative brick courses across the upper level of the façade, echoing the courses seen in mid-century shop buildings throughout the
18 Manning Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage item	No. 18 Manning Street is an individually listed heritage item. It is a two-storey late Victorian commercial bank building which displays grand proportions and ornate detailing. The building is of masonry construction, with a hipped slate roof, and faux quoin detailing on the primary western façade. The building is ornamented with label moulding around the windows. The building has been modified with a contemporary carport introduced to the southern elevation. The building represents the historical and aesthetic values of the HCA.
22 Manning Street	**No**	Neutral	No, 22 Manning Street is currently a vacant lot. The lot does not make a negative impact on the HCA, but future development should be subject to development controls.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
24 Manning Street	**Proposed**	Proposed Heritage Item	The former City Bank Stables Building is currently recommended for individual heritage listing for its historical, aesthetic and rarity values. No. 24 Manning Street is a late nineteenth century, two storey Victorian residential building with Gothic inspired details. The building has been highly modified, with the verandah having been altered several times over the previous century, and is currently enclosed. It retains some highly ornate detailing such as the decorative chimney pots. The building is largely concealed from street view, but represents the historical and aesthetic values of the HCA, contributing to the history of commercial development in the area.
32 Manning Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage Item	No. 32 Manning Street is an individually listed heritage item. It is a two-storey, late-Victorian commercial bank building. Constructed of masonry, the building has a hipped roof of slate with decorative chimneys and chimney pots. The building features grand proportions and a high degree of classically inspired decorative detailing including decorative moulding, pilasters, pediments and filigree detailing. The building incorporates a portico with rounded arches and a pediment. The building displays a high degree of integrity, but has been altered, with a small addition to the southern portion of the building to accommodate an ATM. The building represents the historic and aesthetic values of the HCA.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
34-36 and 38-40 Manning Street	**No**	Contributory	The building at. 34-40 Manning Street is a mid-century, post-war commercial building of masonry construction. It maintains the low scale, and masonry construction seen throughout the area. Despite alterations, the building is generally intact above the awning. The design incorporates visual motifs, such as the decorative courses articulated across the façade, which make a positive contribution to the streetscape.
44 Manning Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 44 Manning Street is a contemporary, three storey, residential building. The building appears to be of masonry and concrete construction which has been rendered and painted. It features large areas of glazing , and verandahs and balconies with contemporary steel handrails. The building is thoroughly contemporary in design and character and, its design, form, massing and materiality detracts from the early twentieth century character of the streetscape.
48 Manning Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage Item.	No. 48 Manning Street is an existing individually listed heritage item. The church building is a mid-nineteenth century church in the Victorian Gothic style. It is of masonry construction which has been rendered and painted. The building has a traditionally high-pitched roof, and a small portico with buttresses. The building has undergone a series of alterations and conservation works, but displays a good degree of integrity. It is representative of the historical development of religion in the area, and contributes to the visual setting of the HCA. However, there are several contemporary ancillary structures throughout the precinct which do not represent the same aesthetic values.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
11 Manning Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage Item	No. 11 Manning Street, the former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers is an existing individually listed heritage item. The building is a Federation Free Classical Civic building of masonry construction with stone detailing. The building has a hipped roof and incorporates a bold, two storey portico which dominates its eastern façade. The building incorporates classically inspired detailing, including the columns and pediment of the portico, and decorative mouldings, with Georgian inspired faux quoins. The building displays a good degree of integrity and is representative of the historical civic character of the area and the aesthetic values of the HCA.
33 Manning Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage Item	No. 33 Manning Street is an individually listed heritage item. The former ES&A Bank is the site of the former Victoria Stores, and despite alterations has been on the site in some form since the 1850s. The building is a highly modified nineteenth century building of masonry construction. Its overall form and massing display a Georgian inspired design, however it displays elements of several aesthetic styles such as the art deco inspired portico. It is one of the earliest commercial sites in the town, and is representative of the historical and aesthetic values of the HCA.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
35 Manning Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 35 Manning Street is a single storey commercial building which I representative of the design, materiality and scale of the Manning Street area. The property appears to originate from the early twentieth century and is demonstrative of the commercial history of the area and features a mid-nineteenth century style design, maintaining the low scale of later commercial development in the area. The building displays a fair degree of integrity retaining a decorative parapet and awning. It also displays decorative timber elements, such as the fascia and brackets, which contribute to its positive presentation to the streetscape.
45 Manning Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	The building at 41-45 Manning Street is a contemporary mixed-use development. Constructed of masonry, the building maintains the low scale of the HCA. However, the use of blonde brick, aluminium window frames and metal finishes is uncharacteristic of the HCA and detracts from the streetscape.
47 Manning Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	The building at 47 Manning Street is a contemporary mixed-use development. Constructed of masonry the building exceeds the characteristic low scale of the streetscape. The use of blonde brick, aluminium framed windows, and other uncharacteristic also materials detract from the presentation of the building within the streetscape.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
49 Manning Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage Item	No. 49 Manning Street is an existing individually listed heritage item. The Grand Hotel is a prominent, three-storey, late Victorian hotel which, despite alterations, displays characteristic elements of the Free Classical and Commercial Palazzo styles. The building is of masonry construction and has been heavily altered on the lower floors. However, the upper floors retain a good degree of original detailing with classically inspired pilasters and mouldings. The building is a prominent element in the streetscape, defining the southern boundary of the HCA. The hotel is demonstrative of the historical and aesthetic values of the HCA and would benefit from the reinstatement of its historical verandah.
33 Bong Bong Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 33 Manning Street is a modest, early twentieth century, building that is now commercial. The property is single storey and constructed of masonry and weatherboard with timber panels. It features low-pitched roof with timber panelling on the gable end. It appears to be a highly modified residential building that was likely constructed in the early twentieth century, maintaining a masonry chimney with decorative courses and terracotta chimney pots, in a similar profile to other chimneys seen throughout the area. The building is modified; however it is sympathetic to the materiality and scale of the HCA and contributes to the Bong Bong Street streetscape.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
2 Terralong Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage Item	Terralong Street is an existing, individually listed heritage item. Construction of the church began in 1843, with the building presenting in an early nineteenth century style with a narrow, high pitched roof. The Church is constructed of masonry and features narrow lancet windows. It has been modified with an early portico removed and replaced with a gothic inspired square tower with buttresses. The complex includes the original mid-nineteenth century church building, as well as several ancillary structures, and landscape elements. The Christ Church precinct contributes to the history of religious development in the area, and is demonstrative of the aesthetic values of the HCA.. The building is set within a landscaped precinct which provides views to and from the harbour and emphasises the connection between the HCA and its natural setting
4 Terralong Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 4 Terralong Street is a contemporary residential development. Despite maintaining the two-storey scale of the area, its design, bulky form and materiality are uncharacteristic of the area. As a residential building it does not represent the historical values of the HCA.
4-6 Terralong Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	The building at 4-6 Terralong Street is a contemporary mixed-use development. The property is a substantial building that is intrusive in the streetscape, with its bulk disrupting the building and roofline common to the area. However, the building is finished in white render, characteristic of the area, and features a decorative parapet, sympathetic to those seen on Federation buildings throughout the HCA.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
24 Terralong Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage Items	No. 24 Terralong street is an existing, individually listed heritage item. The Kiama Post Office is a key visual element in the HCA, defining the corner of the block between Manning and Terralong streets, and the entrance to the civic precinct from the north. The building is two storeys, with a three-storey tower. It is constructed of masonry that has been rendered and painted, and is demonstrative of a period of late Victorian commercial development, displaying key elements of the Free Classical style which are characteristic in the area. The building is representative of the historical and aesthetic values of the HCA.
30 Terralong Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage Item	No. 30 Terralong Street is an existing, individually listed, heritage item. The former Kiama Police Station Residence is an early nineteenth century building in the Georgian style. Constructed of masonry which has been rendered and painted. It has a low-pitched roof of corrugated iron, with a low verandah along the primary northern elevation. The verandah is supported by timber posts. It displays a good degree of integrity and intactness. It incorporates unique decorative detailing such as crown motif on the exterior vents. It is one of the earliest buildings in the HCA and presents in a restrained Georgian style. The building is demonstrative of the historical and, civic values of the HCA, and makes a positive contribution to the character of the streetscape.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
32 Terralong Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage Item	No. 30 Terralong Street is an existing, individually listed, heritage item. The building is a single storey, early nineteenth century structure in a Georgian style. It features a low, hipped roof of corrugated iron, with a narrow verandah with a skillion roof of corrugated iron. The building features a good degree of integrity and intactness, retaining original detailing such as the chimneys and window frames. However, it has been altered with the introduction of contemporary security doors and window covers. The former Kiama Police Station is one of the earliest buildings in the HCA and presents in a restrained Georgian style. The building is demonstrative of the historical and, civic values of the HCA, and, makes a positive contribution to the character of the streetscape.
34 Terralong Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage Item	No. 34 Terralong Street is an existing, individually listed, heritage item. The building is a single storey nineteenth century building with a high pitched roof. The gable end features a prominent pediment style with decorative moulding. The building has been modified over time, with contemporary elements introduced, however, it retains a good degree of integrity. The Kiama Court House represents the historical values of the HCA, demonstrative of the development of civic and legal administration. Despite modifications it retains its Victorian character, respecting the scale and materiality of the HCA, and displays several well executed decorative elements, such as the ornamental moulding on the pediment.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
36- 40 Terralong Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	The building at 38-40 Terralong Street is a contemporary commercial development. Constructed of masonry, it respects the low, two storey scale of the area. However, the building is thoroughly contemporary in character, with the use of blonde brick and aluminium window frames uncharacteristic of the aesthetic values of the area.
42 Terralong Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 42 Terralong Street is a contemporary commercial building. The building is a low, two storey shop-top building that maintains the characteristic roof and building lines of the significant Terralong Streetscape. The building is constructed of masonry with weatherboard elements. While the building is contemporary in character, it contributes to the significant row of shops, and features a sympathetic colour palette and materiality that do not detract from the HCA values.
46 Terralong Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	The building at 46 Terralong Street is a contemporary commercial building. Constructed of masonry, the building maintains the low scale and building line of the significant row of shops on Terralong Street. However, the building is thoroughly contemporary in character, with the single storey scale and lack of parapet detracting from the presentation of the HCA.
48 Terralong Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 48 Terralong Street is a contemporary commercial building. Constructed of masonry and finished with a neutral render, the building respects the scale, and colour scheme of the area. It incorporates a shallow pediment with a contemporary stepped, design. However, the building is thoroughly contemporary in character with the asymmetrical fenestration detracting from the presentation of the streetscape.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
50 Terralong Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage Item	No. 50 Terralong Street is an existing, individually listed heritage item. The building is a prominent, three-storey nineteenth century building. Constructed of masonry, the facades have been rendered and painted and incorporate classically inspired decorative moulding along the upper floor, with shallow pediments above some windows. It features a prominent rounded corner bay which is unusual in the Kiama area. The building has been modified, but retains a good degree of integrity. The former Tory's Hotel is one of the earliest hotels in Kiama and is demonstrative of a significant period of commercial development, having significance from its continuing use as a hospitality venue. The building is a key aesthetic element in the area, and is a bold feature in the streetscape the demonstrates key elements of the Free Classical style and, the architectural transition between the Manning Street and Terralong Street areas of the HCA. The building is demonstrative of the historical and aesthetic values of the HCA.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
58-64 Terralong Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage Item	The building at 58-64 Terralong Street is an existing, individually listed heritage item. The former Devonshire House is a late-Victorian commercial building of two storeys. Constructed of masonry which has been rendered and painted, it presents in an unusual design, with a secondary store building located to the rear in the south. The building displays characteristic aesthetic elements, such as decorative mouldings and pediments, and retains timber framed windows. The building is a bold element in the streetscape, defining the two-storey scale seen throughout the remainder of the Terralong Street area of the HCA. It represents the Kiama Town Centre's long standing commercial tradition, and is demonstrative of the historic and aesthetic values of the area.
66-68 Terralong Street	**Proposed**	Proposed Heritage Item	The building at 66-68 Terralong Street is currently recommended for listing as an individual heritage item. The building is an early twentieth century commercial building with a decorative masonry parapet. The parapet incorporated decorative pilasters and mouldings. Although it has been painted in colours uncharacteristic of the area, the parapet features a good degree of integrity, retaining characteristic decorative mouldings and detailing. The building was formerly a significant local émigré café and is demonstrative of the commercial and social historical values of the HCA. It contributes to the aesthetic character of the Terralong Street streetscape, and the HCA generally.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
72-74 Terralong Street	**No**	Neutral	The properties at 72-74 Terralong Street are contemporary commercial buildings. Although modern, the buildings maintain the low-two storey scale of the area, and the building line of the significant row of shops. The building features a neutral colour scheme and includes a shallow contemporary parapet, both of which are sympathetic to the character of the streetscape.
76-78 Terralong Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	The building at 76-78 Terralong Street is a contemporary commercial building. It is constructed of masonry with a contemporary rectangular parapet. However, the use of blonde bricks is uncharacteristic in the area. Its street facing elevation appears to be single storey, disrupting the predominately two-storey roofline of the streetscape.
80 and 82 Terralong Street	**No**	Contributory	The properties at 80 - 82 Terralong Street are single storey commercial buildings with a decorative parapet. The buildings are constructed of masonry that has been rendered and painted. The parapet features a rectangular masonry pediment which is seen throughout the HCA. Although the colour scheme is non-traditional for the area, the building retains the roof and building lines of the significant row of shops, with the parapet contributing to the aesthetic presentation of the significant row of shops.
84 Terralong Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 84 Terralong Street is a two-storey commercial building. Constructed of rendered masonry, the building respects the significant low scale of the area, maintaining the roof and building lines of the significant row of shops. The building is demonstrative of the historical commercial values of the area, and displays elements, such as the wide multipaneled windows seen in the HCA.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
86 Terralong Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	The building at 86 Terralong Street is a contemporary commercial building. It is constructed of masonry, but, the use of blonde bricks, and aluminium framed windows uncharacteristic in the area. It's street facing elevation appears largely single storey, disrupting the two-storey roofline of the significant row of shops.
88 and 90 Terralong Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	The building at 88-90 Terralong Street is a contemporary commercial building. Constructed of masonry, it maintains the low, two-storey scale of the area. However, the building is thoroughly contemporary in character, with the use of blonde bricks, and aluminium framed windows uncharacteristic in the area.
92–94 Terralong Street	**No**	Contributory	The building at 92-94 is a two-storey commercial building which presents in a post-war commercial style. It is constructed of masonry that has been finished with render in a sympathetic neutral colour scheme. The building features visual motifs, such as the row of decorative courses articulated across the façade, and the wide glazed windows common to the HCA. The property is representative of the historical and aesthetic values of the HCA, it demonstrates the evolution of commercial buildings in Kiama.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
96–98 Terralong Street	**No**	Contributory	The building at 96-98 Terralong Street appears to be an early twentieth century commercial shop-top building. The two-storey property is constructed of masonry, and is rendered above the awning. It incorporated a Federation style parapet with a curved pediment with decorative moulded elements. The building demonstrates the aesthetic character of the area retaining its decorative parapet, restrained mouldings, and timber framed sash windows. Despite alterations its upper storey façade, it is highly intact and represents the historical commercial values of the HCA.
100 Terralong Street	**No**	uncharacteristic	No. 100 Terralong Street is a contemporary commercial building. The property respects the low, two-scale of the area and the building line of Terralong Street. It also incorporates wide glazed panels seen in other commercial buildings throughout the area. However, it is thoroughly contemporary in character and does not demonstrate the historical values of the area.
102 Terralong Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 102 Terralong Street is a contemporary commercial building. The property respects the low scale of the area and the building line of Terralong Street. It also features a sympathetic neutral colour scheme. However, it is thoroughly contemporary in character and does not demonstrate the historical values of the area.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
106 Terralong Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 104 Terralong Street is a two-storey commercial building. Constructed of rendered masonry, the building incorporated a parapet with a moulded course and decorative rectangular motifs. It respects the significant low scale of the area, maintaining the roof and building lines of the significant row of shops. The building is demonstrative of the historical commercial values of the area, and displays characteristic aesthetic elements such as the decorative parapet and timber framed windows.

Appendix 3 – Smith Farm Heritage Conservation Areas

The proposed Smith Farm Heritage Conservation Area comprises the residential blocks to the southwest of the Town Centre. This area originates from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan and largely followsgrid set in this time. It is characterised by consistent scale and common residential typologies. However, subsequent commercial and residential development has eroded the boundaries of the grid. The northern boundary of the former grid is particularly inconsistent due to development along Terralong Street and Akuna Street. The proposed Southern Town Centre Residential HCA extends south from Terralong Street for roughly three blocks, terminating in the southern alignment of Barney Street. The western boundary is defined by Collins and Belvedere streets, with the eastern boundary defined by Railway Parade, Eddy Street, and the train line (Illawarra Line).

Brief Historical Background

In 1838 a survey was undertaken by Surveyor Andrew Byrne to set out a new plan for Kiama. This plan laid out parcels of land surveyed by Byrne which the government had begun selling the previous year. Lots ranged from small residential lots of half an acre (0.2ha) in size near the planned centre of town, to two acre (0.8ha) or more blocks inland to the south and west.

The area of the Smith Farm HCA was a mix of undeveloped land and paddocks associated with David Smith's farm, an early settler of the area whose house was located east of the railway and became the towns first inn. In the 1840 town plan this area had transformed into the nucleus of a residential neighbourhood. First buyers of the land within the proposed HCA include George Somerville and the sisters Margaret, Isabella and Elizabeth Black of Jerrara, all prominent and notable Kiama families.

The Smith Farm HCA area remained largely undeveloped as the bulk of the construction in the Kiama up to the late 1870s was along Terralong Street and Manning Street, which had grown out of the core established in the 1840s.

The completion of Robertson Basin in Kiama Harbour in 1879 initiated a period of growth in Kiama. Construction of residences and outbuildings began around Bong Bong Street and Barney Street.

Residential development intensified following the arrival of the railway in Kiama in 1893. Improvements to the infrastructure and amenity of Kiama also fostered development in the 1880s and 1890s including the Kiama Gasworks.

As Kiama's wealth and population increased in the 1880s and 1890s masonry began to be used for many buildings, typically brick or bluestone on a bluestone base. Timber weatherboard remained a popular material, especially for smaller buildings like the worker's cottages along Eddy Street and Railway Avenue.

Between the 1920s and 1950s development was sporadic and limited. A boom in development did not occur until after the Second World War which saw the introduction of fully brick or fibro-cement dwellings with hipped tiled roofs.

The 1970s saw continued development in the Smith Farm HCA, though the lack of available street frontage required new roads to be created to access available land at the centre of the blocks. The process of infilling the blocks was largely complete by the 1980s with the alignment of Somerville Close, though the land at the rear of the bowling club was not developed until the early 2000s. The latter half of the twentieth century also saw many of the remaining small Victorian and Federation-era cottages redeveloped for new, more substantial houses.

Classification of buildings in the Smith Farm Heritage Conservation Area

A number of the properties within the Smith Farm HCA are listed as individual heritage items in Schedule 5 of the Kiama LEP 2011. Other buildings are classified as contributory, neutral or uncharacteristic. The classification of each individual building is indicated on the map below and in the following table:

to be finalised following adoption of HCA boundary

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
51 Shoalhaven Street	**Proposed**	Proposed Heritage Item	A single storey, interwar, pre-fabricated 'Como' house with a front verandah, stucco detailing and timber features. Set back from the street by a garden and masonry fence. Former home of the Weston family, who owned the *Kiama Independent* newspaper.
57 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	A two-storey commercial property of masonry construction. Asymmetrical with the top floor protruding over the driveway and the façade features decorative timber elements in a vertical motif. Site of the former *Kiama Independent* newspaper building.
61 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Neutral	A parking lot for the adjacent tenancy.
69 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	A two-storey, mixed use complex with commercial properties arranged on the ground level and residential properties above. On a corner lot. Contemporary elements including blonde brick, aluminium-framed windows and colour scheme.
71 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	A contemporary, three-storey apartment building. Repetitive motifs featuring blonde brick walls, rendered corner balcony and aluminium-framed doors and windows. Flat roof with a prominent edge trim.
75 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	A two-storey, contemporary unit building of masonry construction with a flat roof. Victorian inspired detailing, including faux quoins and decorative parapet mouldings. Masonry fence to the front.
79 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Contributory	A Victorian, single storey, weatherboard building with significant modifications to the rear. Ona corner

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
Also known as 45 Bong Bong Street			lot sloping down to the north. Wraparound verandah with iron lace balustrades, aluminium posts and masonry steps. Significant setback from the street.
81 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	A single-storey, semi-detached late twentieth-century dwelling. Symmetrical windows and doors on facade. Flat roof, vertical weatherboard cladding and a deep setback from the street.
81A and 81B Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	A contemporary, two-storey, semi-detached residence of masonry construction. Symmetrical fenestration on façade. The property has rendered walls and a butterfly roof. Deep set back from street by lawn and garden.
83 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Contributory	A single-storey, mid-twentieth century residence with Functionalist style elements. Set back from the street by landscaped gardens and brick retaining walls. Retains original timber-framed spandrel windows and a balcony courtyard with a contemporary balustrade.
87 Shoalhaven Street	**Proposed**	Proposed Heritage Item	A single-storey interwar dwelling in the P&O Functionalist style. Retains original features including hipped roof of Marseille tiles, timber-framed windows, curvilinear awning and a small balcony courtyard. Set back from the street by a landscaped garden with hedged elements and enclosed by a masonry fence.
89 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Neutral	A single-storey Post-war weatherboard dwelling with significant modifications to the front of the property. Set back from street by lawn and hedged elements fronting property.
91 Shoalhaven Street	**Yes**	Existing heritage item	A single-storey, Interwar California style bungalow of substantial scale. Prominent set back from the street by front lawn, garden and masonry fence.
93 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	N/A	A two-storey postwar dwelling of masonry construction with contemporary additions. Prominent setback from the street and is

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			obscured by landscaped gardens and low retaining stone walls.
95 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Neutral	A single-storey postwar weatherboard dwelling on brick foundations with timber-framed windows and modifications to the front elevation. Significantly obscured from the street by dense vegetation.
97 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Contributory	A single-storey, late Victorian/early Federation weatherboard cottage with a high-pitched iron roof, decorative timber finials and casement windows with coloured glass. Modifications to the basement level and balustrades.
99 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Contributory	A single-storey, late Victorian/early Federation weatherboard cottage with high-pitched iron roof, masonry chimney and decorative timber elements. Modifications to the exterior.
101 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	A two-storey, tripled fronted, contemporary residence of blonde brick. Glazed balcony, with large aluminium-framed windows to the front elevation.
103 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Neutral	A single-storey, postwar weatherboard cottage on a brick base with a concrete tiled roof. Altered new cladding, decorative window mouldings and a picket fence.
105 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Neutral	A single-storey, postwar weatherboard cottage on masonry foundations with significant modifications.
105–109 Shoalhaven Street (Gasworks)	**Yes**	Existing heritage item	Site of the former gasworks. A fenced industrial site with a single-storey brick building that remains disused. Mainly open asphalt, with a section of grass and mature native trees. It is currently used for storage, and several shipping containers are present on site.
111 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 111 Shoalhaven Street is a two-storey, contemporary commercial building. It has a narrow profile with a flat, slanted roof and simple fenestrations. The primary elevation is clad in fibre cement; however, the ground floor façade is obscured by

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			prominent signage. The property does not represent the historic or aesthetic values of the HCA.
113–115 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 113–115 Shoalhaven Street is an industrial site with a steel shed and a yard cover to the back of the lot. The site is primarily asphalt, and is used as storage space. It is enclosed by a mesh wire fence and hedges. The site does not represent the values of the HCA.
117 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 117 Shoalhaven Street is a single-storey dwelling that appears to originate from the mid-twentieth century. It is constructed on low brick foundations and clad with weatherboard. The façade features simple aluminium-framed windows, an open masonry verandah with metal posts, and a corrugated iron awning to match the flat roof. The property has an open front lawn without any fencing. Its form, materiality and design are unsympathetic to the values of the HCA.
119 Shoalhaven Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage Item	No. 119 Shoalhaven Street is a detached, single-storey Federation cottage. The cottage is constructed of weatherboard on bluestone foundations and has a high-pitched hipped and gabled roof with a painted masonry chimney. The primary elevation features a decorative, filigree style timber bargeboard with a finial, timber panelling in the gable, and original, timber-framed sash windows. An open, wraparound bullnose verandah with a skillion roof is supported by timber posts with decorative brackets. The house is set back within an established garden and is enclosed by a contemporary picket fence. The house is a good example of its type, retaining much of its original form and fabric. It makes a strong contribution to the significance and character of the HCA.
119A Shoalhaven Street	**No**	N/A	

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
121 Shoalhaven Street	**Yes**	Existing heritage item	No. 121 Shoalhaven Street is a detached, two-storey weatherboard residence with Victorian elements. It has been the subject of modifications, including the introduction of contemporary sash windows and glazing to gable ends. The building retains common stylistic elements that represent the values of the HCA.
125 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 125 Shoalhaven Street is a single-storey red face brick, terracotta tiled roof dwelling originating from the mid-twentieth century. The house is on a corner, and its the northern façade faces Barney Street. The property retains most of its original features, such as its timber-framed doors and windows. The house originates from the significant era of development of the HCA and provides a positive contribution through its scale and form.
72 Shoalhaven Street 'Dalmeny'	**Yes**	Existing heritage item	No. 72 Shoalhaven Street is a two-storey, late Victorian building of masonry construction that has undergone significant modification and restoration. Its style, form and scale are characteristic of the area, making a positive contribution to the streetscape.
74 Shoalhaven Street	**Yes – recommended for de-listing**	Contributory Recommended for de-listing and re-classification as a contributory item	No. 74 Shoalhaven Street is a single-storey Federation weatherboard cottage. It is constructed on masonry foundations and has a hipped and gabled roof of corrugated iron with a rendered masonry chimney. The primary elevation features a projecting gable bay with decorative timber detailing, timber shingles and timber-framed sash windows. It also has an open verandah with a skillion roof and a contemporary balustrade. The house has been substantially altered by a two-storey rear addition, the replacement of original fabric and the introduction of the uncharacteristic masonry fence. The primary façade retains a good degree of integrity and positively contributes to the streetscape.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
80 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 80 Shoalhaven Street is a two-storey, Federation weatherboard dwelling built on a steep sloping lot. It has a hipped and gabled roof of Colorbond that is visible from Shoalhaven Street, while part of the property is obscured by hedge elements. The façade features a decorative timber bargeboard, a circular gable vent and metal valance on the verandah awning. The north elevation has been altered with new window openings. Despite alterations, it is representative of early twentieth century development in the HCA.
82 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 82 Shoalhaven Street is a detached single-storey, weatherboard dwelling built on brick pier foundations. The property shares a single lot with 84 Shoalhaven Street. The building appears to be constructed c1980 featuring a hipped roof with nested gables, timber bargeboards and timber-framed windows. The property is obscured from the street by mature hedges and native trees. The property does not originate from a significant era of the HCA; however, it generally reflects the form, scale and materiality of the HCA.
84 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 84 Shoalhaven Street is a detached, single-storey weatherboard dwelling. The property shares a single lot with 82 Shoalhaven Street. The building appears to be constructed c1980 featuring a hipped roof with nested gables, timber bargeboards and timber-framed windows. The property is obscured from the street by mature hedges and native trees. The property does not originate from a significant era of the HCA; however, it generally conforms to the form, scale and materiality of the HCA.
86 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 86 Shoalhaven Street is a detached, single-storey Federation cottage. Constructed of weatherboard, it has a high-pitched hipped and gabled roof of Colorbond.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			The primary elevation has decorative timber panels in the projecting gable along with timber-framed windows, possibly original, and a contemporary awning. It also features an open verandah with timber posts. The house is set back from the street by a pleasant garden and a contemporary timber picket fence. The house is partially concealed from view by the slope of the land. It is a good and highly externally intact example of its type in the area. It retains a good degree of original fabric and displays several characteristic design elements. It makes a strong contribution to the significance and character of the HCA.
88 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 88 Shoalhaven Street is a detached, single-storey Interwar California bungalow. The house is constructed of weatherboard and has a low-pitched hipped and gabled roof of corrugated iron with nested gables and a masonry chimney. The primary elevation features a projecting bay with an aluminium-framed window with a reproduction awning, as well as a timber finial on the gable. The verandah has a skillion roof and has since been enclosed with glazing. Although modified, the property remains a good example of an Interwar California bungalow in the Kiama area. It displays a common scale and form, and characteristic elements such as the nested gable with extended eaves. It is representative of the development of housing in the area. It makes a strong contribution to the significance and character of the HCA.
90 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 90 Shoalhaven Street is under construction. It does not originate from the original era of development of the HCA and its form and scale are inconsistent with its established character.
94 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 94 Shoalhaven Street is a detached, single-storey Interwar California bungalow. The house is

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			constructed of weatherboard and has a low-pitched hipped and gabled roof of corrugated iron with nested gables and a masonry chimney. The house features a projecting gable bay and an open verandah on the primary elevation. The gable bay features an aluminium-framed window with a reproduction awning. The verandah has a skillion roof of corrugated iron and a contemporary door. The property is a modest example of its type and has been modified, but it retains a comparable scale, form and materiality to similar examples in the area. It makes a strong contribution to the significance and character of the HCA.
96 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 96 Shoalhaven Street is a modest postwar weatherboard cottage with significant modifications to the roof, cladding and a garage addition. The façade features an open concrete verandah and an extended gable awning supported by timber posts and decorative brackets. The property originates from the significant era of development of the HCA. Although modified, its modest scale is consistent with the area.
98 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Contributory	No 98. Shoalhaven Street is a detached, single-storey late Victorian cottage. The residence is constructed of weatherboard with a high-pitched hipped and gabled roof clad in tiles. The house fronts Shoalhaven Street and has a projecting gable bay on the primary western elevation. This bay features a decorative filigree timber bargeboard with two contemporary windows and a contemporary awning. The primary elevation also features an open verandah with a tiled skillion roof supported by timber posts with decorative timber brackets. The doors and windows appear to have been replaced. The house is set back from the street by a pleasant garden that is enclosed by a contemporary picket fence. Although modified, it is a good example of its type and retains a good degree of integrity. It makes a strong

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			contribution to the significance and character of the HCA.
98A Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 98A Shoalhaven Street is a contemporary residence of masonry with fibre cement sheet cladding. The design comprises protruding rectangular forms with a low skillion roof. The house does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA and its scale, form and materials are uncharacteristic to the area.
100 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 100 Shoalhaven Street is a commercial property also known as Kiama Bowling & Recreation Club. The building that occupies the southern side of the lot is constructed of masonry with fibro additions to the south façade. Introduced in the 1920s, the site largely comprises of well-maintained lawns for the purpose of bowling. Its historical values make a positive contribution to the HCA and an understanding of the development of Kiama.
114 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 114 Shoalhaven Street is a multi-residential complex comprised of six face brick villas aligned on either side of the driveway. Each dwelling features medium-pitched gable roofs, aluminium-framed windows, and doors with minimal detailing. The complex does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA and its scale, form and materials are uncharacteristic to the area
116 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 116 Shoalhaven Street is a multi-residential complex comprised of masonry villas with rendered façades and medium-pitched gable roofs. The type, form and materiality does not represent the values of the HCA.
118 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 118 Shoalhaven Street is single-storey, postwar weatherboard cottage with a face brick foundation and a hipped roof. The primary elevation has been modified with new cladding and fitted with three vertical profile windows. Although modified, the property is representative of the

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			significant period of development of the HCA.
120 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 120 Shoalhaven Street is single-storey, postwar weatherboard cottage with a face brick foundation and a hipped roof. The primary elevation has been modified with new cladding and fitted with contemporary multi-pane windows. A brick chimney features on the south elevation and is visible from the street. Although modified, the property represents the significant period of development of the HCA.
122 Shoalhaven Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 122 Shoalhaven Street is a large two-storey, faux Federation dwelling originating from the late twentieth century. The building is constructed of masonry with a medium-pitched roof with battened gable ends, timber bargeboards and finials. The complex does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA and its scale, form and materials are uncharacteristic to the area.
124 Shoalhaven Street (Cnr of Barney Street) (also known as 33 Barney Street)	**Yes**	Existing heritage item	No. 124 Shoalhaven Street is a detached, single-storey Federation bungalow. Constructed of weatherboard on bluestone foundations, the house has a hipped roof of corrugated iron and a rendered masonry chimney. The house has a wide verandah supported by timber posts with a contemporary balustrade. This verandah formerly wrapped around to the west, but it has been enclosed. It appears that the house features a combination of original and contemporary windows. The property is set back from the street by landscaped grass. Although modified, the house retains its original form and scale and can be understood as a Federation residence. It makes a strong contribution to the significance and character of the HCA.
64 Collins Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 64 Collins Street contains a single-storey dwelling built in the 1960s, which is currently in use as a childcare centre. The external walls

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			are of rendered masonry The building has a simple hipped roof with a street-facing projecting gable and finials. The building does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA, though its scale and form are sympathetic to the HCA.
66 Collins Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 66 Collins Street consists of a single-storey Interwar California bungalow constructed on elevated foundations due to the topography. The dwelling exhibits many features typical of its period and style, including weatherboard external walls, gabled roofs marked by timber battens and bargeboards. The front verandah consists of rendered brick and timber posts. The original panelled entrance door is still intact. While the dwelling has undergone extensive modifications to the interiors and rear; the original scale, form and features of the original dwelling are still legible. Dating from a significant period of development of the HCA, the scale, form and materiality of the dwelling is characteristic of the HCA.
68 Collins Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 68 Collins Street consists of a detached, single-storey interwar cottage which has been heavily modified. The house is constructed of weatherboard on elevated foundations. It fronts Collins Street to the west and has a low-pitched hipped roof of tiles. The primary elevation features a verandah with a skillion roof of corrugated iron, which has since been enclosed by contemporary glazed panels. The primary elevation features a modified panel of decorative glazing and a circular window. The house is set back from the street by landscaping and is partially concealed by mature plantings. Although the property retains several common characteristics to similar interwar properties, including its scale, materiality roof form and the projecting bay, it has been heavily modified to accommodate its current commercial use and no longer makes

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			its original contribution to the significance or character of the HCA.
70 Collins Street	**Proposed**	Proposed Heritage Item	No. 70 Collins Street is a detached, single-storey interwar dwelling in the P&O Functionalist style. The house is constructed of polychromatic face brick on elevated foundations and has a low-pitched hipped roof of Marseille tiles. The property demonstrates several characteristics of the P&O Functionalist style, including use of asymmetrical massing, rounded corners and curved glass. The house is set back from the street by a landscaped garden with a masonry retaining wall and fence. The property is highly intact and a rare example of the use of Functionalist design for residential housing within the Kiama area.
72 Collins Street	**Proposed**	Proposed Heritage Item	No. 72 Collins Street is a detached, single-storey late Victorian residence. It was built and occupied by the Hindmarsh family during a period of growth in Kiama due to the arrival of the railway line. The property is constructed of rendered masonry and has a hipped roof of corrugated iron with a rendered masonry chimney. A verandah with a skillion roof of striped corrugated iron features on the primary western façade. Although modified, it is a good example of a modest masonry house in Kiama and holds significant historical value.
74 Collins Street	**Yes**	N/A	
80 Collins Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 80 Collins Street consists of a group of seven contemporary dwellings of pitched roof forms covered with Colorbond and brick masonry walls fitted with aluminium-framed windows. The complex does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA. The building's typology, setting within a large lot and overall materiality is unsympathetic to the character of the HCA.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
82 Collins Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 82 Collins Street consists of a single-storey dwelling built in the late twentieth century with a pitched tiled roof, brick masonry external walls and a small verandah to the primary façade. Despite its modest scale, its form, materiality and architectural features are not complementary to the character of the HCA and it does not originate from a significant era of development.
84 Collins Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 84 Collins Street comprises a single-storey contemporary dwelling with a pitched tiled roof, brick masonry external walls and garage doors to the primary façade. Despite its modest scale, its form, materiality and architectural features are not complementary to the character of the HCA and it does not originate from the significant era of development.
86 Collins Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 86 Collins Street comprises a two-storey dwelling built in the late twentieth century with a pitched Colorbond roof, brick masonry external walls and garage doors to the primary façade. Its form, materiality and architectural features are not complementary to the character of the HCA and it does not originate from the significant era of development.
88 Collins Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 88 Collins Street consists of a two-storey contemporary structure of rendered masonry construction. The primary façade features aluminium-framed windows and a garage door. It does not originate from the significant era of development, and its scale, architectural style and materiality detract from the character of the HCA.
19 Barney Street	**Proposed**	Proposed Heritage Item	No. 19 Barney Street comprises a single-storey interwar weatherboard cottage. Despite having been moved to its current location, the property retains a large amount of its original fabric including timber sash windows, over window awnings, a finial and decorative timber detailing to the front façade gable. A small entrance porch

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			sits to the right of the building, and a later lightweight addition is attached to the opposite side of the building. It is a fine representation of an interwar cottage in the Kiama region.
23 Barney Street	**Proposed**	Proposed Heritage Item	No. 23 Barney Street is a single-storey interwar California bungalow. The façade is roughcast rendered finish as are the three large columns supporting the verandah. Brick features on the verandah balustrade and on the front fence. It also retains original timber casement windows with coloured glass accents. The property has undergone minimal modifications and is a good example of its type in the Kiama region.
25 Barney Street	No	Neutral	No. 25 Barney Street is a single-storey inter-war California bungalow with a significant rear extension. The dwelling is constructed of weatherboard with a low-pitched roof with nested gables. Original timber shingles have been painted to match the façade. The building features an original timber-framed window in the gable bay, and has a low, wide verandah with a brick balustrade. Although the rear addition is substantial, the building otherwise displays a good degree of integrity and makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.
27 Barney Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 27 Barney Street is a single-storey weatherboard cottage. Numerous alterations and additions have obscured any original fabric, except the masonry chimney. The house has a hipped Colorbond roof, with an awning front verandah supported by square steel columns. The attached single garage at the front left of the property may be a later addition. Although modified, it retains the significant scale and form of the HCA.
29 Barney Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 29 Barney Street is a single-storey brick house with a double-hipped tin roof. A lightweight entry porch at the front is a later addition. New aluminium-framed windows have replaced timber windows, with

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			some evidence of original timber doors and windows. A lightweight single garage has been added to the right side of the building with a single concrete pad for parking. The size and character of the dwelling are typical of the area.
24 Barney Street	**Yes**	Existing heritage item	No. 24 Barney Street is a single-storey weatherboard cottage built in the late nineteenth century. The scale, form and materiality of the dwelling contributes positively to the HCA.
26 Barney Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 26 Barney Street comprises a single-storey post-war fibro house with a pitched Colorbond roof and detached double garage at the rear of the block. The house has timber-framed windows. Although constructed of fibro, the dwelling exhibits a modest cottage scale and form that is characteristic to the area, preserving a significant setback.
28 Barney Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 28 Barney Street is a contemporary, two-storey, semi-detached residence of lightweight masonry construction. The front façade is dominated by the garage, with rendered walls and a painted aluminium roller door. The house does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA and its scale and character generally detract from the integrity of the area.
30 Barney Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 30 Barney Street is a contemporary, three-storey block of four townhouses of lightweight masonry construction. Tenancy garages sit at ground level, with a single stencilled concrete driveway accessing them all. The front façade is of lightweight cladding and framing with dark brick accents and rendered masonry walls. The house does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA and its scale and character generally detract from the integrity of the area.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
32 Barney Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 32 Barney Street features a single-storey post-war era fibro house, set on a brick foundation with a tiled roof. A concrete strip driveway sits to the left of the site. Timber double-hung sash windows dot the front façade at equal spacing. The dwelling is larger than other examples in the area, although it retains the significant scale and form of the HCA.
35 Barney Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 35 Barney Street is a weatherboard house with a tiled hipped roof. Located on a corner lot, its front façade faces Shoalhaven Street. The site slopes up Shoalhaven Street towards Barney Street. The house has a garage and enclosed verandah. Despite modifications, the property retains the scale, form and materiality of the HCA.
37 Barney Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 37 Barney Street is a single-storey weatherboard house with a tiled gable end roof, which appears to originate from the mid-twentieth century. It has aluminium windows and doors with external roller shutters, and a lightweight carport at the rear. It has a modest scale and character that reflects characteristic development of the HCA, but does not reflect its characteristic materials or details.
39 Barney Street	**Yes**	Existing heritage item	No. 39 Barney Street is a single-storey weatherboard cottage built in the late nineteenth century, with later additions. The façade has been restored and modernised, including its windows and front door. A hipped Colorbond roof covers the main building, with skillion roof extending the length of the façade verandah. Simple aluminium posts provide support. A painted timber panel fence defines the front boundary, appropriate to the era. Despite modifications, the building contributes to the significance and character of the HCA at a high level.
41 Barney Street	**Yes**	Existing heritage item	No. 41 Barney Street is a single-storey weatherboard cottage with a

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			tiled, hipped roof, built in the late nineteenth century. It has a traditional verandah that extends across the width of the front façade. The roof tiles are likely to have replaced a metal roof and the original chimney is retained. The timber windows and door appear to be original. The verandah has timber posts and provide support, with decorative metal lace work, unlikely to be original. The wire front fence is unsympathetic. This house makes a strong contribution to the significance and character of the HCA.
43 Barney Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 43 Barney Street is a single-storey weatherboard house with a tiled gable end roof. It has aluminium windows and doors with fitted external roller shutters, and a protruding lightweight entry porch. It has a modest scale and character that reflects the characteristic development of the HCA, but does not originate from the original era of development of the HCA.
45 Barney Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 45 Barney Street, called Bluestone, is a single-storey weatherboard and fibro cottage that appears to date from the mid-twentieth century. Timber windows and doors have been restored or replaced. It has a reverse skillion Colorbond roof. A skillion roof verandah extends across the width of the front façade. It has a rear addition and a garage addition at the side. Although not from the significant era of development of the HCA, it has a scale and character that allow it to sit neutrally within the streetscape.
47 Barney Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 47 Barney Street is a single-storey 1970s era brick cottage with blonde brick walls and an asymmetric skillion roof. Although not from the significant era of development of the HCA, it has a scale and character that allow it to sit neutrally within the streetscape.
49 Barney Street	**No**	N/A	No. 49 Barney Street is largely concealed from the street by dense planting.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
51 Barney Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 51 Barney Street is a 1980s single-storey brick house, with blonde brick walls and tiled hipped roof. A projecting gable roof sits over the single garage and front entrance, with brick arches framing the openings. Although not from the significant era of development of the HCA, it has a scale and character that allow it to sit neutrally within the streetscape.
53 Barney Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 53 Barney Street is a single-storey building that appears to originate from the late twentieth century. It sits on a gently sloping site. It has a low-pitched terracotta tiled roof. The building is not from the significant era of development of the HCA, and its character does not reflect the heritage values of the HCA.
40 Barney Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 40 Barney Street is a newly constructed, contemporary, three-storey building of timber and masonry construction. It has a flat roof form and features a scale, form and materials that are uncharacteristic to the HCA. The house does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA and its scale and character generally detract from the integrity of the area.
42 Barney Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 42 Barney Street is a two-storey red brick and rendered house with a hipped Colorbond roof. A large addition with a hipped roof and glass balustrade protrudes forward from the primary elevation. The house does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA and its scale and character generally detract from the integrity of the area.
46 Barney Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 46 Barney Street is a single-storey weatherboard cottage built in the late nineteenth century. The dwelling has a high-pitched hipped roof of Colorbond, with a timber front door and windows which have been modernised. Despite modifications, and the alteration of the setting, the property represents a significant

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			period of development in the HCA, retaining the characteristic scale, form, and materiality.
48 Barney Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 48 Barney Street contains a one and two storey rendered brick building with a hipped tiled roof, which appears to date from the mid–late twentieth century. The dwelling has undergone some modifications; however, it generally respects the form and character of the area and does not detract from the streetscape.
50 Barney Street	**No**	N/A	No. 50 Barney Street is largely concealed from the street by dense planting.
52 Barney Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 52 Barney Street is a double-storey late twentieth-century brick dwelling, with blonde brick walls, a low tiled roof and aluminium windows. The house does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA and its scale and character generally detract from the integrity of the area.
54 Barney Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 54 Barney Street is a late-twentieth century 'Queenslander' style, two-storey rendered brick building with a gabled roof. It has a large wraparound verandah, and has carparking at ground level. The house does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA and its scale and character do not contribute to the significance of the area.
55 Barney Street	**Yes**	Existing heritage item	No. 55 Barney Street contains a weatherboard cottage built in the late nineteenth century, with later additions. The front façade has been modified, with the enclosure of a verandah between the two gable bays, with the modernisation of details including windows and timber moulding with traditional detailing. A new Colorbond roof with a steep pitch, set back from the front façade, contains a loft addition. Despite modifications, this building makes a strong contribution to the significance and character of the HCA.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
56 Barney Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 56 Barney Street is a collection of four detached single-storey villas in a light-coloured brick with skillion roofs. The complex does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA and its scale and character do not contribute to the significance of the area.
57 Barney Street	No	Contributory	No. 57 Barney Street is a single-storey, weatherboard house with a concrete tiled hip roof and projecting gable, and metal verandah. It has a lightweight garage and carport addition to the right side. A low stone wall marks the front boundary.
58 Barney Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage Item	No. 58 Barney Street is a single-storey weatherboard cottage, appearing to originate from the early twentieth century. The building displays the typical scale, form and materiality of the HCA. The building makes a strong contribution to the significance of the HCA through its typology, scale, character, and the retention of its landscaped setback
60 Barney Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 60 Barney Street is a single-storey weatherboard cottage with hipped and gabled roof of sheet metal. The building maintains the significant scale and form of the area, representing a significant period of development in the HCA. The landscaping is unusual for the street; however, the materials and proportions of the building contribute positively to the HCA.
62 Barney Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 62 Barney Street is a single-storey building of rendered brick with a hipped and gabled roof. The building appears to be a modified early–mid twentieth century building. The gable bay features contemporary windows with a stone sill, and a reconstruction bargeboard. The dwelling is set back from the street by a landscaped garden and enclosed by a masonry fence. Despite being highly modified, it retains the scale of the HCA and significant setbacks. It does not detract from the streetscape.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
2 and 4 Railway Parade	**Yes**	Existing heritage item – 2 and 4 Railway Parade	No. 2 Railway Parade consists of a two-storey late Victorian/early Federation weatherboard semi-detached dwelling which forms a pair along with 4 Railway Parade. The dwelling is largely intact, displaying features characteristic of its style and period, including a pitched roof form with a projecting gable bay, original brick chimney, a faceted bay window exhibiting a decorative timber cornice and frieze moulding and turned timber detailing, and timber fretwork to the entryway and decorative brackets. The dwelling is a good example of its type and contributes to the historic and aesthetic values of the HCA.
15 Railway Parade	**No**	Contributory	No. 15 Railway Parade contains a single-storey weatherboard cottage built in the late nineteenth century. The property is currently in use as a healthcare centre. The front boundary consists of a rendered masonry fence with metal railings. The primary façade is largely intact, exhibiting many original features. The scale, form and materiality of the dwelling contributes positively to the HCA.
17 Railway Parade	**No**	Neutral	No. 17 Railway Parade contains a single-storey dwelling constructed in the late nineteenth century, which has undergone significant modifications. The front verandah has been enclosed with fibre cement sheets and fitted with aluminium-framed windows. The external walls of the dwelling are of masonry construction. The timber battens and bargeboards to the gable roof have been retained. Although it has been modified, the modifications can be reversed and therefore the dwelling is considered to make a neutral contribution to the HCA.
19 Railway Parade	**No**	Neutral	No. 19 Railway Parade contains an Interwar California bungalow. The roofing consists of two street-facing gables with timber bargeboards and battens. The front verandah has been enclosed with fibre cement boards

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			and aluminium-framed windows. The rear extensions are modest in scale and not readily visible from the public domain. While the dwelling has undergone considerable modifications, its original form and architectural style remain legible, and the modifications can be readily reversed. The building currently makes a neutral contribution to the significance and character of the HCA.
30 Bong Bong Street	**Yes**	Uncharacteristic	No. 30 Bong Bong Street consists of a dwelling constructed in the mid–late twentieth century. The external walls are of exposed face brick and the roof is tiled. The building does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA, nor does it display its key characteristics.
32 Bong Bong Street	**Yes**	Existing heritage item	No.32 Bong Bong Street comprises a single-storey Victorian weatherboard cottage. The dwelling features a tiled gable roof, with the original chimney still intact. The cottage has a large addition at the rear. Despite the extensive rear development, the original scale, form and features of the original cottage are still evident and contribute positively to the HCA.
34 Bong Bong Street	**Yes**	Contributory	The dwelling at 34 Bong Bong Street is a single-storey weatherboard cottage constructed in the late nineteenth century. The street-facing gable roof has a steep pitch and the original chimney to the rear of the dwelling has been retained. The rear extension is modest and largely concealed from Bong Bong Street. While the dwelling has been stripped of many of its original features, the legibility of the original form of the dwelling and its scale provide a positive contribution to the significance and character of the HCA.
36 Bong Bong Street	**Yes**	Contributory	No.36 Bong Bong Street contains a single-storey Victorian weatherboard cottage. The dwelling consists of a pitched roof and the original chimney. The front boundary to Bong Bong Street is marked by a tall hedge. The

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			front verandah has a bullnose profile roof. The scale of the rear extension is similar to that of the original dwelling. While some original features have been removed, the dwelling dates from a significant era of development and its scale, form and materiality contribute positively to the HCA.
38 Bong Bong Street	**Yes**	Existing heritage item	The dwelling at 38 Bong Bong Street is a single-storey brick late Victorian cottage. The primary façade of the dwelling is largely intact and exhibits features typical of the period such as a symmetrical form, pyramidal roof, elongated front verandah with decorative metal lacework and fenestration pattern. The dwelling dates from a significant eraof development and its scale, form and materiality contribute positively to the HCA.
42 Bong Bong Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 42 Bong Bong Street contains a two-storey contemporary structure of masonry construction. The proportions, façade articulation, flat roof form fenestration pattern and materiality of the dwelling detracts from the setting, historic and aesthetic character of the HCA. The building does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA, nor does it display its key characteristics, detracting from the character of the area.
44 Bong Bong Street	**Yes**	Existing heritage item	The dwelling at 44 Bong Bong Street is a mid-Victorian cottage that has undergone extensive alterations. Historically, it served as a former manse. While the dwelling has undergone unsympathetic alterations that have diminished its aesthetic value, it is still deemed characteristic of the HCA due to its historical value.
46 Bong Bong Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 46 Bong Bong Street contains a two-storey contemporary dwelling of rendered masonry external walls and a flat roof. The dwelling is set back considerably from Bong Bong Street and fronted by a low masonry fence and a large lawn. The primary façade consists of French windows and

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			verandahs with a glass balustrade. The contemporary dwelling's form and materiality is incongruous with the character of the HCA. The building does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA, nor does it display its key characteristics.
48 Bong Bong Street	**No**	N/A	
50 Bong Bong Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	The dwelling at 50 Bong Boong Street is a contemporary two-storey structure of masonry construction. The primary façade comprises a garage door, French windows, a verandah with a glass balustrade and aluminium-framed windows. Its irregular form, fenestration pattern, roof form and materiality detract from the character of the HCA. The building does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA, nor does it display its key characteristics.
52 and 52A Bong Bong Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 52 and 52A Bong Bong Street contains a detached, single-storey Interwar California bungalow. The residence is constructed of weatherboard with a low-pitched hipped and gabled roof clad in tiles and a masonry chimney. The property fronts Bong Bong Street to the north. The house appears to have formerly included nested gables, although it appears that a wing may have been introduced which has altered this arrangement. The awning over the rear door appears to be a reconstruction. The residence retains its original scale and some original elements, but it is highly modified and contains a high degree of contemporary fabric. However, it is representative of the scale, form and overall character of the HCA.
54 Bong Bong Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 54 Bong Bong Street consists of a two-storey contemporary dwelling set back significantly from Bong Bong Street and located on a higher topography. The dwelling is of masonry construction with a low-

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			pitched roof. The western façade consists of a verandah with a glass balustrade. The French windows are aluminium-framed. The building does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA, nor does it display its key characteristics.
56 Bong Bong Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	The dwelling at 56 Bong Bong Street is a single-storey late-twentieth century structure. It has a linear form. The primary façade consists of a street-facing gable and a tiled roof with a low pitch. The front verandah consists of a glass balustrade and the windows are aluminium-framed. While the scale of the dwelling is sympathetic to the HCA, its elongated form, fenestration pattern and materiality are inconsistent with the HCA.
58 Bong Bong Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 58 Bong Bong Street is a contemporary new build. The property was under construction at the time of GML's site inspection, thus a full description is not available. It appears to be two-storey in plan and constructed of masonry. The building does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA, nor is it likely to display its key characteristics.
35 Bong Bong Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 35 Bong Bong Street consists of a single-storey Victorian cottage. The property is a corner lot, located at the intersection of Bong Bong Street and Railway Parade. The dwelling is elevated on a stone foundation. The property is fronted by a timber picket fence. The front verandah has been enclosed with weatherboard and timber-framed windows. The original chimney is still intact. A modest single-storey garage has been added at a later period. The dwelling dates from a significant era of development and its scale, form and materiality contribute positively to the HCA.
37 Bong Bong Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 37 Bong Bong Street comprises a single-storey late nineteenth-century weatherboard cottage. The dwelling exhibits several features typical of the period including a front

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			verandah with turned timber posts, and a pitched roof with a masonry chimney. The dwelling consists of a second-storey addition with dormer windows. The front verandah has been partially enclosed. However, despite the modifications to the dwelling, its original architectural style, form, and presentation to the street is largely discernible. The dwelling dates from a significant era of development and its scale, form and materiality contribute positively to the HCA.
39 Bong Bong Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 39 Bong Bong Street consists of a two-storey dwelling constructed in the postwar period. The external walls are face brick and marked by aluminium-framed windows. The primary façade consists of a small verandah with an ornate fibreglass balustrade. The HCA includes other similar postwar low scale post face brick dwellings; as such, the dwelling does not detract from the character of the HCA..
41 Bong Bong Street	**Yes**	Existing heritage item	No. 41 Bong Bong Street consists of a two-storey detached interwar dwelling designed by Hardy Wilson. It is constructed of weatherboard with a complex iron roof. It has a projecting timber verandah recessed under the main roof, and excellent decorative timber panels to columns. The scale, form and materiality of the dwelling make a strong contribution to the significance and character of the HCA.
47 Bong Bong Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	The dwelling at 47 Bong Bong Street consists of a two-storey dwelling dating from the 1950s. The external walls are of rendered masonry. The dwelling is marked by aluminium-windows and has a pitched tiled roof with street-facing dormers. Although the building originates from the post-war period, it does not display the key form, scale or key characteristics of the HCA.
49 Bong Bong Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 49 Bong Bong Street consists of a single-storey postwar weatherboard cottage with a tiled

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			hipped roof. The original timber-framed windows have been retained. The dwelling consists of a modest rear extension with a skillion roof which is not readily visible from Bong Bong Street. The materiality (weatherboard external walls) of the rear extension matches the original dwelling. Its scale, form and materiality is sympathetic to the character of the HCA.
51 Bong Bong Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 51 Bong Bong Street comprises a contemporary single-storey dwelling that has been subdivided into two dwellings. No. 51 Bong Bong Street is constructed of rendered and painted masonry with a hipped roof of terracotta tiles. Although of a similar scale of the neighbouring properties, its form and materiality are not sympathetic to the character of the HCA. The building does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA, nor does it display its key characteristics.
51A Bong Bong Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	51A Bong Bong Street is a contemporary single-storey dwelling located to the rear of 51 Bong Bong Street to the west. The house is modern in character and is constructed of rendered and painted masonry with a hipped roof of terracotta tiles. The property is uncharacteristic within the wider grouping of historical dwellings, although it is not considered to be intrusive.
53 Bong Bong Street	**Yes**	Existing Heritage Item – *53–57 Bong Bong Street Precinct & Street Trees*	No. 53 Bong Bong Street consists of a late Victorian single-storey cottage of rendered masonry with Italianate stylistic influences. The dwelling exhibits many features typical of the period and style including the front verandah, bay windows, hipped roof with projecting gables, timber-framed double-hung windows, original chimneys and gable ends, marked by timber bargeboards and finials. The dwelling is fronted by a small garden to its front with considerable planting. Its style, form and scale are characteristic of the area, making a

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			positive contribution to the streetscape.
55 Bong Bong Street	**Yes**	Existing heritage item – *53–57 Bong Bong Street Precinct & Street Trees*	No. 55 Bong Bong Street consists of a single-storey weatherboard cottage exhibiting a rural Gothic architectural style. The dwelling exhibits many features typical of the period and style including a distinct roof form with multiple steep gable ends, rendered chimneys, gable ends with timber bargeboards and roof finials, a front verandah with original timber joinery, timber-framed windows of narrow proportions covered with an awning supported by decorative timber brackets. Its style, form and scale are characteristic of the area, making a positive contribution to the streetscape.
57 Bong Bong Street	**Yes**	Existing heritage item – *53–57 Bong Bong Street Precinct & Street Trees*	No. 57 Bong Bong Street is a single-storey Victorian cottage of rendered masonry construction. The dwelling exhibits many features typical of the period and style including a symmetrical form, tiled hipped roof form with chimneys, timber-framed hung windows of narrow proportions, a front verandah and decorative plaster moulding. Its style, form and scale are characteristic of the area, making a positive contribution to the streetscape.
1 Belvedere Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 1 Belvedere Street consists of a two-storey contemporary dwelling located at the corner of Belvedere Street and Noorinan Street. The dwelling is of rendered masonry construction, fitted with aluminium-framed windows. The primary façade is marked by a garage. The form, features and materiality of the dwelling are incongruent with the character of the HCA. The building does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA, nor does it display its key characteristics.
1A Belvedere Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 1A Belvedere Street consists of a two-storey contemporary dwelling of rendered masonry construction and is fitted with aluminium-framed

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			windows. The primary façade is marked by a garage. The form, features and materiality of the dwelling are inconsistent with the character of the HCA. The building does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA, nor does it display its key characteristics.
3 Belvedere Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 3 Belvedere Street is a commercial property located on a large lot. The existing structure on the property is a contemporary single-storey pitched roof structure with face brick external walls, fitted with aluminium-framed windows and a carport to its primary façade. The building use, typology, form and materiality are unsympathetic to the residential character of the area. The building does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA, nor does it display its key characteristics.
5 Belvedere Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 5 Belvedere Street consists of two contemporary commercial buildings located on a large lot. The use of the property, the building typology, form and materiality of the commercial buildings detract from the character of the HCA. The building does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA, nor does it display its key characteristics.
1 Eddy Street	**No**	Neutral	The dwelling at 1 Eddy Street was constructed in the late twentieth century and imitates the detailing of the surrounding buildings including a staggered frontage with street-facing gables marked by decorative timber joinery, timber-framed sash windows and rendered quoins to the edges. The dwelling is two storeys with dormer windows to the side elevations. While the dwelling does not date from a significant era of development of the HCA, its design is sympathetic to the character of the HCA.
3 Eddy Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 3 Eddy Street comprises a late Victorian single-storey cottage of rendered masonry construction and featuring a hipped roof with a

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			projecting gable. The gable is marked by timber bargeboards and roof finial. The original chimney is intact. The verandah features the original timber joinery and is covered with a bullnose profile roof. The original timber-framed sash windows have been retained. The rear extension is modest and largely concealed from the street. The dwelling originates from the significant era of development of the HCA and is generally intact, providing a strong contribution to the character and significance of the HCA.
5 Eddy Street	**No**	Contributory	The dwelling at 5 Eddy Street is a late Victorian cottage of rendered masonry construction. The hipped and gabled roof form features the original chimney and is covered by Colorbond. The gable features timber bargeboards and a roof finial. The wraparound verandah to the front and side façade is covered by a bullnose roof. There is a small rear extension which is modest in scale. The dwelling originates from the significant era of development of the HCA and is generally intact, providing a strong contribution to the character and significance of the HCA.
9 Eddy Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 9 Eddy Street consists of a single-storey Federation weatherboard cottage. The dwelling is characterised by a projecting gable which features timber battens and bargeboards. The original timber framed windows have been replaced with aluminium windows. The front verandah has retained its original timber balustrade, The fenestration pattern to the primary façade has also been altered and fitted with aluminium and French windows. The dwelling consists of a modest single-storey rear extension. The dwelling originates from the significant era of development of the HCA and is generally intact, providing a strong contribution to the character and significance of the HCA.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
11 Eddy Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	The dwelling at 11 Eddy Street is a two-storey dwelling constructed in the late twentieth century. The external walls are of brick masonry construction and the primary façade features two garage doors. The form, flat roof structure, fenestration pattern and materiality of the dwelling disrupt the visual consistency of the dwellings along Eddy Street and are uncharacteristic of the HCA.
13 Eddy Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 13 Eddy Street consists of an Interwar California bungalow, currently in use for commercial purposes. The primary façade has street-facing gables with timber battens, bargeboards and shingles. Other original features include the timber-framed casement windows and a verandah to the front and side façade, which has been partially enclosed but features original timber balustrade and brackets. The rear extension is not readily visible from Eddy Street. The dwelling originates from the significant era of development of the HCA and is generally intact, providing a strong contribution to the character and significance of the HCA.
15 Eddy Street	**No**	Contributory	The dwelling at 15 Eddy Street is a single-storey Interwar California bungalow. The boundary to Eddy Street is fronted by a non-original timber fence. The dwelling exhibits features typical of the style and period, including a truncated gable roof with timber panelling and bulb end bargeboards. The front verandah consists of brick piers. The original timber-framed sash windows have been retained. The rear of the dwelling consists of a rear extension similar in proportion to the original dwelling concealed from the street. The dwelling originates from the significant era of development of the HCA and is generally intact, providing a strong contribution to the character and significance of the HCA.
17 Eddy Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	The dwelling at 17 Eddy Street is a single-storey detached postwar

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			dwelling of brick masonry construction. The front boundary consists of a low brick and metal fence. The roof is tiled and has a low pitch. The primary façade is slightly staggered and features aluminium-framed windows. The building does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA, nor does it display its key characteristics.
19 Eddy Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 19 Eddy Street is a corner lot and consists of a single-storey dwelling of rendered masonry construction built in the 1960s. The dwelling is covered with a low pitch tiled roof. The fenestration comprises aluminium-framed windows. The form, fenestration pattern and the materiality of the dwelling are inconsistent with the character of the HCA. Although built in the post-war period, the building does not represent the significant typology or materiality of the area. Although it respects the scale of the HCA.
6 Noorinan Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 6 Noorinan Street is a detached, single-storey, contemporary dwelling. The building is constructed of blonde brick and partially clad with weatherboard. It has a low-pitched hipped roof with several solar panels and systems. The building does not originate from the significant era of development of the HCA and the contemporary design, scale, and form are not representative of the significance or character of the area.
8 Noorinan Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 8 Noorinan Street is a single-storey Post-war weatherboard residence constructed on masonry foundations. It has been modified with a rear addition and contemporary fencing. The building has a low-pitched Colorbond roof, timber-framed sash windows and a verandah. The building originates from the significant era of development of the HCA although it has been modified with contemporary additions that impacts how it is read from the street.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
10 Noorinan Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 10 Noorinan Street is a detached, single-storey, late Victorian cottage with contemporary modifications. It has a steep-pitched hipped roof with a projecting gable and a pair of masonry chimneys. The primary elevation features a verandah with timber balustrades and supported by timber posts. It has been fitted with aluminium-framed windows and a contemporary screen door. The property retains its original form, scale, and features, making a positive contribution to the HCA.
12 Noorinan Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 12 Noorinan Street is a single-storey postwar dwelling of weatherboard construction with contemporary modifications. The primary elevation features a gable bay, a partially enclosed verandah, and aluminium-framed windows with timber mouldings. It is significantly set back from the street by an open lawn. The house originates from a significant era of development of the HCA. Despite its modifications, it retains the significant scale and form of the area, contributing positively to the HCA.
14 Noorinan Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 14 Noorinan Street is a single-storey, postwar dwelling. It is constructed of weatherboard on brick foundations and has a low-pitched hipped roof clad in tile. The primary elevation is characterised by timber mouldings and a small verandah with a timber balustrade addition. The property originates from a significant era of development, maintaining the significant scale and form of the HCA.
16 Noorinan Street	**No**	Neutral	No 16. Noorinan Street is a single-storey, postwar weatherboard dwelling constructed on brick foundations. It features a masonry verandah with timber posts and decorative brackets. The property originates from a significant era of development of the HCA.
18 Noorinan Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 18 Noorinan Street is a single-storey postwar weatherboard dwelling constructed on elevated brick foundations. It has a high-

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			pitched tiled, gable roof with a Colorbond extension over the verandah. The property originates from a significant era of development of the HCA.
20 Noorinan Street	**No**	Contributory	No. 20 Noorinan Street is a single-storey postwar weatherboard dwelling. It has a high-pitched, tiled gable roof. The façade features a modest masonry verandah and horizontal casement windows. The property originates from a significant era of development of the HCA, maintaining the significant scale.
22 Noorinan Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 22 Noorinan Street is a single-storey, postwar cottage with significant modifications, including a rear addition. It is constructed of masonry on brick foundations with a verandah supported by timber posts as well as prominent timber-framed windows. The property originates from a significant era of development of the HCA, and retains the significant scale.
5 Noorinan Street	**No**	Contributory Recommended for heritage listing	No. 5 Noorinan Street is a single-storey Federation weatherboard cottage with a large two-storey addition to the northwest. The original building has a corrugated-iron hipped and gabled roof with a masonry chimney. It features a projecting oriel window with timber mullions. The dwelling has a verandah with a bullnose skillion roof which has been enclosed with weatherboard. The two-storey addition has been constructed of weatherboard to match and is set back further from the street. The building holds historical value as the former home of the Holden family. It is a good example of its type and represents a significant era of development in the area.
5A Noorinan Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 5A Noorinan Street is a two-storey contemporary dwelling constructed of masonry with panel cladding. Its design consists of protruding rectangular forms and the façade features simple fenestration. The property does not originate from the significant era of the HCA, is

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			contemporary in character and is uncharacteristic to the area in terms of scale, form and materiality.
7 Noorinan Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 7 Noorinan Street is a single-storey contemporary weatherboard dwelling built on elevated masonry foundations. It has a high-pitched hipped roof of Colorbond. The property does not originate from a significant era of the HCA and its scale, form and materiality are uncharacteristic of the area.
9 Noorinan Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 9 Noorinan Street is a single-storey, contemporary house of masonry and timber construction with a tiled skillion roof. There is a wide verandah with a glazed balustrade and decorative timber elements on the façade. The property does not originate from a significant era of the HCA and its form, scale and materiality are unsympathetic to the area.
11 Noorinan Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 11 Noorinan Street is a two-storey, contemporary dwelling of masonry construction with a skillion roof. A masonry verandah built above the garage protrudes from the primary elevation. The property does not originate from a significant era of the HCA and its form, scale and materiality are unsympathetic to the area.
13 Noorinan Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 13 Noorinan Street is a two-storey, contemporary dwelling of masonry construction. The primary elevation features a prominent courtyard, a curved balcony, aluminium-framed windows and partial weatherboard cladding. The property does not originate from a significant era of the HCA and its form, scale and materiality are unsympathetic to the area.
15 Noorinan Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 15 Noorinan Street is a two-storey, contemporary dwelling of masonry construction. The primary elevation features a wraparound balcony with glazed balustrades above a pair of garages. The property does not originate from a significant era of the HCA and its style, form and

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			scale do not represent the values of the HCA.
17 Noorinan Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 17 Noorinan Street is a two-storey, contemporary dwelling of masonry construction with weatherboard cladding. The property features aluminium-framed windows and a balcony with timber and wire balustrade. The property does not originate from the significant era of the HCA, is contemporary in character and is uncharacteristic to the area in terms of scale, form and materiality.
19 Noorinan Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 19 Noorinan Street is a two-storey, contemporary rendered brick dwelling. The building features contemporary elements, including aluminium-framed windows and an uncharacteristic colour scheme. The property does not originate from the significant era of the HCA, is contemporary in character and is uncharacteristic to the area in terms of scale, form and materiality.
21 Noorinan Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 21 Noorinan Street is a two-storey, contemporary dwelling of masonry and timber construction. It features Victorian-inspired elements such as a bullnose wraparound verandah with timber posts and decorative brackets. The form, scale and materiality do not represent the values of the HCA. The property is contemporary in character and is uncharacteristic to the area.
1 Hillingdon Crescent	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 1A Hillingdon Crescent is a two-storey contemporary dwelling. Its entrance from the street is at first floor level. The extreme slope of the site away from Hillingdon Crescent conceals most of the house. Light-coloured, lightweight materials have been used, including the stepped flat metal roof in three sections. The property does not originate from the significant era of the HCA, is contemporary in character and is uncharacteristic to the area in terms of scale and form.
3 Hillingdon Crescent	**No**	N/A	No. 3 Hillingdon Crescent is on an extreme slope of the site away from

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			Hillingdon Crescent, largely concealed from the street.
5 Hillingdon Crescent	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 5 Hillingdon Crescent has a tiled gable roof and lightweight carport. The extreme slope of the site away from Hillingdon Crescent conceals most of the street below. The property does not originate from the significant era of the HCA, is contemporary in character and is uncharacteristic to the area in terms of scale and form.
7 Hillingdon Crescent	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 7 Hillingdon Crescent is a mid–late twentieth-century brick dwelling, with a tiled hip roof. The property, is contemporary in character and is uncharacteristic to the area.
9 Hillingdon Crescent	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 9 Hillingdon Crescent is a three-storey mid-twentieth century lightweight structure. The property is contemporary in character and is uncharacteristic of the scale, form and materiality of the area.
11 Hillingdon Crescent	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 11 Hillingdon Crescent is a single-storey brick structure which appears to date to the late twentieth century. The building is positioned below street level, set back from the street. The building features a light-coloured, flat steel roof which is prominent at street level. It does not conform to the character of the HCA.
13 Hillingdon Crescent	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 13 Hillingdon is a late twentieth-century 2.5-storey lightweight clad structure. The property does not originate from the significant era of the HCA, is contemporary in character and is uncharacteristic to the area.
10 Hillingdon Crescent	**No**	N/A	No. 10 Hillingdon Crescent appears to be a two storey mid-twentieth century brick structure with a tiled roof. The building is surrounded by landscaping with a contemporary fence.
12 Hillingdon Crescent	**No**	Neutral	No. 12 Hillingdon Crescent is a single-storey brick late twentieth-century house with a hipped and tiled roof. The property does not originate from the significant era of the HCA and is contemporary in character. However, it maintains the significant scale and materiality.

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
14 Hillingdon Crescent	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 14 Hillingdon Crescent is a contemporary mixed level dwelling. The property does not originate from the significant era of the HCA, is contemporary in character and is uncharacteristic to the area.
1 Sommerville Close	**No**	Uncharacteristic	The dwelling at 1 Sommerville Close is a two-storey–late twentieth-century structure of masonry construction and a low-pitch roof. The property does not originate from the significant era of the HCA, is contemporary in character and is uncharacteristic to the area.
3 Sommerville Close	**No**	Uncharacteristic	The three-storey detached dwelling at 3 Sommerville Close is a contemporary structure of masonry construction. Its scale, form and materiality are not congruous with the prevailing character of the HCA. The property does not originate from the significant era of the HCA, is contemporary in character and is uncharacteristic to the area.
5 Sommerville Close	**No**	Uncharacteristic	The three-storey dwellings at 5 Sommerville Close are contemporary masonry structures currently under construction. The form, scale and materiality will be inconsistent with the character of the HCA. The property does not originate from the significant era of the HCA, is contemporary in character and is uncharacteristic to the area.
7A and 7B Sommerville Close	**No**	Uncharacteristic	The semi-detached dwellings at 7A and 7B Sommerville Close are contemporary structures of masonry construction with a gable-ended pitched roof. They have contemporary aluminium windows, doors, posts and balustrade framing. The form, fenestration pattern and materiality of the dwellings are not congruous with the character of the HCA. The property does not originate from the significant era of the HCA, is contemporary in character and is uncharacteristic to the area.
9 Sommerville Close	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 9 Sommerville Close consists of a two-storey dwelling of masonry external walls with weatherboard cladding. The late twentieth-century

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			property does not originate from the significant era of the HCA, is contemporary in character and is uncharacteristic to the area.
11 Sommerville Close	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 11 Sommerville Close comprises a two-storey late twentieth-century dwelling of masonry and timber construction with a verandah to the first floor. While the scale of the dwelling is sympathetic to the HCA, the linear form, flat roof, fenestration pattern and materiality are inconsistent with the character of the HCA. The property does not originate from the significant era of the HCA, is contemporary in character and is uncharacteristic to the area.
3 Akuna Street	**No**	Neutral	No. 3 Akuna Street comprises a single-storey dwelling dating from the postwar period. Typical of the period, the primary façade is staggered, and the roof is covered by a tiled, hipped roof. Rendered masonry walls are fitted with contemporary aluminium windows. Despite modifications, the dwelling retains the significant scale, form and materiality of the HCA.
4 Akuna Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	The dwelling at 4 Akuna Street is a two-storey brick dwelling dating from the late twentieth century. The dwelling is set back considerably from the street. The roof is a low-pitch tiled roof. The building features contemporary elements including light brick, aluminium-framed windows and doors. The architectural style and period of development of the dwelling are inconsistent with the HCA. The property does not originate from the significant era of the HCA, is contemporary in character and is uncharacteristic to the area.
6 Akuna Street	**No**	Neutral	The dwelling at 6 Akuna Street is a two-storey structure constructed in the mid-twentieth century. The external walls are of typical red brick and incorporate wide panels of glazing. A garage door has been introduced to the foundations. Although it is not the best example of its type, it displays typical scale and

Address	Heritage Item	Category	Commentary
			materiality of the area and does not detract from the streetscape.
8 Akuna Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	The dwelling at 8 Akuna Street is a single-storey dwelling of brick masonry construction dating from the mid to late twentieth century, with a hipped tile roof. The building features contemporary elements, including blonde brick, aluminium-framed windows and an uncharacteristic colour scheme. The property does not originate from the significant era of the HCA, is contemporary in character and is uncharacteristic to the area in terms of scale, form and materiality.
10 Akuna Street	**No**	Uncharacteristic	No. 10 Akuna Street consists of three walk-up apartments constructed in the late twentieth century. The buildings feature low-pitch tiled roofs, face brick external walls, aluminium-framed windows and verandahs with metal posts and balustrades. The property does not originate from the significant era of the HCA, is contemporary in character and is uncharacteristic to the area in terms of scale, form and materiality.

How to contact Council

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Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays)

KIAMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
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Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Residence					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Dr Cranna's Residence and Surgery (formerly 43 Bong Bong Street) Withycombe					
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)					
Item category (if known)	House					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	41					
Street name	Bong Bong Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot A, DP 163008					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.672019		**Longitude**	150.853691	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Residence					
Former Use	Residence					
Statement of significance	The house at 41 Bong Bong Street has cultural significance for associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values to the local Kiama region. No. 41 Bong Bong Street is a fine example of an Interwar bungalow, with a good degree of integrity and intactness, constructed in a period of rapid residential development in Kiama. The dwelling is largely intact and displays a good degree of integrity, retaining most of its fabric and external form. It displays a number of decorative and interesting visual qualities, such as the complex roof form and decorative timber columns. It is a good example of the style within the Kiama context. The house was designed by the prominent metropolitan architectural firm Wilson, Neave and Berry, and although it is a modest example of their work, it is a rare example of their residential work in a regional area. Due to the sloped nature of 41 Bong Bong Street, the house displays grander proportions than similar dwellings in the area, responding to the topography of the area. It once occupied a prominent position in the streetscape, with its roofline defining the scale and character of eastern portion of Bong Bong Street. It is representative of the rapid residential expansion of timber bungalow dwellings in the Interwar period and is a rare example of Wilson, Neave and Berry's residential work in a regional area. Further investigation into the regional residential work of the firm of Wilson, Neave and Berry, may determine if 41 Bong Bong Street could be considered to have state significance as a rare example of their work.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Wilson, Neave and Berry					
Builder/ maker	Robert (Bob) Ryan					
Physical Description	No. 41 Bong Bong Street is a detached, multi-storey weatherboard and brick Interwar bungalow dwelling built c1926. Erected on a prominent street corner on a northward slope, the house is constructed on masonry foundations to accommodate the topography of the site, with a single storey at the south and two storeys to the rear in the north. It presents to Bong Bong street and features a largely rectangular massing with a complex hipped roof form of corrugated iron with gable ventilators, and three brick chimneys. The primary southern elevation is characterised by a deep weatherboard verandah, reached by two concrete steps. The verandah features a weatherboard balustrade and is supported by timber columns, ornamented with decorative timber panelling and latticework. The verandah is enclosed to the east by glazed panels with timber mullions. It is unclear if this is original or an early modification. The southern façade incorporates original timber sash windows and a timber door with glazed panels. The entrance doorway is recessed from the verandah and is surrounded by timber-framed glazed panels, potentially a later addition. There are further timber sash windows on the east and west elevations which appear to be original. The rear of the house, to the north, appears to comprise an enclosed verandah that has an opening in the northeastern corner. This area of the house is situated at the lowest point of the slope of the land, with the foundations converted to basement use. The house is set back from the street along the southern and western boundaries and is enclosed by mature hedging. The primary southern elevation is largely concealed from street view by hedging and vegetation, with a shallow paved garden to the front of the house. A timber picket fence runs along the boundary of 41 Bong Bong Street, and there are several mature tree plantings within the site which provide shade and privacy. The house is access from a path through the garden in the south, and via a concrete driveway to the rear of the property in the north.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	No. 41 Bong Bong Street appears to be in good condition, having been well maintained. No. 41 Bong Bong Street appears to retain a good degree of intactness. The house at 41 Bong Bong retains its Interwar character and its primary southern façade is largely intact. The archaeological potential of 41 Bong Bong Street is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**		**Finish year**	1926	**Circa**	☒
Modifications and dates	It appears that the rear of the property may have been modified by the conversion of the foundations to a basement level. It is unclear if the form of the verandah is original.					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. No. 41 Bong Bong Street is located on Lot 11 of Section 6 of the Town of Kiama originally granted by purchase to John Dalley on 13 August 1840. John Dalley died in Sydney in November 1871. As his wife Catherine predeceased him, the subject property was held in trust for their son Richard Bede Dalley and after his decease to his heirs. William Alexander Long and Henry Austin became trustees of Dalley's Estate in 1889. They renounced this role in 1890 in favour of the Perpetual Trustee Company Limited. The allotment remained undeveloped until 1922 when the trustees contracted to sell the land to Naomi Holden, wife of Thomas Holden of Kiama, butcher for the sum of £500. She died two years later. Her husband sold the property in 1926 to Michael Robert Ryan of Kiama, solicitor for £850. According to Council rate books, MR Ryan, solicitor is the owner of land in Shoalhaven Street in 1926. Michael Robert Ryan commissioned Sydney architects Wilson, Neave & Berry to design the subject

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	house. The plans were drawn up in 1926 and the house presumably completed by 1927. The Council inspector reported in May 1927 that H Goldsborough had completed in a very satisfactory manner opening of the road for 'the purpose of connecting Mrs Ryan's premises in Shoalhaven Street with sewer'. Later the same year, MR Ryan applied successfully to Kiama Council to erect a bush house at his residence, Shoalhaven Street. Throughout the 1930s and 1940s various members of the Ryan family are listed in Shoalhaven Street. Michael Robert Ryan died in December 1946. Ryan was a prominent solicitor in Kiama in partnership with GP Watkins. He was also active in civic and civil affairs. Two years later, the family sold the residence to Max Maziere Cranna, medical practitioner. The 1949 electoral roll lists Iris and Max Cranna at Shoalhaven Street. Cranna established his surgery at the residence at the corner of Shoalhaven and Bong Bong streets. In 1951, Dr Cranna complained to the Council about the condition of the driveway to his property from Bong Bong Street, asking 'that the depressions and ruts be filled with coarse materials and metal dust and re-surfaced with emoleum' as this was the vehicle entrance to his surgery and used by ambulance and patients. The Cranna family owned and occupied the property until 1971 when it was sold to Michael Timothy Morse Withycombe and Margaret Elizbeth Withycombe. The subsequent electoral rolls list their address as '43 Bong Bong Street'. The property was subsequently renumbered 41 Bong Bong Street. The residence was last sold in 2005.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban function, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation.

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	No. 41 Bong Bong Street is on land from the 1840 Town of Kiama sale, but appears to have remained undeveloped until the mid-1920s, when the current building was constructed in 1926. The construction of the property occurred during a period of rapid development and expansion in the Interwar years. No. 41 Bong Bong Street demonstrates the continued growth of the Kiama area, and is representative of a period of intensive residential expansion, but does not meet the threshold for historical significance. The dwelling is evidence of the subdivision of the Kiama area and the suburban development of Kiama in the Interwar period. As a weatherboard bungalow, the building demonstrates a distinct architectural typology that is common throughout the Kiama town centre and is representative of the character of the area. No. 41 Bong Bong Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	No. 41 Bong Bong Street was designed by prominent Australian architectural firm Wilson, Neave and Berry with their involvement on the site from 1925. Constructed in 1926, a year before Hardy Wilson left the partnership with Neave and Berry, the extent of his individual involvement is unclear. However, although modest, the house is a rare example of the firm's residential work in the Kiama context, and is likely to be a good representation of the work of a prestigious metropolitan firm in a regional context. The house is considered to be an excellent example of their work in Kiama. It displays some aesthetic similarities, such as the design of the roof form and the use of decorative timber columns with Hardy Wilson's later design at Sansey Avenue, Mount Ousley. No. 41 Bong Bong Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	No. 41 Bong Bong Street is a good example of an Interwar Bungalow in the Kiama area. Although modified, the house retains its Interwar character and features several significant decorative elements such as the ornamental timber panelling on the columns of the primary façade. Originally designed for a Thomas Holden, a local butcher, the house displays grander proportions than residences of a similar scale and style, and incorporates complex roof form. Although modest, it is a good example of the work of Wilson, Berry and Neave and demonstrates their refined architectural sensibilities. The incorporation of the hedged garden adds to the rustic character of 41 Bong Bong Street , and reflects its suburban setting. The house also occupies a prominent position on a corner lot, and contributes to the character of the area, defining the scale of the street along Bong Bong street. No. 41 Bong Bong Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if 41 Bong Bong Street could meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of 41 Bong Bong Street has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. No. 41 Bong Bong Street has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	No. 41 Bong Bong Street is one of a large number of timber bungalows originating from the interwar period in Kiama, however, the property, although modest, displays a greater degree of architectural detailing than seen in similar examples of the typology throughout the region. The property is also a rare example of the residential work of Wilson, Neave and Berry in a regional context, and is particularly rare within the Town of Kiama. No. 41 Bong Bong Street also occupies a prominent place in the street scale, situated on a prominent street corner, at the crest of a slope, with setbacks from the street to the west and south, affording the property a good degree of landmark quality. No. 41 Bong Bong Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.

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Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	No. 41 Bong Bong Street is a good example of an Interwar Bungalow in the Kiama area. The house is largely intact and displays a good degree of integrity, demonstrating many of the characteristic elements of the style including the timber construction, complex roof form with gables, and decorative timber detailing. The Kiama area underwent a significant period of residential development in the interwar period, with the rapid construction of timber and weatherboard dwellings throughout the town. No. 41 Bong Bong Street is demonstrative of this period of expansion, and is a good example of its type. No. 41 Bong Bong Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	No. 41 Bong Bong Street displays a good degree of integrity. The house appears to be largely intact, retaining its original massing, and much of its original form and fabric, including timber windows and decorative elements, and hardware. Although the verandah along the primary southern elevation was enclosed shortly after the house's construction, the property appears to have undergone moderate subsequent modification, with later works seemingly confined to the rear of the house with the conversion of the rear foundations to basement space, and the possible partial enclosure of the rear verandah. There have been no major changes to the overall exterior form of the house, and the presentation of the house has been maintained since the 1920s.

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	— Residence I83

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of 41 Bong Bong Street as an item of local significance within Schedule 5 of the

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	1		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View from the west, demonstrating the complex roof form, timber sash windows, and enclosing fencing.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View from the northwest, showing the rear of 41 Bong Bong Street with the enclosed basement level. The open verandah can be seen to the left.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



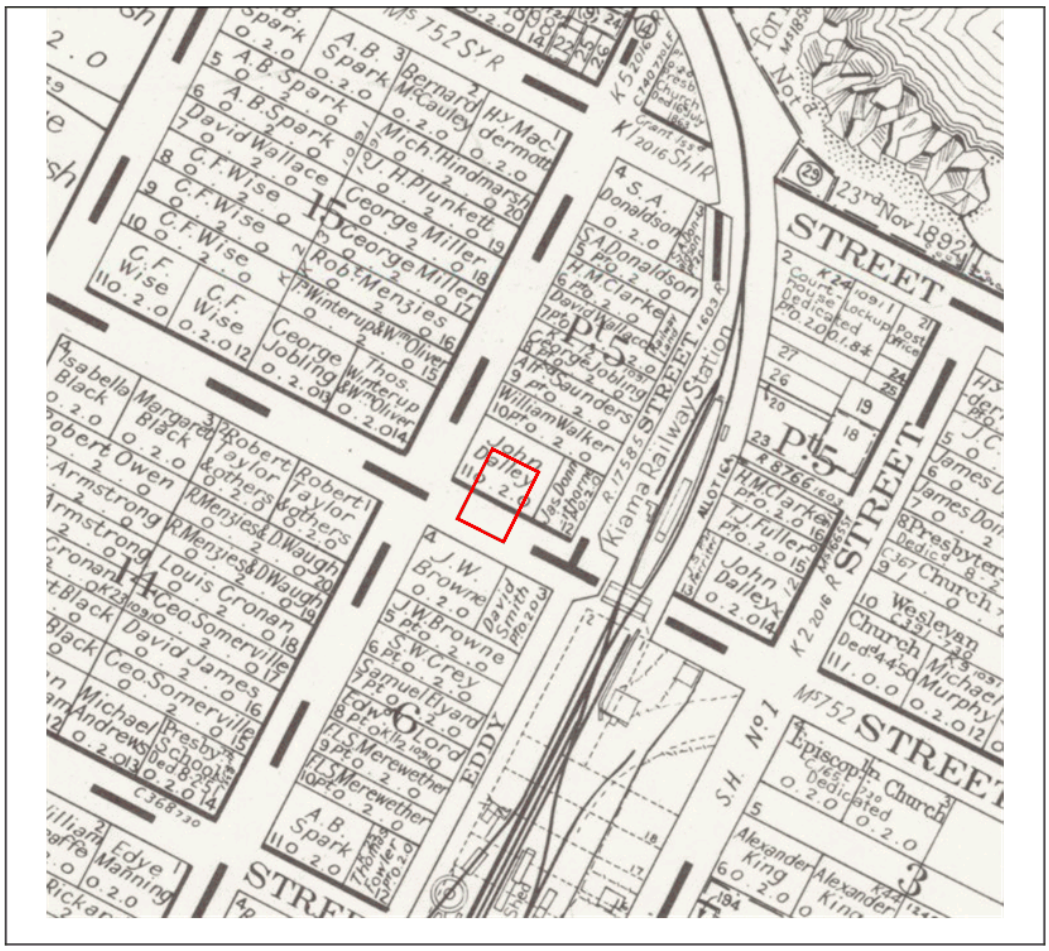
9

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of 41 Bong Bong Street on the Town of Kiama Plan (1972 copy of the original 1840s drawing)				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Aerial view showing 41 Bong Bong Street in an area of high density residential development in 1949. No. 41 Bong Bong Street is approximately indicated in red.				
Image year	1949	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



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ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Cottage					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	No. 2 Collins Lane					
Item type (if known)	Complex/group					
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)					
Item category (if known)	Cottage					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	2					
Street name	Collins Lane					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	PT 1, SP 73427					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.668632		**Longitude**	150.854046	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Residence					
Former Use	Residence					
Statement of significance	The cottage at 2 Collins Lane has cultural significance for aesthetic, rarity and representative values at a local level in the Kiama region. It is significant to the local area as a representation of early residential development in the Kiama Town Centre. Built in 1902, the cottage is on a grant of land from the original 1840 Town of Kiama Plan, and is one of a number of modest weatherboard cottages constructed along Collins Lane and Collins Street in the late Victorian and early Federation period. These cottages, likely built for local labourers and workers, show the evolution of modest residential design and the enduring popularity of weatherboard construction in the Kiama area. Although simple, the cottage is significant for its Federation design, consistent with the form, scale and massing of the surrounding cottages. It makes a positive aesthetic contribution to the area and is representative of a period of early development.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	No. 2 Collins Lane is a detached, single-storey Federation cottage with a large contemporary addition to the rear. The cottage is rectangular in form and is oriented west-to-east, fronting Collins Lane to the south. It is constructed of weatherboard, which has recently been repainted blue, and rests on masonry foundations. It has a simple low-pitched corrugated iron hipped and gabled roof with timber finials. The roof extends to the rear over the northern wing. A shallow verandah runs along the primary southern elevation of the dwelling. This verandah features a skillion bullnosed verandah of corrugated iron supported by timber columns with decorative brackets (likely reproduction). The verandah floor is constructed of timber, elevated on masonry foundations and is enclosed by a contemporary timber balustrade. Access to 2 Collins Lane is via a single step leading to this verandah. A further ground-level verandah is located to the rear of the property. The cottage's primary elevation is simple, with little ornamentation, and is characterised by painted weatherboard and three possibly original timber-framed sash windows. The doorway features a shallow recess with a contemporary glazed door. There is a later timber window located in the centre of the western elevation. No. 2 Collins Lane is surrounded to the south, east and west by a shallow strip of landscaping, with the building coming almost to the boundary. To the west, this narrow, landscaped strip separates the property from a neighbouring dwelling. The cottage has been converted to commercial use and it is likely that the interior is highly modified. A series of contemporary signs have been attached to the exterior for advertising purposes. This cottage is separated from the rear addition by a pathway of concrete paving. The contemporary terrace cottages to the rear are similarly constructed of painted weatherboard on masonry foundations, having been designed to imitate the heritage character of building's in the area. The contemporary terrace cottages building is narrow and rectangular in form. Orientated west-to-east, its primary elevation is also to the south. The roof form comprises five corrugated iron gable-roofs that echo the pitch of the cottage roof. These roofs are ornamented by timber bargeboards on the eaves, decorative timber panels at the peak of the gable, timber ventilators, and timber finials. The finials are of a different profile to the cottage, but match similar details seen elsewhere in the area. There is a single decorative gablet in the centre of the roofline on the north and south elevations. The contemporary terrace cottage building is surrounded on four sides by a verandah with a skillion roof supported by timber columns. The verandah is constructed on painted masonry foundations and is ornamented with timber bargeboards and fascias with faux heritage detailing. There are several access points along the verandah. The contemporary terrace cottage building is commercial in use. The exterior windows are a combination of wide and narrow panels of glazing with timber frames. The doors are also contemporary timber with glazing. It is surrounded on four sides by shallow garden beds with young plantings that give the property a pleasant setting. Beyond the garden beds, it is surrounded by concrete paving.						
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	No. 2 Collins Lane is in good condition, having been well maintained externally. However, the interior is altered. The archaeological potential of 2 Collins Lane is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1901	**Finish year**	1902	**Circa**	☒
Modifications and dates	Mid-late twentieth century-the cottage is converted to commercial use, with substantive interior alterations. Post-1980s—the rear addition is introduced.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770 Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. No. 2 Collins Lane is located on part of lots 5, 6 and 7 in Section 16 of the Town of Kiama. The respective allotments were progressively acquired by William Geoghegan in the 1870s, though he was noted as the occupier of some of these lots prior to purchasing the land. By 1890, he had erected some structures on this land—possibly sheds and outbuildings pertaining to his occupation of the land for small-scale farming. Following Geoghegan's death in 1896, after 50 years living in the district, all his property passed by transmission to his widow, Priscilla Geoghegan. She passed away in 1901 at Petersham and the property passed by transmission to Thomas Holden. Holden sold part of the land (part of lots 5, 6 and 7 adjoining a right-of-way off Collins Lane) to Cornelius Connelly in 1901. This was identified as lot 7 of the auction sale on 13 August 1901 and described as 'allotment, at rear of Scarborough Terrace, now under crop'.

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	In 1902, Cornelius Connelly became registered proprietor of 2 roods 24½ perches of land bound by Collins Lane, the South Coast (Illawarra) Railway Line and a passageway on the western boundary of properties in Collins Street. It is presumed the structures on the site were demolished at or before this date, and that he erected a new cottage on the site at this time, now known as 2 Collins Lane. No. 2 Collins Lane passed by transmission in 1915 to William Kelly Tailor and David Ernest Weir, both of Kiama. They simultaneously conveyed the same to Bridget Bennett, wife of George Bennett of Surry Hills, clerk. She subdivided the land and sold part (1 rood) to Bertram Claude Hoare of Kiama, labourer, in 1919. No. 2 Collins Lane changed hands in 1923 to labourer Ernest Meredith. Following his death, the property passed by transmission in 1946 to his widow, Gladys Meredith. The valuation card describes the building in this period as 'a wood brick cottage, 5 rooms, kitchen and offices with an iron roof, also a wood brick shed with iron roof'. The property changed hands in 1984 to Alister Cameron Tarbert and Janice Dorothy Tarbert (joint tenants in ½ share) and Leslie James Jones and Helen Jones (joint tenants in ½ share) as tenants in common. Anthony Arnold Graham became registered proprietor in 1992.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	No. 2 Collins Lane is on land from the 1840 Town of Kiama sale, and came to be owned by William Geoghegan who initially developed the site. Originally utilised for farming, the site was sold following Geoghegan's death and became primarily residential following the construction of a cottage, in c1902. This cottage contributed to early residential development within the boundary of the town centre, near similar dwellings such as Geoghegan's terraces, fronting Collins Street, and small-scale workers' cottages along Collins Lane. As a group these properties represent the early residential character of the town centre, and the need for middleclass housing near to local industry. This residential precinct was later disrupted by the introduction of the railway line. No. 2 Collins Lane does not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	There is no evidence 2 Collins Lane was occupied by a significant figure or associated with persons or an event of significance to the local area. Although the land was once owned by William Geoghegan, who may have utilised the site for farming, his occupation is not demonstrated in the remaining built form or landscape evidence. No. 2 Collins Lane does not meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	No. 2 Collins Lane is a pleasant early Federation weatherboard cottage which, although altered, makes a positive contribution to the surrounding area. The cottage is a modest design but demonstrates key elements of the style, including the bullnose verandah, low-pitched gable roof, weatherboard construction and timber detailing. Its scale and form are consistent with surrounding Victorian and Federation dwellings, making it demonstrative of a period of early residential development in the boundary of the town centre. Despite alterations, it is a good representation of the typology which contributes to the surrounding residential precinct. No. 2 Collins Lane has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken and as such there is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if 2 Collins Lane could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of 2 Collins Lane has not been assessed but should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. No. 2 Collins Lane has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Victorian and early Federation cottages were a common typology in Kiama, with many surviving examples found in the area. However, the cottage forms part of a group of Victorian and Federation cottages in the Collins Lane area. These cottages share a similar scale, form, materiality, orientation, and have rarity as an intact group, demonstrative of a period of development. Although the typology is not rare, the cottage has rarity value as part of an intact group. No. 2 Collins Lane has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.

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Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	No. 2 Collins Lane is a good example of a modest early Federation cottage, with a good degree of integrity in the exterior form and fabric. It demonstrates key characteristics of early Federation design, showing the transition from late-Victorian ornamentation, to simpler, Federation styles through elements such as its low-pitched gable roof, weatherboard construction and bullnose verandah. Although the interior has been modified and the exterior weatherboard has been painted, the overall form and presentation of the cottage is largely unchanged, being representative of the original scale, form and materiality of this type of dwelling in the local area, and having significance as a result. The cottage is also representative of the early residential development on the northern boundary of the Kiama Town Centre, demonstrating the development of the town in the early twentieth century. No. 2 Collins Lane has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	The cottage has been modified, but retains a good degree of external integrity. No. 2 Collins Lane retains its original form and massing, and much of its original exterior fabric. The property was modified to accommodate commercial use, but these works were limited to the interior of the building and generally do not impact the understanding of the exterior character of the site. The large addition to the rear of the property is contemporary, but it incorporates faux heritage detailing, sympathetic to the character of the area. The addition is separated from the original cottage and does not encroach on the property. Its scale is consistent with the original cottage and does not overwhelm it. However, the introduction of this structure, and the later introduction of roads and paving, has compromised the setting of the house. Overall, the cottage reflects its original scheme and is a good example of the typology.

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*— Cottage I91

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Title	NSW Registrar General	CT Vol 532 Fol 150	1881	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registrar General	CT Vol 1039 Fols 24/25	1891	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registrar General	CT Vol 1235 Fol 193	1897	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registral General	CT Vol 1394 Fol 20	1902	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registral General	CT Vol 1408 Fol 148	1907	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registral General	CT Vol 2952 Fol 15	1919	NSW Land Registry Services
Valuation	Department of the Valuer General	Valuation Roll, Valuation District of Kiama	1929-1963	State Archives & Records
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Important Property Sale	6 Aug 1901	Trove via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of 2 Collins Lane as an item of local significance within Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	2		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	No. 2 Collins Lane, as viewed from the south.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of 2 Collins Lane looking northeast, showing the setting of the cottage.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View east showing the relationship of the cottage to the rear addition.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the rear addition, facing northeast.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of 2 Collins Lane lot on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of Kiama from Tunnel Hill, c1930s, showing the group of early cottages. The approximate location of 2 Collins Lane is circled in red.				
Image year	c1930s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Records NSW



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical aerial from 1960, showing the massing of the 2 Collins Lane cottage prior to the introduction of the rear addition.				
Image year	1960	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph from 1961, prior to the introduction of the rear addition. The approximate location of 2 Collins Lane is circled in red.				
Image year	1961	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



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ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Timber cottage (Kiama Girl Guides)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Reserve Cottage					
Item type (if known)	Complex/group					
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)					
Item category (if known)	Cottage					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	3					
Street name	Collins Lane					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 2, DP 935308					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.669082		**Longitude**	150.854073	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner	Kiama Municipal Council					
Current use	Community facility					
Former Use	Residence					
Statement of significance	The cottage at 3 Collins Lane has cultural significance for historic, aesthetic, rarity and representative values at a local level in the Kiama region. It originates from a period of rapid residential development in the nineteenth century to accommodate an influx of workers to Kiama. Originating from Lot 16 of the Town of Kiama plan from 1840, the property was built between 1875 and 1890. The cottage was one of several constructed for local property owner and entrepreneur, William Geoghegan. Geoghegan developed much of the northern boundary of Block 16, establishing the residential character of the Kiama Town Centre. No. 3 Collins Lane forms part of a group of Victorian and early Federation dwellings in this area, constructed to accommodate the growing population of middle class business owners and workers The group is largely intact and shows the evolution of modest residential design, and the enduring popularity of weatherboard construction in the Kiama area. The cottage is a good example of a modest Victorian cottage and displays several typical characteristics of the typology, such as the high-pitched roof, timber finishes and wraparound verandah. The cottage has local historical, aesthetic and representative significance as a representation of early development in the area, and has rarity as part of an intact group.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	No. 3 Collins Lane is a simple, detached, single-storey Victorian weatherboard cottage located towards the northern boundary of Hindmarsh Park in central Kiama. The house is oriented horizontally, north-to-south, with its primary elevation to the east. Built on elevated foundations, the cottage features a characteristically high-pitched gable roof of corrugated iron. There are decorative timber bargeboards in a scalloped design on the gable ends to the north and south. The cottage features a wide, wraparound verandah with a skillion roof supported by timber columns. This verandah is a reconstruction, introduced in the early twentieth century. The verandah is enclosed with a contemporary timber balustrade, and is encircled by a shallow garden bed. Access is provided via a set of steps with a timber handrail. The primary façade is characterised by its simple, symmetrical design. It incorporates timber-framed sash windows to either side of a contemporary timber door with glazed panels and contemporary light fixtures. The cottage has been converted to community use and has undergone some interior modifications. The cottage is surrounded by a shallow landscaped garden. A secondary (later) weatherboard shed structure is located to the rear of the property. This shed also has a pitched gable roof, with a shallow verandah which faces west. It is neighboured by a similar weatherboard cottage to the north, 5 Collins Lane. These dwellings are set back from Hindmarsh Park by a contemporary timber picket fence.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	No. 3 Collins Lane is in good condition, having been well maintained. A conservation project was undertaken by Council and Wollongong TAFE. The archaeological potential of 3 Collins Lane is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1875	**Finish year**	1889	**Circa**	☒
Modifications and dates	c1929–c1944—a new verandah is added. 1953—two new sheds with galvanised iron roofs are added to 3 Collins Lane.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770 Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. No. 3 Collins Lane is located on part of Lot 9 of Section 16 of the Town of Kiama, originally granted by purchase to Alexander Burke Sparke on 13 August 1840. The property was conveyed in 1843 to HH Macarthur, mortgagee. In 1849 it was conveyed to John Stirling, Chairman of the Bank of Australia to Robert Langland. Ten years later he conveyed the parcel of land to Robert Saddington. William Geoghegan purchased the allotment in April 1875. Lot 9 was converted to Torrens title in 1875. At this date 3 Collins Lane was in the occupation and ownership of William Geoghegan and valued at £100 (including all improvements). The present cottage was erected soon after. It is depicted on the 1890 plan of survey of the proposed South Coast Railway to the east of the Temperance Hall. According to the 1901 Census James Halliwell is listed as the principal householder of a residence in Collins Street occupied by five males and two females. The same year the residence was one of the

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	'17 comfortable cottages, attached and detached, and vacant allotments' in Geoghegan's Estate advertised for auction sale on 13 August 1901. Lot 2 of the sale was 'Reserve Cottage', occupied by Mrs Halliwell, and adjoining Mr Abigail's residence' (5 Collins Lane). The cottage did not sell at this date as the property remained in the ownership of Thomas Holden, the trustee for Priscilla Geoghegan's estate. James Halliwell senior died in July 1904 survived by his wife and a large family. Employees of Salmond's quarry were among the people who attended his funeral. In 1909, Sidney McIvor Whittle, trustee of the estate of Priscilla Geoghegan, conveyed part of lot 9 (38¼ perches of land) to Catherine McAuliffe, along with a right of way. Catherine was the wife of quarryman John McAuliffe. They lived in 'Reserve Cottage' as the house was known until their respective deaths in 1933 and 1932. They were survived by two sons and four daughters. No. 3 Collins Lane passed by transmission in 1936 to Mary Agnes Sobb and Thomas Patrick McAuliffe (a daughter and son of Catherine and Thomas). They promptly conveyed the cottage to Joseph Halliwell of Kiama, labourer. Halliwell leased the cottage to tenants as he is listed in electoral rolls in Manning Street until his death in March 1943 at the residence of his sister, Mrs Eli (Amy) Windsor. Between 1929 and 1944 the property was described as a wood brick cottage, 6 rooms, kitchen and offices with iron roof. The valuation card is annotated to indicate a new front verandah added in this period. The amended valuation roll dating from 1947 to 1953 notes a similar description with the addition of 2 galvanised iron sheds with galvanised iron roofs added to the property in 1953. Following Joseph Halliwell's death, 3 Collins Lane passed by transmission to his sister Amy Windsor. She died in 1954 and the property passed by transmission to Charles Edwin Albert Stead. He owned it to his death in the 1970s, when it passed by transmission to his widow, Norma Stead. Three years later the cottage was conveyed to Kiama Council. The cottage was later converted to community use, following a conservation project undertaken by Kiama Municipal Council with Wollongong TAFE.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation—Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	No. 3 Collins Lane originates from a grant from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan. The land changed hands several times eventually coming to be owned by prominent local figure, William Geoghegan in 1875, who built the cottage soon after. This cottage likely formed part of a precinct of modest workers cottages established by Geoghegan to accommodate an influx of workers who arrived during the mid-nineteenth century, following the success of the mine. Geoghegan developed much of the northern portion of block 16 from the Town of Kiama Plan. The group is demonstrative of a rapid period of development in the mid-nineteenth century, and the enduring popularity of weatherboard construction in the area. No. 3 Collins Lane has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The cottage at 3 Collins Lane is one of several properties built for William Geoghegan. Geoghegan was a significant property owner and entrepreneur in the nineteenth century. In 1875 the land was recorded as being in the occupation and ownership of Geoghegan, however it is unlikely that he ever lived at the property. The site continued to be occupied by a number of local workers, eventually passing into Council ownership. No. 3 Collins Lane does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	No. 3 Collins Lane is a pleasant Victorian weatherboard cottage which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and to the setting of Hindmarsh Park. The cottage demonstrates key aspects of Victorian-era cottage design, including the high-pitched gable roof, modest size, timber finishes and wide wraparound verandah. The cottage defines the boundary between the park and the residential precinct, and holds landmark quality for its prominent situation. No. 3 Collins Lane displays a good degree of integrity, and has picturesque qualities due to the design and siting. The cottage has aesthetic significance at a local level as a good example of a modest Victorian cottage. No. 3 Collins Lane has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken and as such there is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if 3 Collins Lane could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of 3 Collins Lane has not been assessed, but should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. No. 3 Collins Lane has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Victorian weatherboard cottages were a common typology in the Kiama area, with extant examples seen throughout the region. However, the cottage at 3 Collins Lane forms part of a group of Victorian and Federation cottages in the Collins Lane area. These cottages share a similar scale, form and materiality, and have rarity as an intact group, demonstrative of a period of development. Although the typology is not rare, the cottage has rarity value as part of an intact group. No. 3 Collins Lane has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.

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Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	No. 3 Collins is a good example of a modest Victorian cottage, with a good degree of integrity of the exterior form and fabric. The cottage demonstrates key characteristics of Victorian design, such as the high pitched roof, modest scale, timber finishes and wraparound verandah. Although the interior has been modified, the overall form and presentation of the cottage is largely unchanged, being representative of the original scale, form, and materiality of this type of dwelling in the local area. It is also representative of a period of early residential development in the town centre, demonstrative of a period of rapid nineteenth century expansion. No. 3 Collins Lane has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	The cottage has been internally modified but retains a good degree of integrity. The verandah was replaced in the early twentieth century, but appears to be a reinstatement of an earlier verandah form. No. 3 Collins Lane retains the majority of its original form and massing, and much of its exterior fabric. The property was modified to accommodate community uses, however these works were largely contained to the interior of the dwelling and do not impact the understanding of the exterior character of the site. No. 3 Collins Lane recently underwent a conservation project.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*— Timber cottage (Kiama Girl Guides) I92

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Primary Application	Registrar General	Primary Application 4066	1875	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 2037 Fol 141	1910	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 1781 Fol 189	1907	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 1408 Fol 148		NSW Land Registry Services
Valuation Card	Department of Valuer General	Valuation Roll	1929-1953	State Archives & Records
Electoral Roll	Electoral Commission	New South Wales	1913, 1930-1943	Ancestry.com.au
Notice	Kiama Reporter and Illawarra Journal	Mrs Catherine McAuliffe 66 years	13 Dec 1933	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser	Important Property Sale	13 Aug 1901	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of 3 Collins Lane as an item of local significance within Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	3		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	No. 3 Collins Lane as viewed from the east.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of 3 Collins Lane looking southwest showing the setting of the house within Hindmarsh park				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the rear of 3 Collins Lane looking east, showing the secondary shed structure				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of 3 Collins Lane on the 1972 copy of the original Town of Kiama Plan of the 1840s.				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands

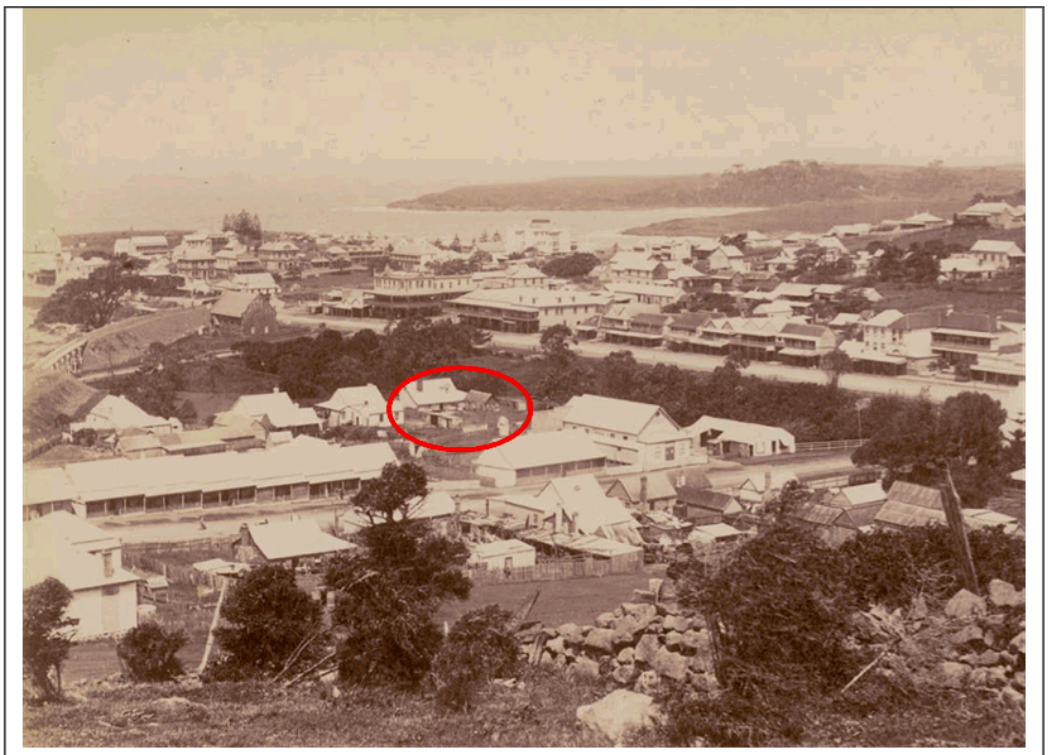


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historic Photograph of Kiama township looking southeast, showing 3 Collins Lane, indicated in red.				
Image year	c1900-1910	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of NSW (PXE 711/515)



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historic Photograph from 1961, showing the setting of the cottage within the park. No. 3 Collins Lane is indicated in red.				
Image year	1961	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Cottage					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Complex/group					
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)					
Item category (if known)	Cottage					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	4					
Street name	Collins Lane					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 1, DP 115850					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.668718		**Longitude**	150.854158	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Residence					
Former Use	Residence					
Statement of significance	The cottage at 4 Collins Lane has cultural significance for historic, rarity and representative values to the local Kiama area as a representative example of early residential development in the Kiama Town Centre. Built in 1902, the cottage originates from a grant of land from the original 1840 Town of Kiama Plan, and is one of a number of modest weatherboard cottages constructed along Collins Lane and Collins Street in the late Victorian and early Federation period. These cottages, likely built for local labourers and workers, show the evolution of modest residential design and the enduring popularity of weatherboard construction in the Kiama area. Although simple, the cottage is significant for its Federation design, consistent with the form, scale and massing of the surrounding cottages. It makes a positive aesthetic contribution to the area and is representative of a period of early development.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	No. 4 Collins Lane is a detached, single-storey Federation weatherboard cottage. It is largely rectangular in form, with a rear wing extending to the north. The cottage fronts Collins Lane to the south and is oriented west to east. It is constructed on a gentle slope, with the timber and concrete foundations elevated towards the east to accommodate the topography of the site. The cottage has a simple, low-pitched, corrugated iron hipped and gabled roof, which extends over the rear wing. A shallow verandah runs along the primary, southern, elevation of the dwelling. This verandah features a skillion roof of corrugated iron, supported by timber columns. It is enclosed by a contemporary timber balustrade, with two access points; one to the west, directly off the street, and one via a set of contemporary timber stairs to the southeast. The primary elevation is simple, with little ornamentation, and the primary façade is largely contemporary in character. This elevation features three contemporary timber-framed sash windows and two contemporary timber doors. The walls of the gable ends, to the east and west, are clad in corrugated iron, with a narrow timber-framed window. The rear extension is similarly constructed of weatherboard on concrete foundations and incorporates matching narrow timber-framed sash windows. A shallow garden bed separates the house from the road and is currently planted with exotic ground coverings and plants. The house has been converted to commercial use and appears to have been internally subdivided into two separate commercial premises. However, it displays a fair degree of integrity. It is a fair example of a Victorian cottage and contributes to an understanding of the wider grouping of Victorian terraces and cottages on the block.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	No. 4 Collins Lane is in fair condition, having been well maintained externally. However, much of the original finishes and fabric have been removed or altered, and the interior has been modified. The archaeological potential of 4 Collins Lane is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1902	**Finish year**	1902	**Circa**	☒
Modifications and dates	1929–1950—the cottage is divided into two flats—ne comprising six rooms and one with four rooms. 1964—the cottage is once again described as a cottage of four rooms, with a kitchen, bathroom, and laundry. Post 1950- the cottage is converted to commercial premises, with several separate tenancies.					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770 Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. No. 4 Collins Lane is located on part of lots 5, 6 and 7 in Section 16 of the Town of Kiama Plan. The respective allotments were progressively acquired by William Geoghegan in the 1870s. He was also noted as the occupier of some of these lots prior to purchasing the land. By 1890, Geoghegan had erected some structures on this land that were possibly sheds and outbuildings pertaining to his occupation of the land for small-scale farming. Following Geoghegan's death in 1896, all his property passed by transmission to his widow, Priscilla Geoghegan. She passed away in 1901 at Petersham and the property passed by transmission to Thomas Holden. Holden sold part of the land (part of lots 5,6 and 7 adjoining a right-of-way off Collins Lane) to Cornelius Connelly in 1901. No. 4 Collins Lane was identified as lot 7 of the auction sale on 13 August 1901 and described as 'allotment, at rear of Scarborough Terrace, now under crop'. In 1902, Cornelius Connelly became registered proprietor of 2 roods 24½ perches of land bound by

Heritage Data Form

	Collins Lane, the South Coast (Illawarra) Railway Line and a passageway on the western boundary of properties in Collins Street. It is likely the 4 Collins Lane was built at this date. The land passed by transmission in 1915 to William Kelly and David Ernest Weir of Kiama, tailor and farmer respectively. They promptly conveyed the land to Bridget Bennet, the wife of George Bennett of Surry Hills, clerk. Bridget sold off a portion of the land (not part of the subject site) to Bertram Claude Hoare in 1917 and a further portion (adjoining the subject site) to John Thomas Hoare in 1919. She retained the residue for herself, comprising the site of 4 Collins Lane and measuring 39 perches. According to Kiama rate books, Mrs Bennett is named as the owner of two properties in Collins Street in 1916 —one occupied by JT Hoare and the other by E Simpson. Bridget Bennett sold 4 Collins Lane in 1924 to Edward Baum Gardiner of Kiama, farmer. Mrs Gardiner is listed as owner and Simpson as occupier of the property in 1924. The 1927 rate book names E Gardiner of Jerrara as the owner of house and land in Collins Street. Following Gardiner's death, a life estate was conveyed to George Lachlan Gardiner and Edna Veronica Gardiner as joint tenants in 1950. Between 1929 and 1950 the cottage was divided into two flats: 'one flat, 6 rooms, kitchen and offices with iron roof and a wood brick garage with galvanised iron roof (29.4.1941), wood brick flat 4 rooms, kitchen and bathrooms with galvanised iron roof; paths and fencing'. In the valuation roll for the period 1956 to 1964, 4 Collins Lane is described as 'a wood brick flat, 4 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, laundry with a corrugated iron roof'. Colin Francis Gardiner and Lloyd George Gardiner became registered proprietors of 4 Collins Lane in 2001 following the deaths of their parents. It was sold in early 2003 and most recently in 2014.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	No. 4 Collins Lane is located on a portion of land from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan, and came to be owned by William Geoghegan a prominent property owner and entrepreneur. Originally utilised for farming, the site was sold following Geoghegan's death and became primarily residential following the construction of a cottage there in c1902. This cottage contributed to early residential development within the boundary of the town centre, and is near similar dwellings, such as Geoghegan's terraces, fronting Collins Street, and small-scale workers' cottages along Collins Lane. As a group, these properties represent the early residential character of the town centre, and the need for middle class and workers housing near to local industry. This residential precinct was later disrupted by the introduction of the railway line. No. 4 Collins Lane has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	There is no evidence 4 Collins Lane was occupied by a significant figure or associated with persons or an event of significance to the local area. Although the land was once owned by William Geoghegan, who may have utilised the site for farming, his occupation is not demonstrated in the remaining built form or landscape evidence. No. 4 Collins Lane does not meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	No. 4 Collins Lane is a modest example of an early Federation weatherboard cottage which, although altered, makes a positive contribution to the surrounding area. The cottage is modest in design and ornamentation, with contemporary alterations modifying much of its original fabric. However, the scale and overall form of the building are intact, and are consistent with surrounding Victorian and Federation dwellings, making it demonstrative of a period of early residential development within the boundary of the town centre. Despite alterations, it is a fair representation of the typology which contributes to the surrounding residential precinct. No. 4 Collins Lane does not meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if 4 Collins Lane could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of 4 Collins Lane has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. No. 4 Collins Lane has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Victorian and early Federation cottages were a common typology in the Kiama, with many surviving examples found in the area. However, the cottage forms part of a group of Victorian and Federation cottages in the Collins Lane area. These cottages share a similar scale, form, materiality and orientation, and have rarity as an intact group, demonstrative of a period of development. Although the typology is not rare, the cottage has rarity value as part of an intact group. No. 4 Collins Lane has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.

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Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	No. 4 Collins Lane is a fair example of a modest early Federation cottage, retaining elements of its original fabric and a good degree of integrity in its external form. Despite alterations, the cottage demonstrates key characteristics of early Federation design, showing the transition from late-Victorian ornamentation to simpler Federation styles through its low-pitched gable roof and weatherboard construction. Although the interior has been modified, and original external finishes replaced and altered, the overall form and presentation of the cottage is largely unchanged. As such, it is representative of the original scale, form and materiality of this type of dwelling in the local area, having significance as a result. The cottage is also representative of the early residential development on the northern boundary of the Kiama Town Centre, demonstrating the development of the town in the early twentieth century. No. 4 Collins Lane has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	The cottage has been modified but retains a fair degree of external integrity. It retains its original form and massing, and some of its original exterior fabric. No. 4 Collins Lane was modified to accommodate commercial use, but these works were limited to the interior of the building and generally do not impact the understanding of the exterior character of the site. The replacement of the windows and doors has given the primary façade a contemporary character, but this does not significantly detract from the overall presentation of the cottage.

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*— Cottage I93

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Title	NSW Registrar General	CT Vol 532 Fol 150	1881	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registrar General	CT Vol 1039 Fols 24/25	1891	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registrar General	CT Vol 1235 Fol 193	1897	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registrar General	CT Vol 1394 Fol 20	1902	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registrar General	CT Vol 2966 Fol 78	1919	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registrar General	CT Vol 6274 Fol 182	1951	NSW Land Registry Services
Valuation	Department of the Valuer General	Valuation Roll, Valuation District of Kiama	1929-1963	State Archives & Records
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Important Property Sale	6 Aug 1901	Trove via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of 4 Collins Lane as an item of local significance within Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	4		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	No. 4 Collins Lane, as viewed from the south.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View toward the eastern elevation of 4 Collins Lane, facing northwest. The photograph shows the rear wing, corrugated iron cladding and contemporary windows. No. 2 Collins Lane can be seen in the background..				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of 4 Collins Lane lot on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW

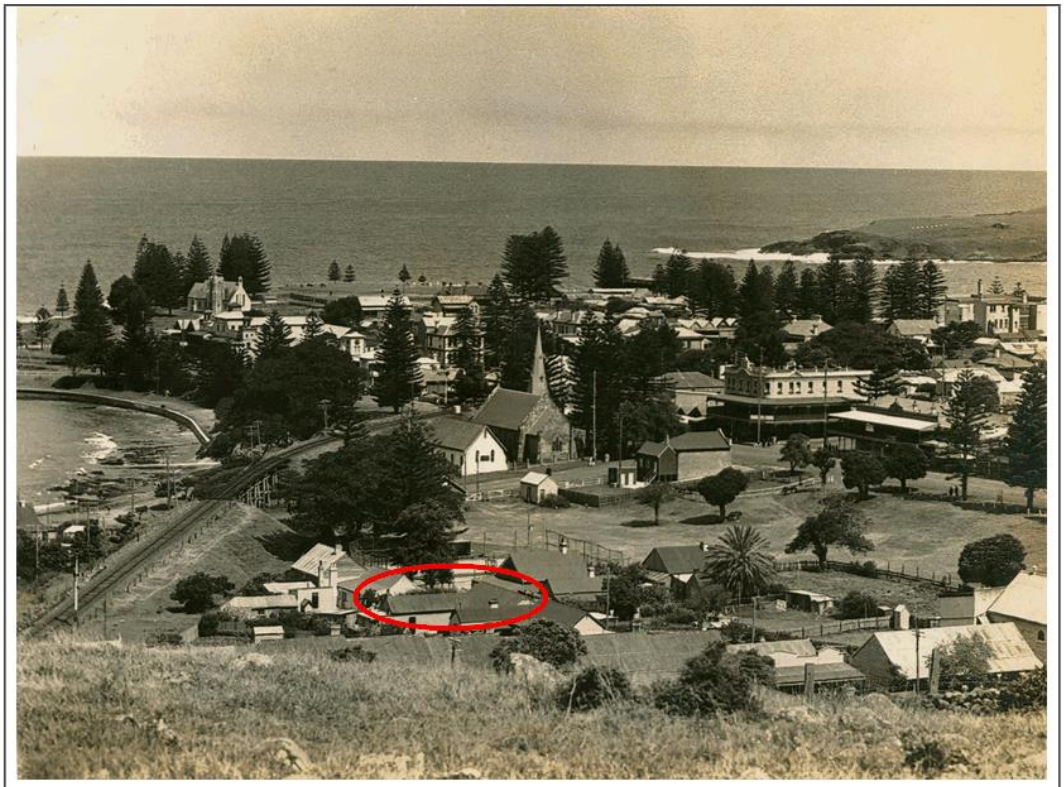


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of Kiama from Tunnel Hill, c1930s, showing the group of early cottages built on what was once Geoghagan's land. No. 4 Collins Lane is circled in red.				
Image year	C1930s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Records NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical aerial from 1960, showing the house at 4 Collins Lane.				
Image year	1960	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph from 1961 prior to the introduction of the rear addition. The approximate location of 4 Collins Lane is circled in red.				
Image year	1961	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



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ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Timber cottage (Kiama Youth Centre)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Arundel Cottage					
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Community facilities					
Item category (if known)	Cottage					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	5					
Street name	Collins Lane					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 1, DP 917665					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.668961		**Longitude**	150.854252	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner	Kiama Municipal Council					
Current use	Youth Centre					
Former Use	Private Residence					
Statement of significance	The cottage at 5 Collins Lane has cultural significance for historic, aesthetic, and representative values at a local level as a good representation of early development in the Kiama area, and as part of an intact group. It originates from a period of rapid residential development in the nineteenth century to accommodate an influx of workers. Originating from Block 16 of the Town of Kiama Plan, it was built between 1876 and 1890. The cottage was one of several constructed for local property owner and entrepreneur William Geoghegan. Geoghegan developed much of the northern boundary of Block 16, establishing the residential character of the Kiama Town Centre. No. 5 Collins Lane is part of a group of Victorian and early Federation dwellings in this area, constructed to accommodate a growing population of workers. The group is largely intact and shows the evolution of modest residential design, and the enduring popularity of weatherboard construction in the Kiama area. The cottage is a good example of a modest Victorian cottage and displays several typical characteristics of the typology ,such as the high-pitched roof, timber finishes and a wraparound verandah.						
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	No. 5 Collins Lane is a simple, detached single-storey Victorian weatherboard cottage located near the northern boundary of Hindmarsh Park in central Kiama. The house is oriented north to south, with its primary elevation to the east. Built on elevated bluestone foundations, the cottage features a characteristically high-pitched gable roof of corrugated iron, with a single painted masonry chimney with decorative chimney pots. There are decorative timber bargeboards in a scalloped design on the gable ends to the north and south. The cottage features a wide wraparound verandah with a skillion roof supported by timber columns. The verandah has timber flooring, is enclosed by a contemporary timber balustrade and is reached by a set of concrete steps with a matching timber handrail. A shallow garden bed, with mature plantings, abuts the primary elevation to either side of these steps. The primary façade features two projecting faceted bay windows, with timber-framed sash windows and decorative timber detailing, to either side of a contemporary timber door with glazing and modern hardware. Currently there are two contemporary timber-framed freestanding signs in the front garden, which partially obscure it. The cottage has been converted to community use, serving as a youth centre, and has undergone some interior modifications. It appears that the verandah may have once surrounded the dwelling on all four sides and has since been partially enclosed to the north, south and west. These elevations are characterised by weatherboard panelling and glazing. The cottage is surrounded by a shallow, landscaped garden. A secondary weatherboard structure is located to the rear of the property, with a gazebo structure to the south of the main house. The gazebo is constructed with a timber frame, hipped colorbond roof and a matching timber balustrade. There is ramp access to the rear, in the west, and it is connected to the house via a walkway with matching timber balustrade.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	No. 5 Collins Lane is in good condition, having been well maintained. The original form is largely intact and the dwelling retains a good degree of original fabric. The archaeological potential of 5 Collins Lane is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1876	**Finish year**	1889	**Circa**	☒
Modifications and dates	1964—the cottage is subdivided into three flats: one with four rooms and enclosed verandah, one with four rooms and sunroom, and one with three rooms. It is unclear if 5 Collins Lane was converted back to a single dwelling after the 1971 sale. 1993—the dwelling is converted to a community youth facility requiring internal modifications.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770 Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. No. 5 Collins Lane is substantially located on part of Lot 8 of Section 16 of the Town of Kiama, originally granted by purchase to Edye Manning on 19 August 1840. In 1876, William Geoghegan purchased Lot 8 from Elizabeth Regen, administratrix of the estate of the late Edward Regen. No. 5 Collins Lane was most likely erected by Geoghegan soon after, or possibly in the early 1880s after he converted the site to Torrens title. The building is in existence by 1890 when a survey was carried out for the route of the proposed South Coast (Illawarra) Railway Line. Following Geoghegan's death in 1893, his widow Priscilla Geoghegan ordered the auction sale on 27 April 1897 of 'the whole of the land, cottage and terrace of houses in the above [William Geoghegan] estate situated in and adjacent to the town of Kiama'. At this date the cottage now known as 5 Collins Lane was sold to William Abigail, a railway guard. William Abigail and his family lived in the cottage from 1897. According to the 1901 Census, William

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	was the principal householder of the property listed in Collins Street, which he occupied alongside seven women (wife and daughters). By 1912, the house was named 'Arundel Cottage' when youngest daughter Ida Abigail married Lyle Craig. The 1913 electoral roll lists Alice Elizabeth Abigail, Catherine Abigail and William John Abigail at 'Central Park'. Mrs Abigail died in June 1922, followed in October 1923 by her husband. William had served for 40 years as a guard on the Illawarra Line, travelling between Kiama and Sydney. In 1924, the property passed by transmission to three of their daughters, who promptly conveyed the cottage to Francis Rainbird. He and his wife, Ruby May Rainbird, lived in the house up until the early 1930s. In 1940, the cottage was conveyed to local master butcher, George Frederick Hall. No. 5 Collins Lane changed ownership in 1949 to Ruby May Valavous, the wife of Charles Valavous, café proprietor (Mosckos Café). Between 1929 and 1953, Arundel Cottage was described as 'a wood brick on stone cottage, 5 rooms, kitchen and offices, iron roof with a galvanised iron roof shed'. In 1944, a brick garage with galvanised iron roof was erected on the land. In 1958, the cottage changed ownership, first to Daphne Hermione Hughes and then to Francis Patrick Condon. The following year, Charles Roland Stockwell and Lorna Elizabeth Stockwell purchased the property. They are listed at '1 Central Park' in the 1963 electoral roll along with their son, Richard Charles Stockwell. The valuation card indicates a revaluation of 5 Collins Lane in 1964, reflecting the subdivision of the cottage into three flats: one with four rooms and enclosed verandah; one with four rooms and sun room, and one with three rooms. The Stockwells sold 5 Collins Street in 1971 to Roger Anthony Le Claire and Judith Ann Le Claire. It was acquired by Kiama Council in 1977. No. 5 Collins Lane was converted in 1993 to the Kiama Youth Centre.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	No. 5 Collins Lane originates from a grant from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan. The land changed hands several times, eventually coming to be owned by prominent local figure, William Geoghegan in 1876. He sold the cottage he built on the property soon after. This cottage likely formed one of a precinct of modest workers' cottages Geoghegan established to accommodate an influx of people who arrived during the mid-nineteenth century to work the quarry. Geoghegan developed much of the northern portion of Block 16 from the Town of Kiama Plan. As a group, the houses built by Geoghegan, demonstrative of a rapid period of development in the mid-nineteenth century, and the enduring popularity of weatherboard construction in the area. No. 5 Collins Lane has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The cottage at 5 Collins Lane is one of several properties built for William Geoghegan. Geoghegan was a significant property owner and entrepreneur in the nineteenth century. The land was owned by Geoghegan from 1876 until his death in 1893, but there is no evidence that he ever lived at the property or was particularly involved in its day-to-day use. No. 5 Collins Lane was owned by the Abigail family from the 1890s until the 1950s. Afterwards, it was occupied by a number of local families, eventually passing into Council ownership and becoming a community facility. There is no evidence that prominent members of the local community lived at the property for any substantial period. No. 5 Collins Lane does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	No. 5 Collins Lane is a pleasant Victorian weatherboard cottage which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and to the setting of Hindmarsh Park. The cottage demonstrates key aspects of Victorian-era cottage design, including the high-pitched gable roof, modest size, timber finishes and wide wraparound verandah. The cottage is one of a row of cottages that define the boundary between the park and the residential precinct, and holds some landmark quality from its situation. No. 5 Collins Lane displays a good degree of integrity and has picturesque qualities due to the design and siting. The cottage has aesthetic significance at a local level as a good example of a modest Victorian cottage. No. 5 Collins Lane has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if 5 Collins Lane could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of 5 Collins Lane has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. No. 5 Collins Lane has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Victorian weatherboard cottages were a common typology in the Kiama area, with extant examples seen throughout the region. However, the cottage forms part of a group of Victorian and Federation cottages in the Collins Lane area. These cottages share a similar scale, form and materiality, and have rarity as an intact group, demonstrative of a period of development. Although the typology is not rare, the cottage has rarity value as part of an intact group. No. 5 Collins Lane has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.

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Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	No. 5 Collins is a good example of a modest Victorian cottage, with a good degree of integrity in the exterior form and fabric. The cottage demonstrates key characteristics of Victorian design, such as the high-pitched roof, modest scale, timber finishes and wraparound verandah. Although the interior has been modified, the overall form and presentation of the cottage is largely unchanged, being representative of the original scale, form and materiality of this type of dwelling in the local area. It is also representative of a period of early residential development in the town centre and is demonstrative of a period of rapid nineteenth-century expansion. No. 5 Collins Lane has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	The cottage has been internally modified but retains a good degree of integrity. The verandah was enclosed in the 1960s, but retains its overall form. No. 5 Collins Lane retains the majority of its original form and massing, and much of its exterior fabric. The property was internally subdivided and later modified to accommodate community uses, but these works were largely contained to the interior of the dwelling and do not impact the understanding of the exterior character of the site.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*—Timber cottage (Kiama Youth Centre) I94

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Title	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 11648 Fol 58	1971	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 1235 Fol 50	1897	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 618 Fol 4	1882	NSW Land Registry Services
Primary Application	Registrar General	Primary Application 5315	1882	NSW Land Registry Services
Census	Bureau of Statistics	Collectors' books, 1901 Census	1901	Ancestry.com.au
Electoral Roll	Australian Electoral Commission	New South Wales	1913, 1930, 1963	Ancestry.com.au
Valuation	Department of the Valuer General	Valuation Cards	1929-1964	State Archives & Records
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Valuation town properties	6 Apr 1897	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of 5 Collins Lane as an item of local significance within Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	5		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	No. 5 Collins Lane, as viewed from the east.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the primary eastern elevation of 5 Collins Lane.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View towards the rear of 5 Collins Lane, showing the enclosed verandah and the rear structure.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage

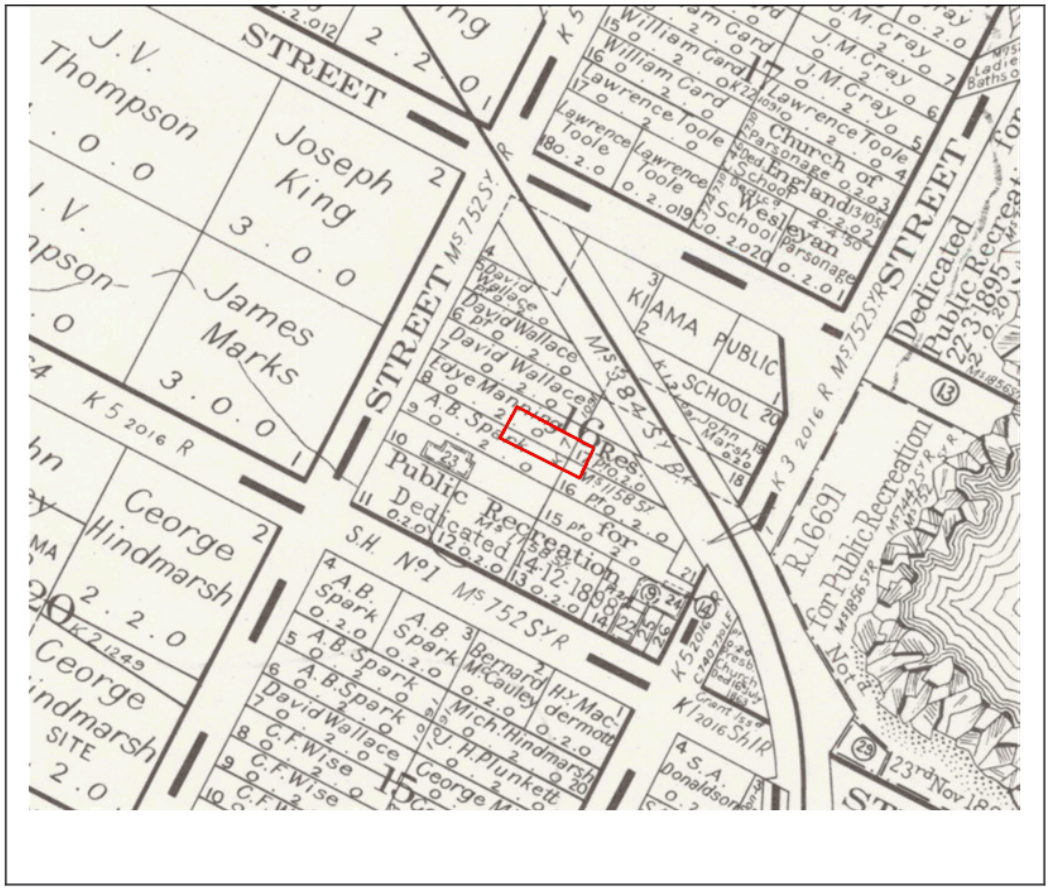


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of 5 Collins Lane on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph of Kiama township looking southeast, showing 5 Collins Lane (circled in red).				
Image year	c1900–1910	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of NSW (PXE 711/515)



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph from 1961, showing the setting of the cottage within Hindmarsh Park. No. 5 Collins Lane is circled in red.				
Image year	1961	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



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ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Devonshire House (former)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Commercial					
Item category (if known)	Shopping/Retail Complex					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	58–64					
Street name	Terralong Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lots 1-4, DP 511970					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.670462		**Longitude**	150.854306	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner	Unknown					
Current use	Commercial					
Former Use	Commercial					
Statement of significance	The former Devonshire House, 58–64 Terralong Street, has cultural significance for historic, associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values at a local level as a significant Federation commercial building constructed in 1900 for George Wood, a prominent local shopkeeper and landlord. The building was one of many built on Terralong Street between Shoalhaven and Collins streets in the wake of the 1899 Kiama fire, which changed the face of Kiama's town centre. The former Devonshire House has historical significance as an example of these early buildings. It also has aesthetic significance as a strong contributor to the historical character of the surrounding area, which reflects this post-fire scheme. The building is a good representative example of an early twentieth century commercial building, clearly demonstrating division of spaces in this type of building. It is rare in the Local Government Area (LGA) for its unusual size and separate rear storeroom building, which is not seen elsewhere in the area. It also has significance for its association with George Wood, who was a prominent local shopkeeper and landholder in Kiama in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.						
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	The former Devonshire House is a two-storey commercial building built in 1900 and located on the corner of Terralong and Shoalhaven streets in the Kiama Town Centre. It is constructed of rendered brick on a concrete foundation and has four shopfronts that face Terralong Street to the north. The building has a gable roof of corrugated iron, which is hidden from the street by a rendered parapet. The roof has four regularly spaced rendered chimneys with decorative mouldings. The building's parapet features a small central pediment and a rendered brick cornice, below which are a series of recessed panels. The upper floor is sparsely detailed, with rendered ashlar markings and regularly spaced timber double-hung sash windows of different widths along its length. The windows uniformly have painted brick sills and slightly arched lintels. The building features a modern projecting awning between the ground and first floor on Terralong Street. Below this are the shopfronts, which are heavily modified with modern fitouts. Along Shoalhaven Street, the building is also sparsely detailed, though the parapet wraps around slightly. Some windows and doorways have been infilled on this elevation. At the back of the building is a separate rear wing, which has a small alley running between it and the main building. The rear wing was originally used as storerooms for the shopfronts and is connected to the main building by three bridges. It has a corrugated iron skillion roof and chimneys and windows similar to those on the main building. A modern brick extension has been added to its rear, which adjoins an access lane.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The former Devonshire House appears to be in fair condition. There is evidence of cracking on the first floor and the paint is peeling. Some vegetation is also growing on the façade.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1900	**Finish year**	1900	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	c1980s—balcony removed and replaced with the current awning.					
Further comments	The former Devonshire House replaced an earlier 1878 timber building that was burned down in the 1899 Kiama fire.					

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. Nos. 58–64 Terralong Street is located on the eastern half of Lot 1 of Section 15 of the Town of Kiama Plan originally granted by purchase to Henry Macdermott on 26 August 1840. In 1842, he conveyed the land by lease and release to Richard Brownlow. The land passed to Elizabeth Ann Brownlow who, in 1876, conveyed the land to George Wood for £400. George and John Wood notified the public in June 1879 that they had entered into partnership as wholesale and retail general storekeepers, to be known as George Wood & Sons. In August the same year, George Wood & Sons advertised they had opened 'the largest, cheapest and best assorted stock of general merchandise in the district' known as the Beehive Stores, Terralong Street. This was still the name of their store in 1886 when George Wood senior withdrew from the partnership and his sons, James and John, continued to run the stores. By July 1886, the brothers had erected a block of new wooden buildings in Terralong Street on the subject site, further east of their previous premises. The buildings were erected by White and Davis.

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	The Australian Joint Stock Bank moved into one of the stores in 1888. Other occupants of the original Wood's Buildings included John Reeks (boots and shoes), Hobbs and Co (chemist) and Richard King (butcher). The original Wood's Buildings were constructed of wood, stone and iron roofing, with eight rooms in the back premises and 12 in the front premises. Part of the front building was used as a general store, another part as a butchers shop, and the remaining was occupied as a dwelling. The *Kiama Independent* announced in August 1899 that George Wood & Sons business was sold to James Simmons and 'will in future be carried on under the title of Simmons Brothers'. Wood's Buildings were the first to catch fire and the premises were quickly destroyed in a destructive fire in Terralong Street on 31 September 1899. The fire resulted in the destruction of the whole block of shops and dwellings, from Collins Street to Shoalhaven Street. The fire started in the second store from the corner, which was occupied by Simmons Brothers grocery, drapery and general store. The shops in the original Wood's Buildings, occupied by Simmons Brothers, HH Hammill and George J Prott, were destroyed, including most of the stock. In February 1900, George Wood called for tenders for the erection of four brick shops and dwellings in Terralong Street on the site of his former buildings. It is not known who he awarded the contract to, but work commenced on the site at the beginning of April. The new block of buildings were nearing completion in August. Two months later, the *Kiama Independent* reported on the progress of rebuilding works in Terralong Street. The new Wood's Buildings were described as follows: ... a block of four shops and residences, of two stories [sic]. The walls are of Hurstville solid bricks on massive concrete foundations, and 9in thick. The first of corner shop is the largest, 42ft by 26ft with store room 26ft by 13ft at back. One the upper storey there is drawing, dining and five bedrooms of lath and plaster, with kitchen and laundry in yard at the back. The second shop, 42ft by 17ft 6in, is being fitted up as a bitcher shop, with white marble tables and the walls over 6ft high are covered with white porcelain square tiles, having light blue dots at the angles, with teapot brown skirting and a blue and brown moulded border. Over this shop there are a drawing, dining and two bed rooms, and the two shops adjoining are the same size, and of similar accommodation on the upper floor. Between these shops and their store rooms there is a passage over 6ft wide, which admits of light and a back entrance to each, and communication with kitchen and yard is by four wooden bridges across the passage, A balcony 12ft wide runs the whole length of the block, the floor being tongued and grooved beech, or "long Jack", 4in by 1½ in, without a heading joint.'

THEMES	
National historical theme	Developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Commerce—Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The former Devonshire House, 58–64 Terralong Street, was built in 1900 by George Wood to replace a previous building which burnt down in the 1899 fire on Terralong Street. The 1899 fire had a profound impact on Kiama's town centre, resulting in the complete reconstruction of many buildings between Shoalhaven and Collins streets. The former Devonshire House has historical significance as one of the buildings constructed in the wake of the fire and is evidence of the impact of the fire had on Kiama. The former Devonshire House has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The former Devonshire House is associated with George Wood, a significant early shopkeeper in Kiama. It was built in 1900 to replace an earlier 1878 building of Wood's which had burnt down in the 1899 fire and initially housed several of the Woods family's businesses. Prior to his death in 1907, George Wood amassed a large amount of property, including nine cottages on Devonshire and Minnamurra streets and the Bellevue boarding house, being one of the towns largest landholders. The former Devonshire House is closely associated with George Wood, having significance as a result. The former Devonshire House has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The former Devonshire House has aesthetic significance as a major contributor to the historical character of the central Kiama streetscape. The building is a plainly decorated but recognisably early twentieth century building along Terralong Street. It complements the immediate historical character of the area, which includes Tory's Hotel and the Old Kiama Fire Station. Although simplified, the building has a recognisable Federation design in its use of pediment, rendered cornices, and timber windows with rendered sills and arched lintels. The building makes a strong positive contribution to the character of the area, having significance at a local level as a result. The former Devonshire House has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken and as such there is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if the former Devonshire House meets the threshold of significance under this criterion
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed, but should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. The former Devonshire House has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The former Devonshire House is unusual in the local area for its size, being the largest surviving early twentieth century masonry commercial building in Kiama. The building also has an unusual design not found in other commercial buildings of a similar era, having rear storerooms separated from the main building by a service lane connected by flyover bridges. For these reasons, the building is rare to the local area. The former Devonshire House has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The former Devonshire House is a good example of a large early twentieth century commercial building, demonstrating the typically plain designs associated with these functional buildings. The building also clearly demonstrates the division of space in these buildings, with the ground floor dedicated to retail, the first floor to residences, and the rear to storage. This division is particularly well represented in the former Devonshire House, owing to the rear storeroom building separated from the main building by an alleyway and connected by flyover bridges. The former Devonshire House has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	The former Devonshire House has a moderate degree of integrity overall. The building is mostly intact on its exterior, but is heavily modified below the awning. The form of the building has not significantly changed since construction, with the exception of the awning replacing a now-removed balcony. Internal features appear to have been modified to accommodate the current shopfronts and retail uses.

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*—Devonshire House (former) I156

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	A new firm of storekeepers	24 Aug 1899	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Disastrous fire	3 Oct 1899	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Another disastrous fire	16 Dec 1899	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertising	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Mr Geo. Wood…	20 Feb 1900	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertising	*Daily Telegraph*	Immediate tenders for the erection and completion of four brick shops and dwellings	24 Feb 1900	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Municipal Council—protecting fence	31 Mar 1900	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Local and general news	3 Apr 1900	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	No title	2 Oct 1900	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of the former Devonshire House as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	29		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The former Devonshire House, 58–64 Terralong Street, as viewed from Terralong Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the Terralong Street façade of the former Devonshire House.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Location of the former Devonshire House, 58–64 Terralong Street, on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph from 1916 showing a detail of the balcony and the parapet, looking west along Terralong Street.				
Image year	c1916	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of New South Wales

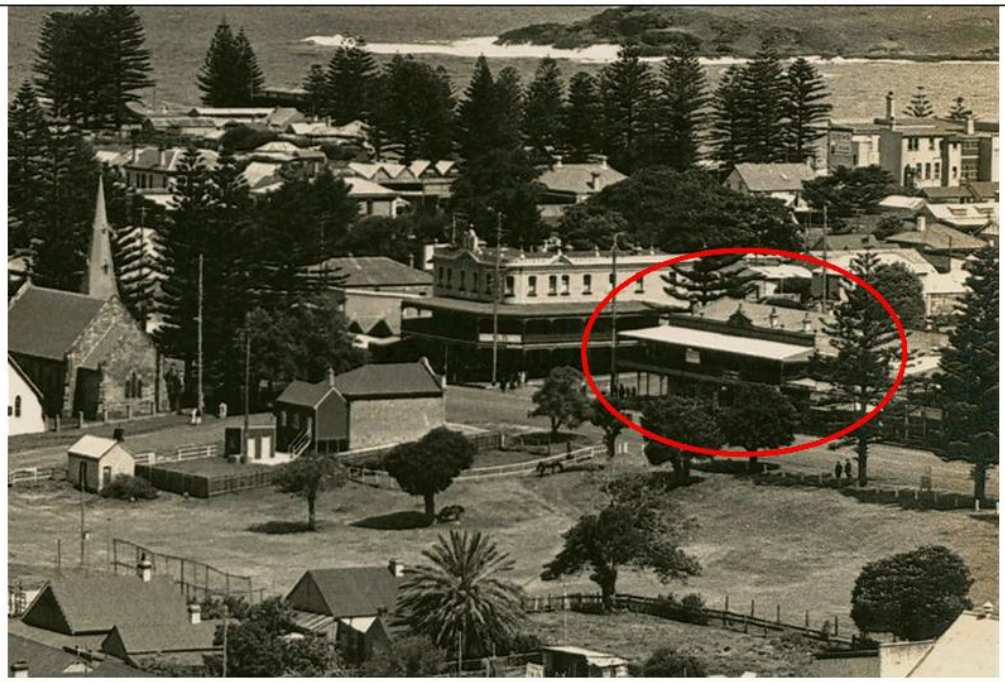


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph showing the Devonshire Stores, circled in red, prior to the removal of the balcony. The roof of the balcony appears to have been replaced since 1916.				
Image year	Post-1916	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of New South Wales



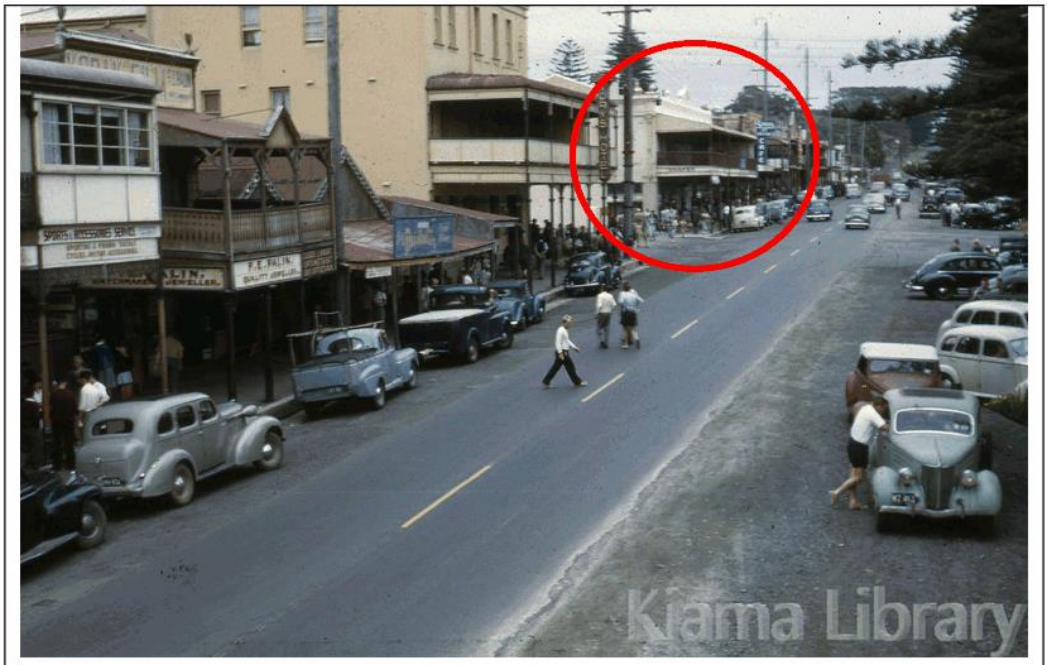
11

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Terralong Street in the 1950s, showing the former Devonshire House with its original balcony (circled in red).				
Image year	1950s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



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Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Hindmarsh Park (including War Memorial Arch)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Landscape					
Item group (if known)	Parks, Gardens and Trees					
Item category (if known)	Picnic Ground/Recreation Reserve					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	107					
Street name	Terralong Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama			**Postcode**	2533	
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lots 10-17, DP 976788					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**		**Longitude**			
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner	Kiama Council					
Current use	Park, Memorial					
Former Use	Water reserve, rubbish tip, tennis club, grazing land.					
Statement of significance	Hindmarsh Park has cultural significance for historic, associative, aesthetic, social, rarity and representative values at a local level in the Kiama region as a public park which has been in use for over 120 years. The land of the park has been used for public purposes since 1860, acting as a water reserve before its conversion to a public park in 1898. The park is a key element of the Kiama Town Centre landscape and strongly contributes to the amenity of the area, containing many cultural plantings and landscape elements which provide a beautiful green backstop to the town. The park is typical of many centrally located parks, containing community facilities and memorials associated with the town's history. This includes its name, Hindmarsh Park, which was chosen for the locally significant Hindmarsh family in commemoration of their contribution to the early development of Kiama. The park also contains the memorial arch, a war memorial built in 1925 and designed by soldier and architect Sir Charles Rosenthal. The arch is highly significant as a memorial to servicemen from Kiama, and it is a place of special important to residents, who pay their respects there annually during Anzac Day services. The arch is rare to the local area for its size, also having significance for the quality of its design as an Interwar memorial arch and for its association with Sir Charles Rosenthal. Hindmarsh Park is also highly valued by the local community as a greenspace and for the recreational and leisure facilities it provides to them.					
Level of Significance	State ☐		Local ☑			

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	War Memorial—Sir Charles Rosenthal of Rosenthal and Day Architects					
Builder/ maker	War Memorial—WG Fraser					
Physical Description	Hindmarsh Park is a large park located in the centre of Kiama on the north side of Terralong Street between Shoalhaven and Collins Streets. It is comprised of a mix of open grassed areas and shaded treed areas with bench-lined paths between. Major features of the park include a playground, a modern covered bandstand, a memorial arch, and a community centre. Hindmarsh Park is screened from Terralong Street by the heritage-listed Norfolk Island pine street trees. Within the park there is a mix of various tree species, including mature figs, phoenix palms, oaks and brushbox. Bluestone garden beds planted with various flowers and ornamental species are located on the western boundary of the park, near the memorial arch. The eastern edge of the park is mostly open grassland, with several buildings, including the Old Fire Station, occupying its southeast corner. A path runs through the centre of the grass to the other side of the park from the Shoalhaven Street boundary. Towards the park's north is the modern concrete, steel and canvas bandstand, nearby which are two mature Moreton Bay figs. In the middle of the park is the playground. On the western side of the park is a shaded treed area, which contains the community centre and memorial arch. The community centre is set back from Collins Street by around 25m and is a modern single-storey brick structure named for Joyce Wheatley, a former mayor of Kiama. Adjacent to the building are rendered concrete planter beds arranged in a circle, which are planted with various ornamental species. In the southwest of the park on the corner of Terralong and Collins streets is the memorial arch. The arch commemorates all servicemen from Kiama who fought in World War I and World War II, whose names are inscribed on trachyte slabs attached to the outside and inside of the arch. The arch is approximately 9m high and is made of rendered reinforced concrete. Its design is Interwar in style, with regular square angles favoured over curves. The lettering of the arch reads 'MEMORIAL ARCH, LEST WE FORGET' with the dates 1914–1918 and 1939–1945 in rendered laurel wreaths. Standalone memorial plaques are located in front of the arch. On the bluestone garden beds to the south of the arch is the Gordon Grellman Wall of Remembrance, which lists the names of those from Kiama killed in war. Throughout the park are modern steel benches and light poles. Park signage is located to its edges. Faux-federation bus shelters are located on the east and west boundary of the park. A brick pathway runs the length of the park on its south boundary with Terralong Street.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	Hindmarsh Park is in overall good condition, being well maintained. Some cracking is evident on the memorial arch and blistering from rising damp is evident on the base of the bandstand. The memorial arch has previously suffered settlement in its foundation due to being built on fill. The archaeological potential of Hindmarsh Park is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1898	**Finish year**	1995	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	1908—park ceases to be used as a tip and is cleared of refuse. 1909—two tennis courts are constructed. 1925—memorial arch built. 1932—beautification works are undertaken as part of unemployment relief. After 1945—two additional tennis courts are built, 1966—the park is renamed 'Hindmarsh Park'. 1993–1997—the tennis courts are removed. 2002–2006—the bandstand and central pathway are built. c2009—the playground is built. 2010—an interpretive plaque celebrating the Hindmarsh family is unveiled at the park. 2013—the Gordon Grellman Wall of Remembrance is built.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770 Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. Part of Section 16 of the Town of Kiama Plan was set aside by the 1860s as a water reserve under Kiama Council's control. Because of the open channel bisecting the site that carried sewage from homes on the slopes above the site, it was described by one correspondent as 'that odious and pestiferous sewer, known as the water reserve'. The site was only suitable for grazing cattle and other stock and was used as an unofficial dumping ground. In 1878 and 1879, Council improved the site by planting a large number of ornamental trees (purchased from the Darling Nursery) in the reserve adjoining Terralong Street and fencing off this section to exclude animals. Meanwhile, the other part of the reserve was let annually for grazing. Little seems to have improved by the mid-1890s when Dr Ashburton Thompson, chief medical officer of the Board of Health, visited Kiama in March 1896 to inspect the water reserve and report on its 'fitness for that purpose'. He pronounced it was an 'offensive ditch' as several streets to the south and

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north naturally drained into the creek in the reserve, and six earthenware drain pipes conveyed the drainage from houses into the creek, thus polluting the watercourse. Ashburton supported Council's proposal to convert the water reserve into a public park. He also recommended Council construct a culvert or waterway for drainage purposes and street gutters in concrete to better handle the drainage flow. The Kiama Progress Association was a keen advocate for the park plan as they considered the water reserve a health hazard to the community. The *Kiama Independent* furnished the following description of the water reserve in November 1896:

> 'This reserve is enclosed by fencing and planted with ornamental trees, it is well grassed and the grazing right is let by the Council for £17 per annum. It is also used by children as a playground. The watercourse which intersects it receives the drainage from the catchment area, by which means that there are no intercepting drains having any other outlet'.

In December 1898, three acres and one rood of land was dedicated for public recreation and named Central Park, with Council appointed trustees. Little improvement work took place until the early 1900s because Council was still awaiting government funding for the construction and enclosing of the Central Park Sewer. £2500 was placed on the estimates in December 1899. By June 1900, the Public Works Department used day labour to construct an enclosed stormwater channel along the course of Terralong Creek, discharging into Kiama Harbour.

Apart from construction of the stormwater channel, the new park remained unimproved. In January 1903, the Kiama Progress Association advocated helping the Park Trust to carry out improvements to the park, including levelling, squaring the western end, forming paths, planting grass and flower plots, and erecting seats, a bowling green, tennis courts, swings and small artificial pond with fountain. The issue came to a head later the same year when Council proposed to build a stable and storehouse on the reserve. The Progress Association was opposed to this plan, reporting that between 1891 and 1901 the Council had raised £115 4s 6d from rental of the land but only outlaid £44 19s 6p on the park, the balance absorbed in the general municipal works, which was contrary to the Local Government Act. Outrage in the community forced Council to temporarily abandon their plan, but not for long—the building was erected by the end of 1904.

Council completed fencing along the Shoalhaven Street frontage in 1905. The following year, the Council considered forming lawn tennis courts in the park. The Council contracted Mr Bullen to extend the water mains to the park, which was duly completed in 1907. The park was still used as a garbage tip until 1908 when Council announced its closure following criticism of an unpleasant 'fragrance' emitted from the tip. Following the site clean-up, the Council invited tenders for levelling the eastern portion of the park using the £30 grant received from the government.

The Central Park Tennis Club was formed in 1909 and construction commenced soon after to excavate and fill a site and form two tennis courts in Central Park. For several years leading up to the early years of World War I the Council received on average £25 grants from the State Government, which it supplemented from local funds, that were used in large part for filling in the park. The funds stopped about 1914, as did any further improvements to the park. The Council received a petition from Kiama residents in 1921 asking Council to beautify the park to make it an attractive place for visitors and a recreation ground for children. A public meeting resolved to form a committee to investigate and suggest improvements for Central Park. Minor improvements took place during the 1920s.

Council applied for a relief grant of £4100 in 1932, as there were approximately 250 unemployed men in the municipality. £500 was earmarked, should the Council receive the grant, towards filling in and beautifying Central Park. Some funds were approved and in June work commenced on filling the park with material donated from the state quarries. Minor upgrades and maintenance continued through the 1930s and 1940s, and the tennis club erected additional courts. Work came to a standstill in the 1940s with the advent of World War II. After the war, new concrete paths were laid, an additional two tennis courts and shelter shed plus floodlighting a new lavatory block were erected; and tables and seats repaired and painted.

In 1966, Council proposed to rename Central Park 'Hindmarsh Park' after the Hindmarsh family, long-time Kiama residents. Accordingly, the Geographic Names Board approved the change of name of the reserve. A plaque 'Founding Orphans' was unveiled in the park in November 2010 and recounts the contribution of the Hindmarsh family to the history and development of Kiama.

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	The tennis courts remained in Central Park until the 1990s. **War Memorial Arch** In 1920, Council decided to erect a memorial soldier's arch of monumental design at the entrance to Central Park. The arch was to be constructed in reinforced concrete by WG Frazer, builder of Sydney, from designs prepared by Sir Charles Rosenthal and Day, architects. Built of re-enforced concrete, the arch is 30-feet high with a width overall of 24 feet 6 inches—the inside archway measuring 17 feet high by 10 feet across. Over 190 tons of locally quarried stone was used in its construction at a cost of £590. The fence consisted of concrete posts 8 feet apart with a concrete kerb, and one 1 ¼ Inch galvanised pipe rail. The garden path leading to the entrance was laid in concrete slabs. Two hundred names of those who enlisted *in World War I* were inscribed on trachyte slabs entailing a cost of £1040. The lettering, which involved the cutting of over 2000 letters and characters, was completed by Messrs D and R Townend. The cost of erecting the arch, fence and tablets was around £900. The arch was floodlit at night by electricity, the installation being made by Mr HL Watson, the Council's electrical engineer. Sir George Fuller (Premier of New South Wales) unveiled the memorial on Anzac Day Saturday 25 April 1925. A commemorative plaque was placed in the garden bed in 1995 commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of Peace in the Pacific. There is also a plaque honouring the HMAS Kiama, also erected in 1995.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Events—activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences
National historical theme	Building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Town, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
National historical theme	Building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Utilities—activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis
National historical theme	Governing
State historical theme	Defence—activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation
National historical theme	Developing Australia's cultural life
State historical theme	Leisure—activities associated with recreation and leisure
National historical theme	Developing Australia's cultural life

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State historical theme	Creative endeavour—Activities associated with the production and artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities
National historical theme	Marking the phases of life
State historical theme	Persons—activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	Hindmarsh Park has historical significance for its multitude of public uses since the 1860s, but most importantly for its use as a public park since 1898. From the 1860s, Hindmarsh Park was used as a water reserve for the runoff of stormwater of sewage into Kiama Harbour, performing a necessary service for the sanitation of the town in its infancy. Later the land was beautified and filled to become Central Park in 1898 (now Hindmarsh Park). It has been used as an area for recreation, leisure, and commemoration by the local community for over 120 years. The park is highly significant for its historical and ongoing use for the public benefit, whether for sanitation or for recreation. The memorial arch is a particularly significant feature of the park, recording the names of Kiama's servicemen from both world wars. Built in 1925, the arch demonstrates the process of memorialisation that began following World War I's end to commemorate those who served, a process which occurred throughout Australia as the country came to grips with the heavy price of the war. Hindmarsh Park has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	Hindmarsh Park is associated with the Hindmarsh Family, for whom the park was named in 1966. The Hindmarsh family were instrumental in the early development of Kiama, helping to align roads, establish agricultural and forestry industries in the area in the mid-nineteenth century, and opening the first private school for girls in the district. The park was renamed to commemorate the family in recognition of their importance to the local area, and has significance as a result. The memorial arch in Hindmarsh Park also has significance for its association with Sir Charles Rosenthal, who designed it. Rosenthal was an architect and soldier who achieved the rank of Major-General during World War I, commanding the 2nd Division of the Australian Imperial Force in 1918 to the conclusion of the war. After the war, Rosenthal returned to his architecture practice, designing the memorial arch in 1925 and later serving as a member of the NSW parliament. The arch reflects Rosenthal's architectural practice, having remained essentially unaltered, and has significance for its association with him. Hindmarsh Park has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	Hindmarsh Park has aesthetic significance as a prominent and well-maintained public park in the centre of Kiama. The park strongly contributes to the amenity of the Kiama Town centre, continuing the flow of greenspace along the northern edge of Terralong Street which begins at Blowhole Point. The park is well-appointed, with mature cultural plantings which frame the park, including figs, Phoenix palms, brushbox and oaks creating a sense of separation from the busyness of the town centre. Garden beds, playground equipment and community facilities further contribute to its amenity. The memorial landscape in the southwest of the park is particularly significant for its arrangement of memorials into a well-designed and thoughtful landscape, complete with memorial plantings and gardens beds. The memorial arch itself is aesthetically significant as a substantial Interwar monument. The arch emphasises the use of straight lines, using stepped horizontal corbelling to recreate classical moulded cornices and entablature in a modernist style. This gives the arch a recognisably modern design that contrasts with the classical form of the arch and elements such as the stucco laurel wreaths. The arch is unique for its size and quality, being a grand tribute to the servicemen of Kiama. Hindmarsh Park has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	Hindmarsh Park is highly valued by the local community as a park and as a commemorative space. Every year members of the local community gather to pay their respects during the Anzac Day dawn service in front of the memorial arch. The park well used throughout the year, providing vital greenspace to the local community. These are considered the park's 'living qualities' and have heritage significance for their longevity and importance to the local community. Hindmarsh Park has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. Hindmarsh Park has not been assessed under this criterion.

Heritage Data Form

SHR criteria (f)	Hindmarsh Park is part of a band of greenspace which runs from Blowhole Point to Collins Street and is one of several nineteenth-century public reserves in Kiama—it is not rare in itself. However, the memorial arch within the park is unique to the local area for its size and for its function, with no other similar examples found in the Kiama LGA. Hindmarsh Park has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	Hindmarsh Park is a good example of centrally located public park. It demonstrates key characteristics of this type of landscape, including its community facilities, playground equipment, cultural plantings and memorials. All of which contribute to its use by the community and the value they place on upon it. The memorial arch is an excellent example of an Interwar memorial arch for its size, the quality of its design, and for its living qualities. The arch is an important commemorative and memorial object to the local community. It continues to embody its primary purpose as a memorial, being regularly used in memorial services. Hindmarsh Park has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	Hindmarsh Park has a high degree of integrity as a park. Modifications to the park have increased the amount of open space and improved the park's offerings to the community, better supporting its use for leisure and recreation. Many original and early trees survive. The memorial arch has a high degree of integrity and intactness. Little modification has been made to the arch except to increase its commemorative scope to cover World War II servicemen. The arch is well maintained but has suffered condition issues owing to settlement in the ground over the years. The arch and the surrounding memorials continue to fulfil its commemorative purpose, being the focal point of Anzac Day dawn services in Kiama.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*—Hindmarsh Park (including War Memorial Arch) I157

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Local Intelligence-Improvement of the Reserves	29 Jul 1879	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Local and General News	28 Mar 1896	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	The Water Reserve	25 Apr 1896	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Terralong Street Water Reserve)	21 Nov 1896	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Report	NSW Legislative Assembly	Report of the Department of Public Works for the year ended 30 June 1900	1900	Opengov.nsw.gov.au
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama War Memorial	27 Mar 1920	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Central Park	20 Jul 1921	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Grant of Loan?	18 Jun 1932	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Daily Telegraph*	Triumphal Arch, Kiama	14 Jan 1925	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of Hindmarsh Park at 107 Terralong Street as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	30		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Hindmarsh Park, facing east.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The memorial arch in the southwest of Hindmarsh Park.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Hindmarsh Park, facing west.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The bandstand in the north of Hindmarsh Park.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	An example of the figs in Hindmarsh Park.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Location of Hindmarsh Park on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Hindmarsh Park, showing the rear of the memorial arch.				
Image year	Unknown	**Image by**	Robert Parkinson	**Image copyright holder**	Robert Parkinson



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The memorial arch, prior to World War II.				
Image year	c1930	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Wollongong Library

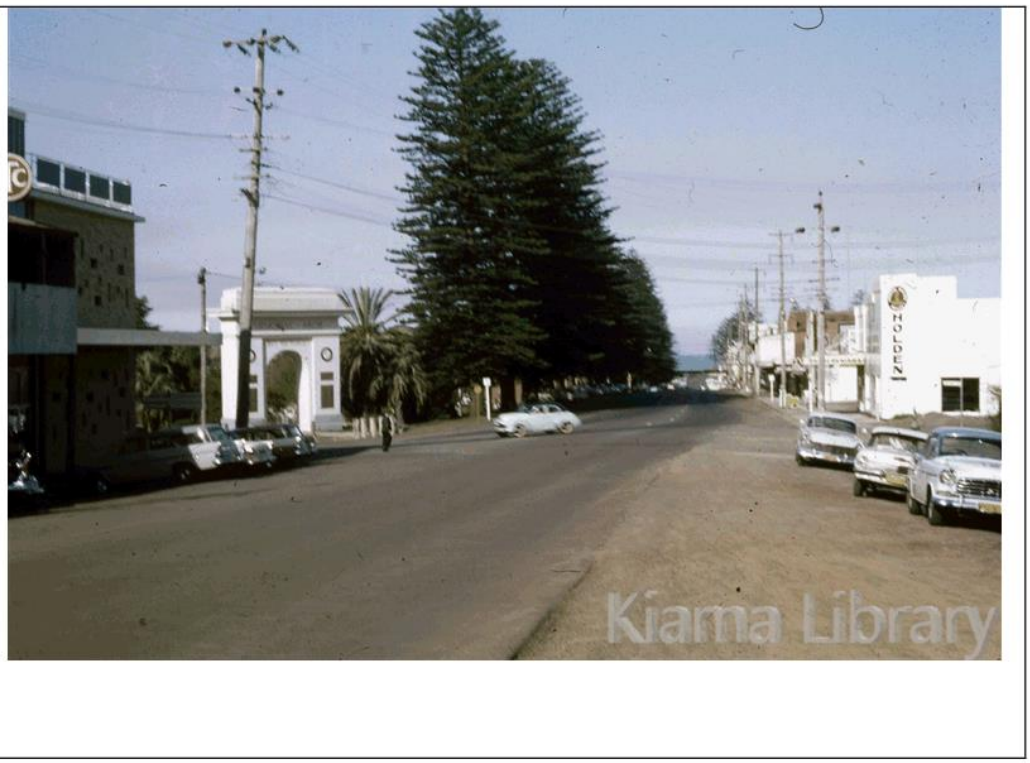


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Terralong Street, looking east, showing the memorial arch.				
Image year	1950s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



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ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Duart					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Restaurant					
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Commercial					
Item category (if known)	Shopping/retail complex					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	127					
Street name	Terralong Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 1, DP 503696					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.668134		**Longitude**	150.851402	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner	Unknown					
Current use	Commercial					
Former Use	Residential					
Statement of significance	Duart, 127 Terralong Street, has cultural significance for historic, associative, rarity and representative values at a local level as one of the earliest extant buildings in Kiama, being constructed c1860–1874 by printer Joseph Weston. It is a representative example of a substantial Victorian weatherboard building and is considered locally rare for its unusual double-gable form roof. Duart has significance for its association with the Weston family, who ran the *Kiama Independent* newspaper since its founding in 1863—successive generations of the family having lived at Duart for nearly a century. The building is historically significant as one of the earliest buildings in the area. Its substantial size is indicative of the growing permanency that residents of Kiama felt during the 1860s, and its weatherboard construction reflects the preferred building material of this era—weatherboard was later replaced by masonry as the preferred material for dwellings of a similar size to Duart.						
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	Duart, 127 Terralong Street, is a detached two-storey Victorian weatherboard building which fronts Terralong Street to the south. The building has a double-gable roof clad in corrugated iron with a rendered masonry chimney. On the primary south elevation is an open verandah and first-floor balcony with a low-pitched hipped skillion roof. The verandah has a small street-facing gable with a timber finial and as plaque which reads 'Circa. 1866'. Its roof covers regularly spaced timber double-hung sash windows and fanlighted doors on both floors. The ground floor has been modified to allow access to the rear restaurant addition and carpark, forming a carriageway on the western end of the building. Signs of the various commercial tenants are attached to the timber walls and balustrades. Duart is set back from Terralong Street by a small area of planting, with a mature eucalypt partially obscuring the eastern end of the building.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	Duart appears to be in good condition, with some minor areas of flaking paint. The archaeological potential of 127 Terralong Street is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1860	**Finish year**	1874	**Circa**	☒
Modifications and dates	2000—is developed as a commercial and restaurant complex (sympathetic adaptive reuse). c1994–2002—a large addition is added to the rear of the building for use of a restaurant. 2020—solar panels are added to roof.					
Further comments	A plaque on the building lists the construction date as c1866, though this cannot be verified.					

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770 Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. In July 1874, James Colley sold land (1 acre 2 roods 27 perches) to Joseph Weston (Bk 143 No 851) for £300, at the same time as a mortgage. The mortgage was released in November 1878. The date of construction for Duart is not known as there is a paucity of early documentary records, but the building was evidently there in 1874 when there is a birth notice in February 'at the residence Terralong Street, Kiama the wife of Mr Joseph Weston of a daughter'. Weston was living in Terralong Street by 1871 but whether or not he was living on the site that was to become Duart is not known. On 2 March 1876 Joseph Weston junior, via a notice in the *Kiama Independent,* requested the unknown person 'return the brushook taken from the paddock immediately behind his house in Terralong Street'. Joseph Weston arrived in Australia from Derbyshire on 9 November 1851 aged 24 years. The following year he was farming at Gray's Mount Salem property and also served as a country correspondent to *The Empire* newspaper. He established the *Kiama Examiner* with Thomas John Fuller in 1863, but nine months later the newspaper was taken over by Weston and Robert Barr and

Heritage Data Form

renamed *Kiama Independent and Illawarra and Shoalhaven Advertiser*. Their partnership was dissolved in 1867 and Weston became the sole proprietor of the *Kiama Independent*. Weston commissioned local stonemason, James Dinning, to construct a printery in Shoalhaven Street in 1863 for the newspaper business.

Joseph Weston married Mary Boden in 1851 and they had two children together. Mary and their two children died at sea on the way to Australia to join him in 1853. He also had three sons and three daughters with Margaret Hope Maclean following their marriage in 1871 in Australia. Joseph Weston died in 1913 in Kiama aged 88 years. Two of his daughters, Mary and Eleanor, in conjunction with their three brothers took over management of the *Kiama Independent*. The Weston family owned and operated the *Kiama Independent* newspaper in the premises in Shoalhaven Street until 2005.

The *Kiama Independent* records births and deaths within the family during this early period, including the death of Sarah Agnes, youngest daughter of Joseph and Margaret Weston, 'died at residence of her parents, Terralong st aged 11½ months'. The family advertised in February 1877 for a general female servant, c/ Mrs J Weston, Terralong St'.

Mrs Weston's father, Donald Maclean, died at the Weston family home in August 1888, having resided with them for six years. The 1891 census names Joseph Weston as the principal householder of a residence in Terralong Street occupied by a total of five males and four females. He remains principal householder at the 1901 census and there are now four males and three females living in the residence in Terralong Street.

A description of the property was furnished to Council in August 1892 when Joseph Weston appealed against the valuation of his residence in Terralong Street. According to Mr Ryan, the 'building contained 12 rooms and stood on 1¼ acres of land with a frontage of 1 chain to Terralong Street … Some years ago he occupied a smaller house on the same site, but could not see that the erection of a new one, which accommodated the same family, had enhanced the property in value during the last year. A Robb deposed that he valued the present structure at £550, and considered the present valuation very moderate. He though the land, in its position, well worth £4 10s per foot'.

The name 'Duart' may derive from Joseph Weston's native Derbyshire or Mary Weston's Scottish ancestry—Mary's mother's family spoke often of the Maclean Clan who lived in Castle Duart.

Joseph Weston passed away at his residence in Terralong Street in January 1913. His wife predeceased him in 1903. The property was conveyed by the administrators of estate of the late Joseph Weston to sisters Annie Mary Weston (called Mary Weston) and Eleanor Pamilla Weston in December 1914.

Mary and Eleanor continued to live in the residence with their brother John McLean Weston. Eleanor was described as a florist and in 1915 advertised floristry services care of Duart, Terralong Street. Eleanor later took up a florist shop elsewhere in Terralong Street. Mary was described as a printer and ran the family newspaper and printing business in premises in Shoalhaven Street, though she lived with her sister throughout the 1910s and 1920s until her death in 1936. The sisters may have lived in only a part of the house as Mrs B Keir opened Duart as a boarding establishment in November 1919 advertising 'first class cuisines, comfort in accommodation [and] motor car in attendance'. Mrs Keir sold up her furniture and effects a few months later when she left the district, so the guesthouse was a short-lived venture.

Following Mary's death, John Maclean Weston conveyed the property in 1939 to Eleanor Pamilla Weston. The site then comprised 1 acre 2 roods and 27 perches of land, being a portion of lots 3 and 4 of Section 19 of the Town of Kiama Plan. Eleanor continued to live here through the following decades. She apparently subdivided the building and advertised a 'furnished flat to let' in 1940.

Eleanor died in 1958 and Albert John Weston, executor of her estate, sold the subject site in 1963 to Gordon Leslie Gibson of Bong Bong Street, panel beater, and his wife, Verna Jean Gibson, for £2400.

In September 1969, the Gibsons sold the site to William Hodgson Gowland. The Rural Bank of NSW reconveyed the property to Gowland in 1978 upon payment of the mortgage. The place then passed by transmission in 1980 to Joyce Evelene Crossley.

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	The property was converted in 2000 to a commercial building with up to five tenancies, including a restaurant. The building was listed as a heritage item under Section 130 of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) in 1993. The commercial tenancy of the property pre-dates 2000 as part of it was occupied for several years by Zumo Pizza Restaurant. This particular tenancy was converted more recently into JJs Indian Restaurant.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities
National historical theme	Marking the phases of life
State historical theme	Persons—activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	Duart, 127 Terralong Street, has historical significance as one of the earliest extant buildings in Kiama, being constructed sometime between 1860 and 1874. The building demonstrates the class of substantial housing that was being constructed in Kiama during this early period, a signal of the growing permanency of Kiama's building stock as the town matured and grew. Its weatherboard construction reflects the preferred building material for houses large and small in Kiama during this time, predating the preferred masonry construction of large houses in the decade to come. No. 127 Terralong Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	Duart is closely associated with the Weston family, who have run the *Kiama Independent* newspaper since 1863. Duart is especially closely associated with Joseph Weston, manager of the newspaper for many years, who constructed the building c1860–1874. Duart was the home of several generations of the Weston family until 1963, representing around 100 years of occupation by the family. The building has significance at a local level for this association to a locally important family of printers. No. 127 Terralong Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	Duart is a substantial Victorian weatherboard building built c1860–1874. The building is highly modified, having undergone many phases of development since its construction, most recently for its conversion to commercial use in recent decades. However, the original scale and form of the building is intact, retaining original timber sash windows and its primarily weatherboard construction. Even so, the design of the building has been significantly altered to accommodate elements such at the rear driveway access, rear addition, commercial signage, and replacement fabric—all of which detract from the aesthetic quality of the building. No. 127 Terralong Street does not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if 127 Terralong Street could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. No. 127 Terralong Street has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Substantial Victorian weatherboard buildings are not common in Kiama, although several examples can be found in the area, especially nearer to the centre of town. Duart's double gable roof is an uncommon feature though, with only a few examples of a similar age in the local area. No. 127 Terralong Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	Duart is a substantial Victorian weatherboard building which retains its original scale, form, and a good degree of original fabric. Though modified, the building demonstrates key aspects of its Victorian-era design, including its double gable roof, original timber double-hung sash windows, door fanlights, timber finial and regularly spaced openings. Duart is a fine representative example of a substantial Victorian weatherboard building in the local area. No. 127 Terralong Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	The building at 127 Terralong Street is highly modified, having been converted to commercial use. However, it retains its original scale and overall form, and some original fabric such as its timber sash windows, doors and fanlights. Commercial signs, the rear addition, and the driveway through the west end of the building detract from Duart's significance, impacting its design.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*— Zumos Restaurant (former Duart) I159

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Article	Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser	Municipal Appeal Court	16 Aug 1892	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 1833 No 383	1938	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 1045 No 536	1914	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 143 No 851	1874	NSW Land Registry Services
Voting List	Electoral Commission	Electoral Rolls, Commonwealth	1913, 1930-1954	Ancestry.com.au
Rate Books	Kiama Council	Rate Book Index	1877-1930s	Kiama Library
Advertising	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Orders for bridal and shower bouquets...	10 Mar 1915	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Municipal Appeal Court	16 Aug 1892	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Wanted to be Known	2 Mar 1876	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of 127 Terralong Street as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*. Update the listing name in Schedule 5 of the Kiama *Local Environmental Plan 2011* from 'Zumos Restaurant' to 'Duart'.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	31		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Duart, 127 Terralong Street, as view from across the street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Duart viewed from the west, showing the rare double-gable roof form.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage

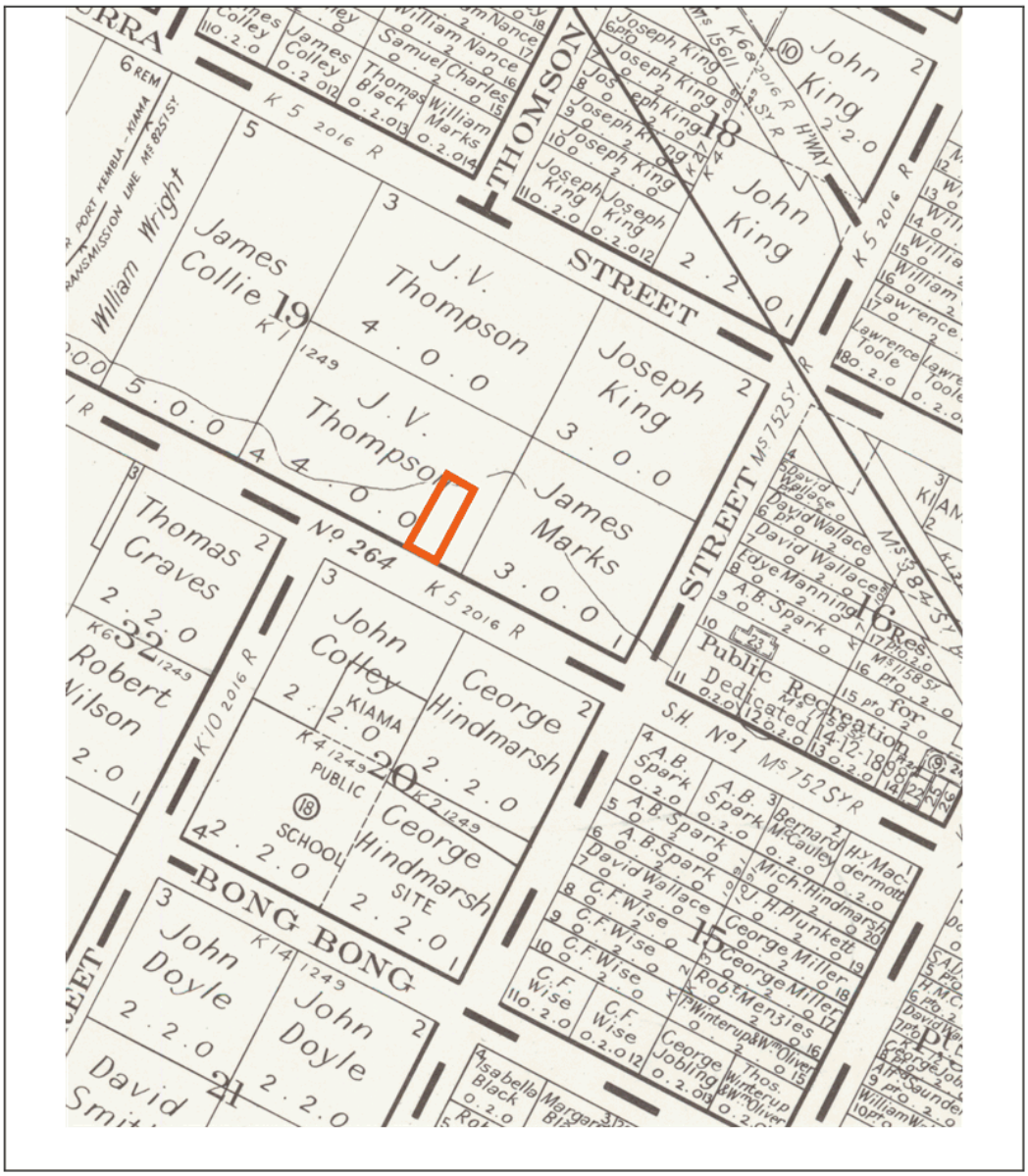


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of 127 Terralong Street on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	A photograph from the 1960s showing the rear of Duart (circled in red).				
Image year	1960s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



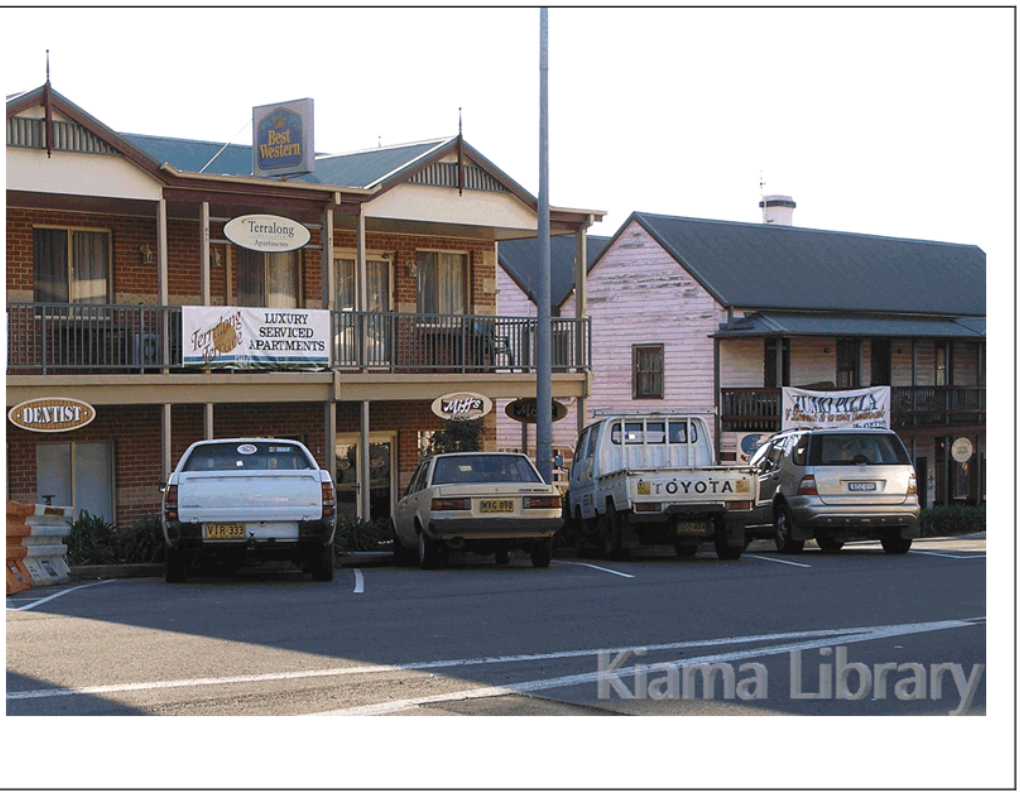
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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Partial view of Duart (on right) in 2000.				
Image year	2000	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



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Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Lerida					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Cottage (former Gran's Fudge), A La Mode Interiors, Vegin Out Café, Grans Fudge Shop					
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Commercial					
Item category (if known)	Cottage					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	132					
Street name	Terralong Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 500, DP 110956					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.668506		**Longitude**	150.851218	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner	Unknown					
Current use	Medical					
Former Use	Commercial, residence					
Statement of significance	Lerida, 132 Terralong Street, has cultural significance for historic, aesthetic, and representative values at a local level. The building is a significant late-Victorian weatherboard cottage built c1890. The cottage has historical significance as a surviving weatherboard cottage in the commercial centre of Kiama on Terralong Street, evidencing the type of building that once dominated the street in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Lerida is also a pleasing and high-quality weatherboard cottage which makes a positive contribution to the amenity of the area. The cottage demonstrates a high level of craftsmanship in its detailing and is a good example of its type, having aesthetic and representative significance as a result.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	Lerida, 132 Terralong Street, is a detached, single-storey Victorian weatherboard cottage built c1880. Constructed on a bluestone base, the cottage has a hipped and gabled roof of corrugated iron with two painted brick and corbelled chimneys. The cottage faces Terralong Street to the north, with a hipped roof skillion verandah forming a Dutch gable facing the street. This is simply decorated with weatherboard and vents. The verandah is raised from the street and has turned timber posts and balustrades, as well as original carved timber brackets and valences. The cottage is symmetrical in design, with two timber sash French windows with shutters either side of the central, possibly original, front door. At the rear of the cottage is a brick skillion extension. This dates from the late-twentieth century and replaced an earlier rear service wing. Lerida is set back from the street by the footpath, with small garden beds either side of the modern rendered brick and slate front steps. Larger two-storey commercial buildings are located either side of the cottage, with a brick driveway to an apartment block running along its east.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	Lerida is in good condition, having been well maintained. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1890	**Finish year**	1890	**Circa**	☒
Modifications and dates	2006—rear service wing removed and replaced with skillion extension. Semi-circular gable-end of verandah likely removed at the same time.					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red Cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. No. 132 Terralong Street is located on a subdivision of part of Lot 3 of Section 20 of the Town of Kiama Plan granted by purchase to John Colley. The building was erected by May 1893 as Leonard Gabriel, surgeon dentist, occupied the house called 'Lerida' from May 1893 through to late 1894—he also used the residence as his commercial premises. Kiama Council invited tenders in December that year for 'kerbing and guttering about 82 feet in front of Mr James Colley's new cottages, south side of Terralong Street'. Mr J Colley wrote to Council stating that he did not wish to have the footway opposite his cottages in Terralong Street asphalted, but 'formed and laid with screenings.' In November the same year ,the *Kiama Independent* report of proceedings of Council 'the watertables as laid down by the council in Terralong Street are, on the north side from Collins Street to the cottages recently erected by Mr Colley, some three feet lower than those on the south side'.

Heritage Data Form

	After Leonard Gabriel vacated the house, a Miss White advertised her services as a music teacher care of 'Lerida'. Female members of the Colley family were occupying the cottage by the early 1900s, if not earlier. For instance, the 1901 Census lists Matilda Colley as the principal householder of a property in Terralong Street occupied by two females, herself and probably Mrs SS Wells. In 1905, Mrs SS Wells asked Council to align the property in Terralong Street known as Lerida. Three years later the property was the subject of a valuation appeal. At that date, 'Miss Matilda Colley's residence' located on the north side of Terralong Street comprising 2½ acres was valued at £330 unimproved and £690 improved. The gardens of Lerida were renowned in Kiama. In 1911, the *Kiama Independent* reported 'the roses that would be hard to beat at any flower show in the blooms of Black Prime, La France and JB Black'. In 1916, the *Kiama Independent* praised the 'beautiful wattle tree at Lerida' and the following year 'one of the finest Hippaestrums grown by Miss T Colley'. Miss Matilda Colley died at her late residence Terralong Street in October 1915 aged 80 years. The Misses Colley continued to tend the gardens lovingly as in 1927 the pythonera floribunda was declared 'a beautiful sight in full bloom at Lerida, Terralong Street'. Mrs Annie Jane Wells, sister of James Colley, died at Lerida in September 1935. Mary Colley, the youngest daughter of the late James Colley, died at Lerida in August 1940. Her obituary reported she was a devoted gardener. Miss Matilda Colley, the third daughter of James Colley died in Kiama Hospital in February 1944, residing up to this date in Lerida. Jane Colley died at her residence Lerida in Terralong Street in March 1947. She was the daughter of former mayor James Colley. Later the same year, Nancy Pilling was said to be spending her holiday at Kiama staying with her uncle and cousins at Terralong Street, Mr W Sproule of Lerida. The property passed by transmission in 1949 to Guy Allen Colley who promptly conveyed the residence to Kiama carpenter, Robert Russell Burke. The site was sold in 1990 to Gran's Candies Pty Ltd and converted into a confectionary store.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Building settlements, towns and villages
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	Lerida, 132 Terralong Street, is a late-Victorian weatherboard cottage built c1890 by James Colley. The building has significance as a surviving early weatherboard cottage along Terralong Street, now the commercial centre of Kiama. Lerida is evidence of the type of building which formerly dominated the street from the late-nineteenth to late-twentieth centuries, which has since been replaced by modern two-storey commercial buildings and apartments. Lerida has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	Lerida is associated with James Colley, a former mayor of Kiama, and the Colley family. James Colley built the cottages on his land in c1890, though it is not known if he ever lived there. Various members of the Colley family lived at Lerida, including James' daughters, Matilda and Mary ,and his sister Annie. Though the cottage has this association, it does not demonstrate the strength of association with former mayor James Colley which could elevate it to significance, and the importance of his daughters and sister to the local area is dubious. Lerida does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion as a result. Lerida does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	Lerida has aesthetic significance as a visually pleasing late-Victorian weatherboard cottage, demonstrating a high level of craftsmanship in its design. The cottage makes a strong positive contribution to the streetscape, incorporating high-quality original timber sash French windows, substantial carved timber brackets and valences, turned timber verandah posts, and corbelled chimneys. This is complimented by the detailed corbelled chimneys. Lerida has a good degree of integrity and retains much of its original fabric, with its overall scale being unaffected by modifications at the rear. Lerida has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken and as such there is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if Lerida could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. Lerida has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Victorian weatherboard cottages are commonly found in the Kiama area, especially close to the historical town centre. Lerida is not considered rare or unusual as a result. Lerida does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	Lerida is a good example of a late-Victorian weatherboard cottage. Built c1890, Lerida demonstrates a higher level of craftsmanship in its design than other examples of Victorian weatherboard cottages in the Kiama area, as demonstrated by its high-quality timber sash French windows, substantial carved timber brackets and valences, turned timber verandah posts, and corbelled chimneys. Modification to the rear of the building do not detract from its significance, respecting the form and scale of the building. Lerida has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	Lerida displays a good degree of external integrity and intactness. The cottage retains a good degree of its original fabric, including its timber sash French windows, carved timber brackets and valences, turned timber verandah posts, and its corbelled chimneys. Modifications have generally respected the form and scale of the building, being directed to its rear. However, some detailing such as the semi-circular gable-end on the verandah roof has been lost to the detriment of the overall design.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*—Cottage (former Grans Fudge) I160

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Council	5 Dec 1893	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Council	14 Oct 1893	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	untitled	7 Nov 1893	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Mr Leonard Gabriel	14 Sep 1893	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Council	8 Sep 1905	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Municipal Valuations	25 Apr 1908	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Culled From the Gardens	1 Nov 1911	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Local and General News	2 Aug 1916	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	A Beautiful Flower	3 Oct 1917	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Local and General News	1 Oct 1921	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Local and General	17 Sep 1927	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Land Title	Registrar General	CA 44374	2000	NSW Land Registrar General
Land Title	Registrar General	OST Bk 2098 No 327	1949	NSW Land Registrar General
Land Title	Registrar General	OST Bk 2222 No 89	1951	NSW Land Registrar General
Land Title	Registrar General	OST Bk 3798 No 112	1990	NSW Land Registrar General

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of 132 Terralong Street as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011* (Kiama LEP). Update the listing name on Schedule 5 of the Kiama LEP from 'Cottage (former Gran's Fudge)' to 'Lerida'.

Heritage Data Form

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	32		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Lerida, as viewed from Terralong Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the turned timber posts and carved timber brackets and valences of Lerida.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage

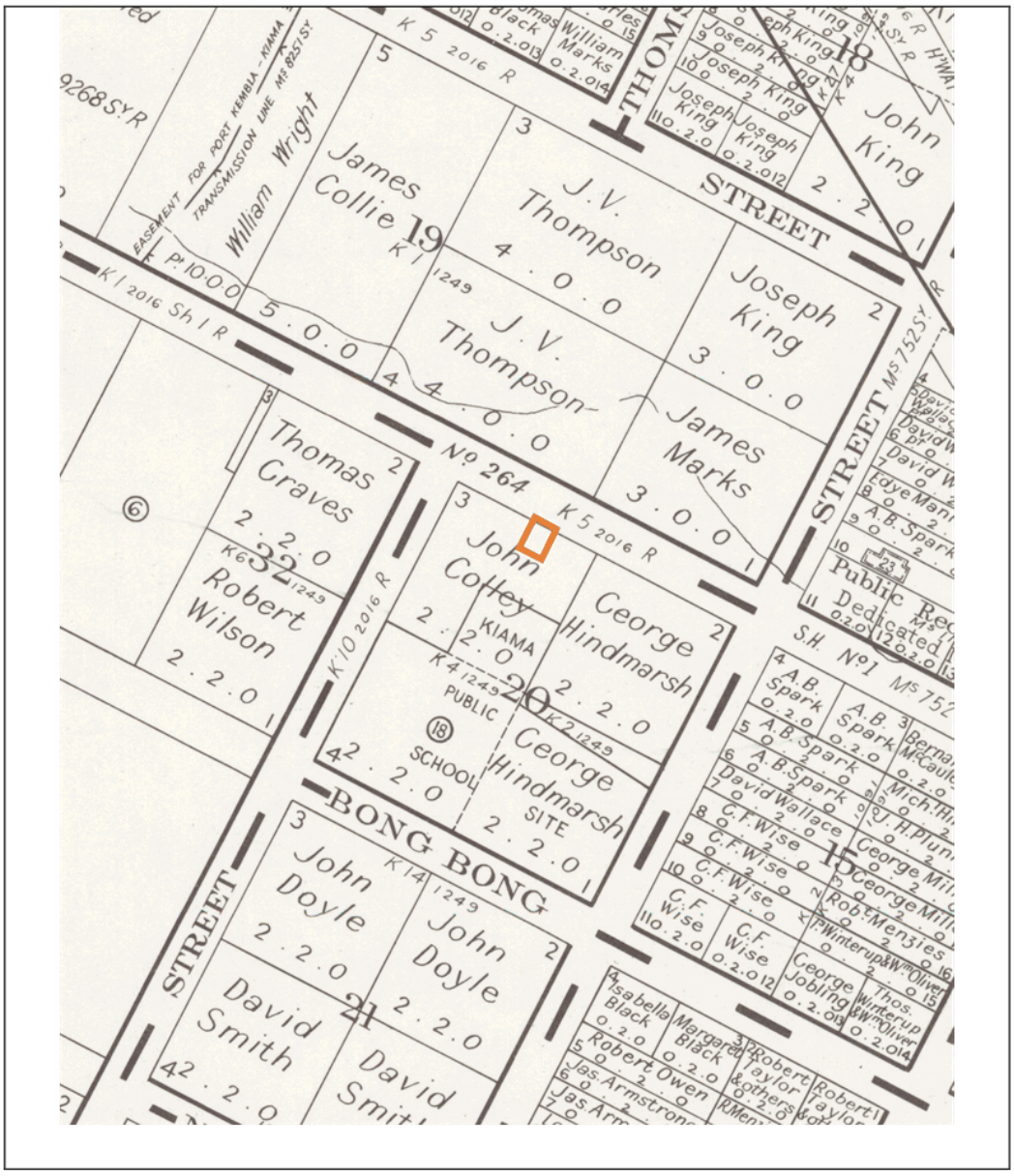


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Location of the Lerida, 132 Terralong Street, on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View to Terralong Street from the north, showing Lerida with its semi-circular gable-end and original rear wing, outlined in red. Its original sister cottage (now demolished) can be seen to its right.				
Image year	1960s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	A 1960 aerial of Kiama, showing Lerida (outlined in red) with its original rear service wing. Its sister cottage can be seen to the left.				
Image year	1960	**Image by**	NSW Spatial Services	**Image copyright holder**	NSW Spatial Services



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Street trees					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Landscape					
Item group (if known)	Parks, Gardens and Trees					
Item category (if known)	Tree Groups—street					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number						
Street name	Terralong Street (between Collins Street and Blowhole Point)					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description						
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.671441		**Longitude**	150.856426	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Street trees					
Former Use	Street trees					
Statement of significance	The street trees along Terralong Street have cultural significance for historic, aesthetic and representative values at a local level. The trees are significant as the successful results of a series of late-nineteenth and early twentieth century beautification projects undertaken by Kiama Council, the Kiama Progress Association, and Kiama schoolchildren. They contribute strongly to the beauty and amenity of the Kiama Town Centre and are an excellent and aesthetically significant example of late-nineteenth and early twentieth century cultural plantings. The Kiama Street Trees are likely highly valued by the local community for their contribution to Kiama's amenity.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Kiama Council, Kiama Progress Association					
Physical Description	The Kiama Street Trees are a row of mature Norfolk Island pines and Moreton Bay figs along Terralong Street from the intersection of Shoalhaven Street to the Kiama Showground. The trees are planted on the north side of the street, except by Christ Church where they are on both sides. They provide screening to parks around Kiama Harbour and were planted in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Similar rows of Norfolk Island pines and palms are planted along Blowhole Point Road.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The Kiama Street Trees are in good condition, though are susceptible to damage due to their age. The archaeological potential of the street trees site is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1879	**Finish year**	1920s	**Circa**	☒
Modifications and dates	1890s—additional trees planted during Arbor Day celebrations. 1905—further Arbor Day plantings. 1909—further Arbor Day plantings.					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. In 1869, a correspondent for the *Horticultural Magazine* visited Kiama and reported on the Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition and the landscape of the area. He wrote: > One thing I regretted to see was, that although the district is and evidently will be for dairy farming, yet, the settlers have, and are denuding the district of every tree, and I regret still more to state, that they plant none in their places … [and] that a country denuded of trees, becomes sterile. A decade later, the Kiama Council set about redressing this situation of the denuded slopes of Kiama and planted a large number of ornamental trees in the Terralong Street Reserve (later renamed Central Park and now Hindmarsh Park), including along the Terralong Street verge fronting the main shopping area.

Heritage Data Form

	Arbor Day was an annual event largely celebrated in schools in NSW in the 1890's. Kiama's distinctive tree-lined streets and reserves and in particular the many Norfolk Island pines were planted in the area on these regular events. Some government grants were also made available to council's to plant trees. In August 1879, 50 Norfolk Island pines, 50 fig trees and 50 Tasmanian blue gums were being planted around Kiama, for which the Council received a £200 pound grant. Arbor Day celebrations and tree planting became a regular occurrence in the community. Edin Trawett's letter to the *Kiama Independent* indicated that the Council had taken care in planting trees in the Market Square and 'higher up the town' as well as on the Porter's Garden Beach but does not mention any along the length of Terralong Street. Additional tree planting took place through the 1880s and 1890s. The *Kiama Independent* noted in September 1895 that the ornamental trees planted in Terralong Street 'some years ago, on Arbor Day' were healthy and flourishing. A few years later alderman Pike thought more trees, possibly Norfolk Island pines, ought to be planted along the sea-side of the road from the Kiama Post Office to the wharf. In 1905, the Kiama Progress Association called for a public meeting to discuss beautification works in Kiama. At the meeting in May, the 9 August was fixed upon for Arbor Day and a committee appointed to oversee arrangements for the upcoming event. The committee was also empowered to select 100 trees from the state nursery. At the June meeting, the sub-committee selected 100 trees for purchase from Shepherds Nursery, Sydney—namely, 10 Norfolk Island pines, five mock oranges, three turpentines, 10 tallow woods, five silky oaks, five kara (New Zealand species), 10 Californian cypress, 10 plane trees, one rosewood, 10 white oaks and 10 white birches. One month later, CJ Cousins recommended that before any new planting be carried out, Council should plant trees in old, empty enclosures, and that a further 100 new enclosures should be constructed ready for Arbor Day tree planting. The Arbor Day Committee reported in early August that the tree enclosures were still under construction in Terralong Street and other streets in the town. On Arbor Day, 9 August 1905, about 100 ornamental trees were planted in the main streets of the town by visitors and leading residents. Arbor Day was held once more in August 1909 when a further 25–30 trees were planted in Bong Bong, Manning and Terralong streets. Prior this this event, the *Kiama Independent* praised the first Arbor Day (1905) stating: 'the Norfolk pines have thriven splendidly and done much for the appearance of the town'. In the 1920s, the *Kiama Reporter* and *Illawarra Journal* published several reports praising Kiama's Norfolk Island pine trees, writing in 1924 'the beautiful row of pine trees, that is about Kiama's greatest beauty as a town'. In 1927, the town beautification scheme was under discussion and Mr Sinton of Sinton and Clark Ltd boasted, 'the fine display of Norfolk Pines in the town, which so impressed tourists'.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Economy—developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Environment—cultural landscape—activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings
National historical theme	Developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Events—activities and processes that mark the consequence of natural and cultural occurrences
National historical theme	Building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associates with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Kiama Street Trees have significance as evidence of historical beautification project undertaken by Kiama Council, the Kiama Progress Association, and schoolchildren in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Many of the trees along Terralong Street were planted as part of Arbor Day celebrations, a tree appreciation and planting day which began in the late-nineteenth century and continues to the present day. The planting of the street trees greatly improved the amenity of Kiama's landscape as the trees matured, contributing to Kiama's status as a popular seaside holiday destination in the twentieth century. The Kiama Street Trees have cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	There is no evidence the Kiama Street Trees are associated with a significant figure or associated with persons or an event of significance to the local area. The Kiama Street Trees do not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Kiama Street Trees make a significant contribution to the visual amenity of Kiama's commercial and civic centre, framing the green spaces around Kiama Harbour and screening buildings from these areas. The trees are comprised of mature Norfolk Island pines and Moreton Bay figs, which are highly valued for their aesthetic qualities. They are an integral part of the Terralong Street landscape and a key aspect of Kiama's status as a landmark tourist destination on the South Coast. The Kiama Street Trees have cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	While a detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken, it is very likely that residents and visitors of Kiama place a high value on the street trees for their contribution to the beauty of Kiama's landscape. This value is likely placed in the siting, species, and maturity of the street trees. It is not known if the Kiama Street Trees could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. The Kiama Street Trees have not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	While the Kiama Street Trees are unusual for their age, several more beautification projects involving the planting of street trees have been undertaken since the early twentieth century in Kiama. These have mainly concentrated on Blowhole Point in the vicinity of the Terralong Street trees, and include rows of Norfolk Island pines and palms. As similar examples exist nearby, the Kiama Street Trees cannot be considered rare. The Kiama Street Trees do not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The Kiama Street Trees are an excellent example of the type of trees planted as part of early twentieth century beautification projects and Arbor Day celebrations. The trees demonstrate the desired effect of Council beautification projects, now strongly contributing to the beauty and amenity of the Kiama Town Centre in their maturity. The Kiama Street Trees have cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	The Kiama Street Trees have a high degree of integrity as mature trees dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The trees are located in their original positions and continue to improve the amenity of the local area.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*—Street trees I163

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Our Norfolk Island Pines	23 Mar 1927	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Reporter* and *Illawarra Journal*	Tree-planting in Kiama	30 Sep 1891	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Tree planting in Kiama and on Porter's Garden Beach	12 Oct 1880	
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Improvement of the Kiama Reserves	20 Aug 1880	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama and its Gardens	15 Apr 1869	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Local and General News	28 Sep 1895	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Council	5 Aug 1899	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	To Beautify Kiama	16 May 1905	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Arbor Day Committee	9 Jun 1905	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Arbor Day	23 May 1905	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Arbor Day Committee	1 Jul 1905	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Sydney Morning Herald*	Arbor Day Celebrations	10 Aug 1905	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Arbor Day in Kiama	14 Aug 1909	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Arbor Day in Kiama	31 Jul 1909	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Reporter* and *Illawarra Journal*	Town Beautifying Scheme	23 Mar 1927	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Reporter* and *Illawarra Journal*	Our Norfolk Island Pines	23 Mar 1927	Trove, via National Library of Australia

Heritage Data Form

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of the Street Trees as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	35		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Kiama Street Trees as viewed from the Kiama Showground.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Kiama Street Trees beside Hindmarsh Park.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Looking west along Terralong Street, showing the Kiama Street Trees on the right.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Terralong Street c1900, showing the maturing Kiama Street Trees.				
Image year	c1900	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	A photograph of Terralong Street thought to have been taken in 1916 showing the growth of the Kiama Street Trees by this time.				
Image year	1916	**Image by**	Rex Hazlewood	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of New South Wales



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Obelisk					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Exploration, Survey and Events					
Item category (if known)	Surveyor's Mark/Peg					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number						
Street name	Terralong and Manning Street Intersection					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description						
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.671591		**Longitude**	150.856707	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner	Kiama Municipal Council					
Current use	Monument					
Former Use	Surveryors Mark					
Statement of significance	The Kiama Obelisk has cultural significance for historic, associative and rarity values at a local level. It is significant as a historical survey marker built in 1861. The obelisk has historical value as a tangible reminder of the early development of the town of Kiama, being used as the survey marker from which all distances in the district were measured. It has a strong association with James Colley, the first mayor of Kiama, being one of the first permanent structures built during his tenure and formerly having his named engraved on it. The obelisk itself is rare as an example of a Victorian Egyptian-style obelisk design being used for a utilitarian object, with few similar examples in NSW. The obelisk is also likely held in high regard by residents of Kiama as a marker of the town's development, having additional social significance as a result.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	The Kiama Obelisk is an approximately 17-metre tall sandstone monument located on the verge across the road from the Kiama Post Office along Terralong Street. It is comprised of a tapered sandstone block with pyramidal cap on a faceted square base, now protected by a stainless streel tube enclosure. A metal plate which bears the obelisk's original inscription is attached to the sandstone base on its south, which reads: "This Obelisk was Erected by the Municipal Corporation to represent the point from which all distances are to be taken as ascertained by government survey. January 1861 James Colley, Mayor" Additional inscription on the base read 'Manning Street' and 'Terralong Street' with their bearings, corresponding to the original position of the obelisk outside of the Kiama Post Office. A sign interpreting the history of the obelisk is attached to the stainless-steel enclosure on its east.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The Kiama Obelisk is severely weathered owing to its proximity to the ocean and is in poor condition. The writing which was originally inscribed on the obelisk is now illegible. The obelisk has no archaeological potential as a moveable monument.					
Construction years	**Start year C.1885**	1861	**Finish year C.1886**	1861	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	1910—obelisk is renovated. 1932—obelisk is moved across the road from its original position outside the Kiama Post Office at the request of the Main Roads Board. Renovation works are undertaken to the Ooelisk after the works, including repainting. 1959—obelisk is moved to its present location to ensure its safety after being struck by a runaway truck. Post-2008—a stainless steel enclosure is built around the obelisk for added protection.					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. The *Illawarra Mercury* reported 'the first really permanent work of the Municipal Corporation is now in progress in the town, and a very praiseworthy undertaking it is; being a neat, but rather small stone obelisk created at the South West angle of Terralong and Manning Streets to mark the point from which distances are to be measured'. The freestone was quarried at Riversdale on the estate of James Robb. The alignment was fixed by survey of surveyor Heady. Kiama Council decided upon the inscription at their meeting in early February. 'Mathematically the point chosen … is undoubtedly correct; but visually it looks very much like a jewel in a pig's snout, for it stands sentinel before that everywhere desolate and ungainly appendage of an agricultural town, the pound.' There was a proposal to relocate the obelisk in 1878, and the Council wrote to the state government seeking a more suitable site. There was no suitable reply and the Kiama Obelisk remained in its

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	original position. The location was not ideal as it was on a busy intersection and was subject to damage by vehicles, particularly following the arrival of the motor car—it was damaged on more than one occasion. In early 1931, the Council received correspondence from the Main Roads Board (DMR) regarding its intention to round the Kiama Post Office corner, necessitating removal of the obelisk to another site in town. The DMR engineer asked Council to advise the board of a new position for the obelisk. Council advised the board that the obelisk could be moved to the other side of the road from its present position. An engineer from the DMR visited Kiama in June 1931 to make final arrangements for removal of obelisk from the Kiama Post Office corner and the widening of the intersection. Work commenced on the project on 9 June. Simultaneously, the Lands Department consented to moving the obelisk to the new site across the road. The work was completed in February the following year for which Council was issued a bill of 4 pounds 5 shillings 1 pence. Following its relocation to the new site, the Council endorsed a motion by Aldermen J Carson and Holden that the obelisk be renovated and its lettering painted. By 1941, the wording was mostly illegible and the Council voted to seek quotes for re-lettering the obelisk. Responding to questions as to whether moving the obelisk to the new site had destroyed its value as a point of reference, the mayor stated 'the obelisk was not just taken up and dumped across the road haphazard'. The obelisk was hit by a runaway truck in 1959 prompting the Council to relocate it to a safer position in Terralong Street. A plaque was erected close by in 2009 alluding to the obelisk's Egyptian roots. 'Obelisks symbolise rays of sunlight. They were popular in Victorian cemeteries, particularly in non-conformist burial grounds where geometric forms were preferred to religious symbols such as crosses and angels'.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Exploration—activities associated with making places previously unknown to a cultural group known to them. Events—activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Kiama Obelisk, built 1861, is significant to Kiama as the original survey marker from which all distances in the district were to be measured. Among other uses, the obelisk was used to accurately measure out Kiama's road network, formalising the grid-like street-pattern which would have a profound influence on the town's development. Since construction, residents of Kiama have retained and repaired the obelisk as a tangible marker of the town's establishment. The obelisk is closely related to the establishment of the Kiama township, having historical value for its role. The Kiama Obelisk has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The Kiama Obelisk has a strong association with Kiama's first Mayor, James Colley. The obelisk was one of the first permanent works undertaken by the mayor and the newly formed Kiama Council. Colley's name was engraved on the obelisk, which has since been worn away, though it continues to be a tangible reminder of his actions as Kiama's first mayor. The obelisk also has some association with surveyor Heady, who was responsible for the placement the obelisk, though further research is required to confirm if this association could be considered significant. The Kiama Obelisk has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Kiama Obelisk is a modest example of a Victorian Egyptian-style monument, now severely worn. Egyptian inspired design and motifs experienced a revival in the early nineteenth century in Europe and Australia, with obelisks becoming a popular style of monument for their monolithic character and associations with longevity and light. The Kiama Obelisk is a simple and primarily utilitarian example of such a monument, now unfortunately stymied by its poor condition and the intrusive stainless-steel protective enclosure. Where the obelisk might have had aesthetic significance previously, it no longer does. The Kiama Obelisk does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken but the Kiama Obelisk is likely held in high regard by the local community. Successive generations of Kiama residents have sought to retain the obelisk as a monument to the development of the town, moving the obelisk as required. The significance of the obelisk is likely as a tangible monument related directly to the early establishment and development of Kiama. It is not known if the Kiama Obelisk could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The Kiama Obelisk is unlikely to furnish new information and insight into the process of surveying, a well understood field of knowledge. Now removed from its original location, it has lost its ability to be used accurately for its original purpose. The Kiama Obelisk does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	While other examples of obelisks can be found nearby, it is unusual that an Egyptian-influenced design was chosen for a utilitarian object like the Kiama Obelisk, which was a survey marker. Typically, obelisks are used for memorial purposes, with only a few other utilitarian examples being found in NSW, none of which are in the Kiama Local Government Area. The Kiama Obelisk has significance at a local level for its rarity as a result. The Kiama Obelisk has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The Kiama Obelisk is a fair but flawed example of a Victorian Egyptian-style obelisk, demonstrating key features of the style on a modest scale. These include its squared tapered column, pyramidal cap, and wider faceted base. The severe erosion of the obelisk has caused the loss of its inscriptions, requiring the use of interpretive plaques to convey its purpose. Its poor condition has also required the installation of a stainless-steel enclosure, which detract from its monumentality. The Kiama Obelisk is readable as such, but no-longer conveys its utilitarian purpose and is hampered by the modern protective enclosure. The Kiama Obelisk does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Integrity	The Kiama Obelisk has a moderate degree of integrity and is in poor condition. It is still readable as an Egyptian influenced Victorian-era monument, though it requires interpretative plaques to convey its original purpose as a survey marker. The protective stainless steel enclosure around the obelisk is bulky and detracts from its significance, though is a necessary measure owing to the obelisk's fragile state.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*—Obelisk I162

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Gerringong Municipal Council	12 Jun 1885	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Local and General News	31 Dec 1874	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Moving a Landmark	12 Oct 1929	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Council	28 Feb 1931	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	The Obelisk	10 Jun 1931	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Illawarra Mercury*	Kiama	29 Jan 1861	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Illawarra Mercury*	Kiama	29 Mar 1861	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Council	30 Apr 1910	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Minute	Kiama Municipal Council	Minute 1127	30 Nov 1932	Kiama Council
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	The Obelisk	12 Mar 1941	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Webpage	Kiama Library	Kiama's Obelisk	undated	Kiama Library

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of the Obelisk as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	34		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption					
Image year		**Image by**		**Image copyright holder**	

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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption					
Image year		**Image by**		**Image copyright holder**	

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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption					
Image year		**Image by**		**Image copyright holder**	

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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

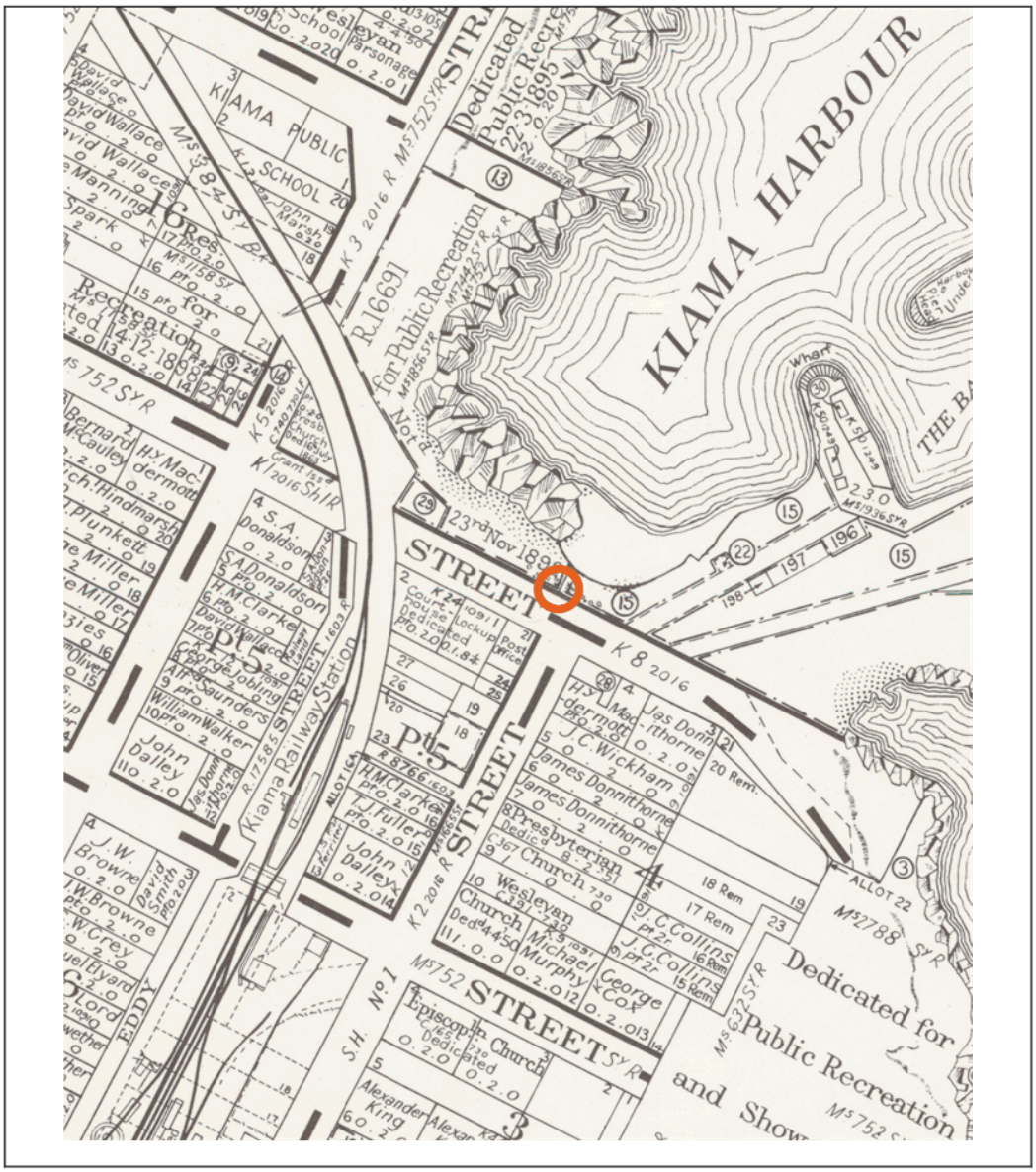
Image caption					
Image year		**Image by**		**Image copyright holder**	

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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of the Obelisk on the 1972 copy of the original Town of Kiama plan of the 1840s.				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	A c1910s photograph of Manning Street, showing the obelisk in its original location beside the Post Office.				
Image year	c1910s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Kiama rail underbridge					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Transport—Rail					
Item category (if known)	Railway Bridge/Viaduct					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number						
Street name	Terralong Street and Railway Parade					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 9, DP 1188426					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.670943		**Longitude**	150.85547	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Rail underbridge					
Former Use	Rail underbridge					
Statement of significance	The Kiama rail underbridge has cultural significance for historic, aesthetic, rarity and representative values at a local level for its landmark visual qualities and as a key component of the railway in Kiama. The arrival of the railway to Kiama in 1893 was an important development for the area, greatly improving its accessibility for goods and passengers. The Kiama rail underbridge was vital for the town's success, enabling the movement of trains through to the newly established Kiama Station in town. Though mostly replaced with modern fabric in 1994, the underbridge's prominent position on Terralong Street makes it a local landmark, with its retained 1892 cast-iron piers contributing to its aesthetic significance.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Irwin Johnston & Partners					
Builder/ maker	W Monie & J Angus					
Physical Description	The Kiama rail underbridge is a modern 1994 steel girder rail bridge supported by original 1892 cast-iron piers. It spans Terralong Street near the intersection with Railway Parade in Kiama's town centre. The bridge is double track and approximately 36m long, supported by concrete abutments on either side. In 1994, the original bridge was replaced with a modern structure owing to its poor condition. The original cast-iron piers were retained and reused as part of the new bridge, which has welded stiffeners to mimic the original's riveted girder construction. The original piers are protected by painted steel girder barriers, and an access walkway spans the bridge on the east.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The Kiama rail underbridge appears to be in good condition. The original cast-iron piers are in poorer condition, with peeling paint and rust observed. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1892	**Finish year**	1994	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	1994—original bridge is replaced with a welded girder bridge. The original cast iron piers are retained and reused. 2017—structural repairs.					
Further comments	The Kiama rail underbridge was removed from the State Heritage Register in August 2013.					

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770 Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. The South Coast (Illawarra) Railway Line reached Bombo in 1887. The engineers then had the feat of cutting through a solid basalt tunnel of 1546 ft long to Kiama. The Railways Department purchased a portion of land from the Presbyterian Church and built an overhead bridge across Terralong Street. The Illawarra Line was opened in stages progressively southward from Sydney between 1884 and 1893. The line was opened between a junction with the Main Southern Line at Eveleigh (Illawarra Junction) and Hurstville on 15 October 1884. The line was extended to Wollongong in 1887 and reached its fullest extent of Bomaderry, across the Shoalhaven River from the town of Nowra, New South Wales, in 1893. Consolidation of the line continued under successive commissioners into the early 1920s. By the time that the (Illawarra) railway extension was ready to be built from Bombo (North Kiama) to Bomaderry (Nowra), the railway planners were faced with little option but to place the new line through the then well-established town centre.

Heritage Data Form

	Fortunately, the northern approach was largely in a tunnel and the link to Terralong Street was on a bank and a timber trestle, but the track did have to travel above the street to a cutting behind the buildings in Manning Street. As the underbridge was therefore in the most prominent part of the town, the railway engineers provided a civic presence by supporting it on each side of the street with classically inspired cast-iron columns and providing a single web girder underbridge which carried across into the station yard. *The Sydney Morning Herald* reported in June 1892 that the ironwork for the railway bridge to span Terralong Street had arrived in Kiama in and 'is now being placed on the ground preparatory to erection'. Work commenced in July and construction of the bridge was well underway in early August when the *Illawarra Mercury* reported the 'six immense steel columns, resting on granite blocks, upwards of two tons each, have been placed in position. The bridge will consist of two twelve feet and two forth-one feet spans, its total length being 107 feet 2 inches. Large granite blocks have also been set on the walls on which the ends of the bridge will rest on both sides of the street'. The last rivet was put in the bridge on 21 September and 'all that remains to be done to the structure is to paint it and cement the concrete abutments'. H Deane, engineer-in-chief for railways was in Kiama on 29 May 1893 to test the bridges on the Kiama to Nowra railway line. Tests of the iron bridge spanning Terralong Street were regarded as satisfactory. Due to the deteriorated state of the bridge, it was rebuilt in 1994—re-using the original piers and replicating the external appearance of the plate web girders. Structural repairs were carried out in 2017 for Sydney Trains, including installation of a new expansion joint in the bridge span, partial demolition and reconstruction of concrete fender walls and installation of new bridge bearings.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Transport—activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Kiama rail underbridge was completed in 1892 prior to the opening of the railway to Kiama in 1893. The original bridge consisted of a riveted iron girder bridge with cast-iron piers and concrete abutments. In 1994 the superstructure of the bridge was replaced with a modern welded steel girder construction, except for the cast iron piers and concrete abutments. The arrival of the railway to Kiama was an important development for the area, greatly improving the accessibility of the town and enabling its growth as a popular holiday destination. The Kiama rail underbridge is historically significant as a key component of the railway, which had a profound effect on the area. The Kiama rail underbridge has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	There is no evidence the underbridge is associated with a significant figure or associated with persons or an event of significance to the local area. The Kiama rail underbridge does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Kiama rail underbridge has landmark value as a highly recognisable feature of Kiama's town centre. The underbridge has aesthetic significance for its prominence in the landscape as well as its decorative 1892 cast-iron piers, which contribute to its visual appeal. The replacement welded steel girders have been constructed to reference the patterning of the original riveted girders, complimenting the cast-iron piers. Steel protective barriers partially obscure the piers, detracting from the bridge's significance, though they do not interrupt its landmark qualities. The Kiama rail underbridge has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	Kiama residents likely place value on the rail underbridge. However, a detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if the Kiama rail underbridge could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The Kiama rail underbridge is now mainly modern fabric owing to its replacement in 1994 and has little technical value. The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. The Kiama rail underbridge has not been assessed under this criterion. .
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Rail underbridges such as Kiama's are notable and valued features, with many still in existence in NSW. As a mostly modern structure, the Kiama Rail Underbridge cannot be considered to possess value for its rarity, though the original cast iron-piers of the Kiama Rail underbridge are unusual for their decorative qualities. The Kiama rail underbridge does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The Kiama rail underbridge is a poor representation of a nineteenth-century rail underbridge, having been almost wholly replaced in 1994. Despite its landmark qualities, the underbridge can no longer demonstrate the key features of this class of structure. The Kiama rail underbridge does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Integrity	The Kiama rail underbridge has limited integrity, with only the cast-iron piers and concrete abutments being part of the original 1892 bridge. Modern welded steel girders have been constructed with vertical stiffeners to reference the original riveted iron girders, providing some interpretation of the original structure. Protective steel barriers in front of the original piers are intrusive and detract from the underbridge's significance.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*—Kiama Rail Underbridge I161

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama to Nowra Railway	30 May 1893	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Sydney Morning Herald*	Progress of the Railway Works	8 Jun 1892	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Illawarra Mercury*	The Scrap Album	22 Sep 1892	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of the Kiama rail underbridge as an item of local significance within Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	33		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Kiama rail underbridge, viewed from the west.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The original 1892 cast-iron piers of the Kiama rail underbridge.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Kiama rail underbridge, viewed from the east.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage

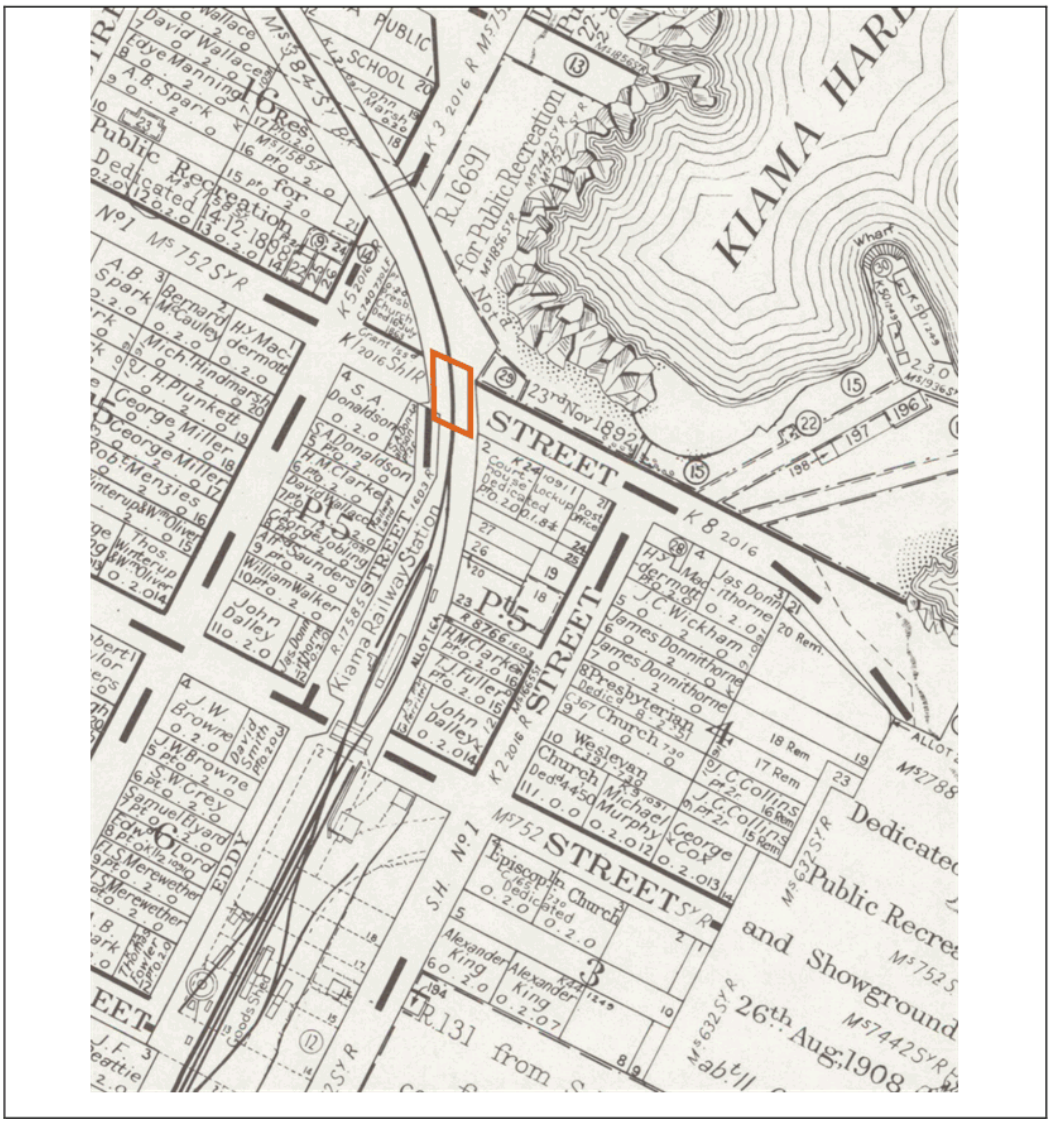


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Location of the Kiama Rail Underbridge on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Kiama rail underbridge c1900.				
Image year	c1900	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Kiama Post Office and Outbuilding					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Kiama Post and Telegraph Office					
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Postal and telecommunications					
Item category (if known)	Post office					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	24					
Street name	Terralong Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 1, DP 106081					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.6718677381		**Longitude**	150.8562424960	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner	Australia Post					
Current use	Post office					
Former Use	Aboriginal land, farm, post office and residence					
Statement of significance	Kiama Post Office has cultural significance for historic, associative, aesthetic, social, rarity and representative values at a state level as a Victorian Italianate building built in 1877–1878 and designed by Colonial Architect, James Barnet. It is a landmark and significant building to Kiama, having operated as town's post office for over a century. The Kiama Post Office is a substantially intact and unchanged feature of Kiama's early history, representing the growth of Kiama's communication infrastructure in the late-nineteenth century. The Kiama Post Office is an aesthetically significant and attractive Victorian Italianate style building which is rare for its integrity and as the earliest example of a corner clocktower in NSW. The building is an excellent representative example a Victorian Italianate post office, significant for its association with James Barnet. The building is a landmark in the Kiama Town Centre and is associated with the community's sense of place.					
Level of Significance	State ☒			Local ☐		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	James Barnet					
Builder/ maker	WR Vaughan					
Physical Description	The Kiama Post Office is a substantial two-storey Victorian Italianate post office building designed by Colonial Architect James Barnet and built in 1877–1878. The building has an asymmetrical massing typical of the Italianate style and is constructed of rendered/stuccoed brick on a masonry base. It occupies a prominent street corner intersection, facing Terralong Street to the north and Manning Street to the east. The building has a multi-level hipped roof clad in corrugated iron, with four rendered Italianate chimneys. The most prominent feature of the Kiama Post Office is its three-storey corner clocktower, which is typically Italianate in style, having a pyramidal roof with bracketed eaves and a belfry with steel finial. The upper floor of the clock tower has pairs of arch-headed timber sash windows with rendered label moulds on all four sides, above which are illuminated clockfaces and the date 1878. A moulded stringcourse separates the second and third storeys of the clock tower, and connects the moulded eaves brackets of the post office's first floor to it. The first floor of the Kiama Post Office is irregular, with hipped-roof timber balconies on the north and west elevations breaking up the façade. Windows on this floor are regularly spaced and are original eight-pane timber sash type with rendered bracketed sills and unique moulded pilaster architraves designed to imitate classical columns. On the ground floor fronting Manning and Terralong streets is a round-arch arcaded loggia, which is enclosed on Terralong Street. The ground floor has paired arch-headed timber sash windows with thin moulded architraves and rendered bracketed sills on its north, east, and west elevations. Simply rendered service wings project outwards on its south elevation. To the south of the Kiama Post Office is a hardstand parking area and a hip-roofed timber slat outbuilding, which is possibly the original stables building. It has now been modified with modern roller-shutter doors and is semi-hidden from the street by two mature Norfolk Island pines. A picket fence runs along the building's boundary on Manning Street.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The Kiama Post Office is in good condition, having been well maintained since construction. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1877	**Finish year**	1878	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	1879—clock installed in bell tower (1880 bell tower—Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL), 2011). 1881—rear stable and outhouse (laundry). 1900—wash house. ?—bays filled-in on the Terragong Street loggia. ?—exterior was painted, replacing the whitewash. The valuation report notes louvered and top-hung windows being added, but these appear to be on the rear and side (southeast and southwest)(CHL, 2011). August 1977—present white translucent clockfaces installed during general renovations and alterations. 1978—renovations, the three ground-floor rooms of the residence on the western side were incorporated into the Kiama Post Office. The residence was confined to the first-floor as a result. This was possibly the time when the south eastern single-storey skillion wing, containing staff bathrooms, was constructed and the original washhouse was modified. c1994—repainting of the building with the salmon pink colour scheme. 1980s—internal alterations to residence and additions (CHL, 2011). 1990s—standard Australia Post fitout of the retail area, including the closing off of the ground floor northern entry. Repainted (CHL, 2011). 2006—repainting.					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. In May 1840, Alexander Wilson wrote to the colonial secretary proposing a post office for Kiama. Prior to this time, mail was transported from Sydney via steamer or overland to Wollongong once a week from 1832. The colonial secretary informed Mr Wilson that the postmaster general, James Raymond, would bring forward a proposal for Kiama in the arrangements of 1841. Kiama's first post office opened in January 1841 in 'Rose Cottage', Shoalhaven Street, the private premises of George Hindmarsh. He was the first postmaster and held this position until 1844. The mail contract between Campbelltown and Wollongong was held by Ben Rixon who delivered to Wollongong once per week. By 1848, the Campbelltown to Wollongong service ran daily via Appin and Dapto, with an extension between Dapto, Kiama and Shoalhaven twice a week. By 1856, a steamer delivered the mail three times per week to Kiama. The telegraph line was extended to Kiama in 1862 and a telegraph office opened in separate rented

Heritage Data Form

premises. William Camper was appointed stationmaster at an annual salary of £150, over four times the salary of the postmaster, Thomas Fuller.

In July 1874, John Stewart, MP made a representation on behalf of the residents of Kiama to the parliament for an official post office building in the town. £1500 was placed on the Estimates for 1875 and the search for a site began. The site selected for the new post office was at the corner of Manning and Terralong streets, which was part of the site reserved for the town hall, a point which had caused some delay in the site selection. The first suggestion for the new post office was that it be based on the same design as the office in Carcoar that had cost £1500 —this was approved by the postmaster general, JT Burns.

In 1876, James Barnet, Colonial Architect, designed a post office building estimated to cost £3000. The plan was approved by the postmaster general, Saul Samuel. The following year, the budget for the new building was raised by £1700.

Tenders were invited in October for the erection of the post and telegraph office. The tender was awarded in January 1878 to WR Vaughan for £3300. The new post and telegraph office was practically completed in December 1878, although a further £225.12.0 was requested for the erection of fencing, gates and other works for the office.

One month later, postal inspector Davies forwarded another list of required fittings, which was referred to the colonial architect for attention. The clock was installed in the tower in January 1879 by A Tornaghi of Sydney. The building was still unfit for occupation in August 1879 due to the brickwork being full of moisture and a crust forming on the plaster inside, while every room was 'thoroughly damp'. Davies reported again in April 1879 that arrangements for posting letters in the new building were unsafe, and that there was no provision to transact money orders or Government Savings Bank business.

By December 1879, the new building was still unoccupied despite having been completed for over a year. On 6 January 1880, the postmaster, Mr Tyter, advised that he was preparing to occupy the building due to complaints from the local community, but that the telegraph arrangements were still not complete. He was ordered to occupy the building in any case, and the office opened for business on 19 January 1880.

The *Sydney Mail* and *New South Wales Advertiser* published an illustration of the Kiama post and telegraph office on 25 March 1882. The accompanying text offered the following description:

> This building is a red brick with dressings of Pyrmont stone. The style is a modified Italian, with deeply recessed arcades for the accommodation of the public on both the street fronts, and a tower about 50 feet high at the corner containing in its top story a clock with four faces, which strikes the hours on a 3cwt bell, which is audible at a distance of over a mile. The accommodation provided for the public and the work of the department consists of an office 28 feet by 18 feet, a battery room and store, a lobby in the lower story of the tower for writing telegrams, and the two arcades above mentioned. The private part of the building comprises, on the ground floor, two sitting rooms, 15 by 14 feet each, and a kitchen and pantry; and on the upper floor are six rooms, bathroom, and roomy balconies, which command extensive views of the surrounding country.

Following a request in 1905 by the Progress Association that a counter be provided for the transaction of business as the public were still being served via a delivery window, a cedar counter and writing slope were provided shortly afterwards. In 1911, the telephone exchange was opened at Kiama, with a daytime-only service being provided. In 1913, tenders were invited for demolishing and rebuilding the store and stable block at the post office, with the tender being awarded to Dinham and Bidgood of Marrickville for the sum of £82.

There was minimal work carried out on the building in the following decades and no major external work. In 1924, William Harold Cook undertook repairs and painting for £413. Likewise, in 1936 tenders were called for repairs and painting. Renovations in 1978 saw three downstairs rooms of the postmasters residence absorbed for office use, with the residence being confined to the upstairs portion of the office. In 1984, the post office building was repainted pink, not a colour scheme favoured by the community. Other internal alterations were undertaken in 2006.

Heritage Data Form

	The present external colour scheme was painted in 2012, featuring rose pink, light stone, Venetian red, Brunswick green and eau de nil.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Economy—developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Communication—activities relating to the creation and conveyance of information
National historical theme	Economy—developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Technology—activities and processes associated with the knowledge or use of mechanical arts and applied sciences
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation and particular types of accommodation—does not include architectural styles—use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities
National historical theme	Settlement—Building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscape and lifestyles in town, suburbs and villages
National historical theme	Working—working
State historical theme	Labour—activities associated with work practises and organised and unorganised labour
National historical theme	Governing—governing
State historical theme	Government and administration—activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the state and the nation, and the administration of public programs—includes both principled and corrupt activities
National historical theme	Culture—developing cultural institutions and ways of life
State historical theme	Creative endeavour—activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/pr associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities
National historical theme	Phases of life—marking the phases of life
State historical theme	Persons—activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Kiama Post Office has been an important feature of the Kiama township for over a century, acting as the centre of communications for the town since its opening in 1880. It is significant for its historical and ongoing role in servicing the local community for mail and telecommunications for over a century, demonstrating the growth and development of this critical infrastructure in Kiama as the town expanded. The building has been a landmark of the townscape since construction, having historical significance as an intact and essentially unchanged feature from Kiama's early history. The Kiama Post Office also has the earliest surviving corner clocktower in NSW and is significant to the state for that reason. The Kiama Post Office has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The Kiama Post Office is associated with colonial architect James Barnet, who designed the building in 1876. Barnet is a prominent figure in the architectural history of NSW, designing many of the state's most notable buildings, such as Sydney's GPO, Custom's House at Circular Quay, and Goulburn Gaol. Barnet was heavily influenced by Italian architecture, often using elements drawn from the style in his works. Barnet designed the Kiama Post Office in the Italianate style, heavily relying on the use of stucco for the building's details. The Kiama Post Office has undergone very little modification since its construction, faithfully representing Barnet's original design and having significance for its association with him as a result. The Kiama Post Office has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Kiama Post Office has aesthetic significance as a landmark and high-quality Victorian Italianate building. It is an accomplished design by James Barnet, combining ornate Italianate stucco detailing with a complex, multi-layered form centred around its prominent corner clocktower. Elements such as its rendered pilaster architraves, pyramidal and bracketed clocktower roof, round-arch arcaded loggia, and stucco architraves are strongly Italianate in form, combining to create a landmark and attractive esign. The Kiama Post Office has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	The Kiama Post Office is a landmark building in Kiama and is very likely closely associated with the community's sense of place, which is enhanced by its role as a centre of communications for the town. It is not known if these values are also shared by the wider community of NSW. The Kiama Post Office has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. The Kiama Post Office has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The Kiama Post Office is a large, high-quality Victorian Italianate post office that is substantially intact, of which there are very few in NSW. The Kiama Post Office also has the earliest surviving corner clocktower in NSW, being rare for its age. The Kiama Post Office has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The Kiama Post Office is an excellent example of a large Victorian Italianate post office. The building is highly intact and demonstrates a high degree of integrity, with characteristically Italianate details such as its rendered pilaster architraves, pyramidal and bracketed clocktower roof, round-arch arcaded loggia, and stucco architraves being readily evidenced in the design. The Kiama Post Office has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Integrity	The Kiama Post Office has a high degree of integrity and a high level of intactness. There has been almost no modification to the exterior of the building since 1900, with some internal modifications made throughout the twentieth century for its continued operation as a post office. Original interiors are intact in many places, and the building continues to demonstrate its Victorian Italianate detailing.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*—Kiama Post Office and outbuilding I150
	State Heritage Register—SHR #01426
	Commonwealth Heritage List—CHL 105508

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Article	*Sydney Mail* and *New South Wales Advertiser*	Our Illustrations: The Kiama Post and Telegraph Office	25 Mar 1882	Trove, via National Library of Australia
SHR Listing	NSW Office Environment & Heritage	Kiama Post Office		https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5051275
CHL	Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment	Kiama Post Office, 24 Terralong St, Kiama NSW Australia	2011	Australian Heritage Database
Report	City Plan Heritage	Kiama Post Office, 24 Terralong Street, Kiama: Heritage Impact Statement	2006	NSW Heritage Library
File	Postmaster-General's Department/Postal Department/Australian Postal Corporation	Kiama Post Office [History File] [Box 478]	1841–1986	National Archives of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of the Kiama post office as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011* and as an item of state significance on the State Heritage Register.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	23		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Kiama Post Office, as viewed from Manning Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The clocktower and Terralong Street façade of the Kiama Post Office.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



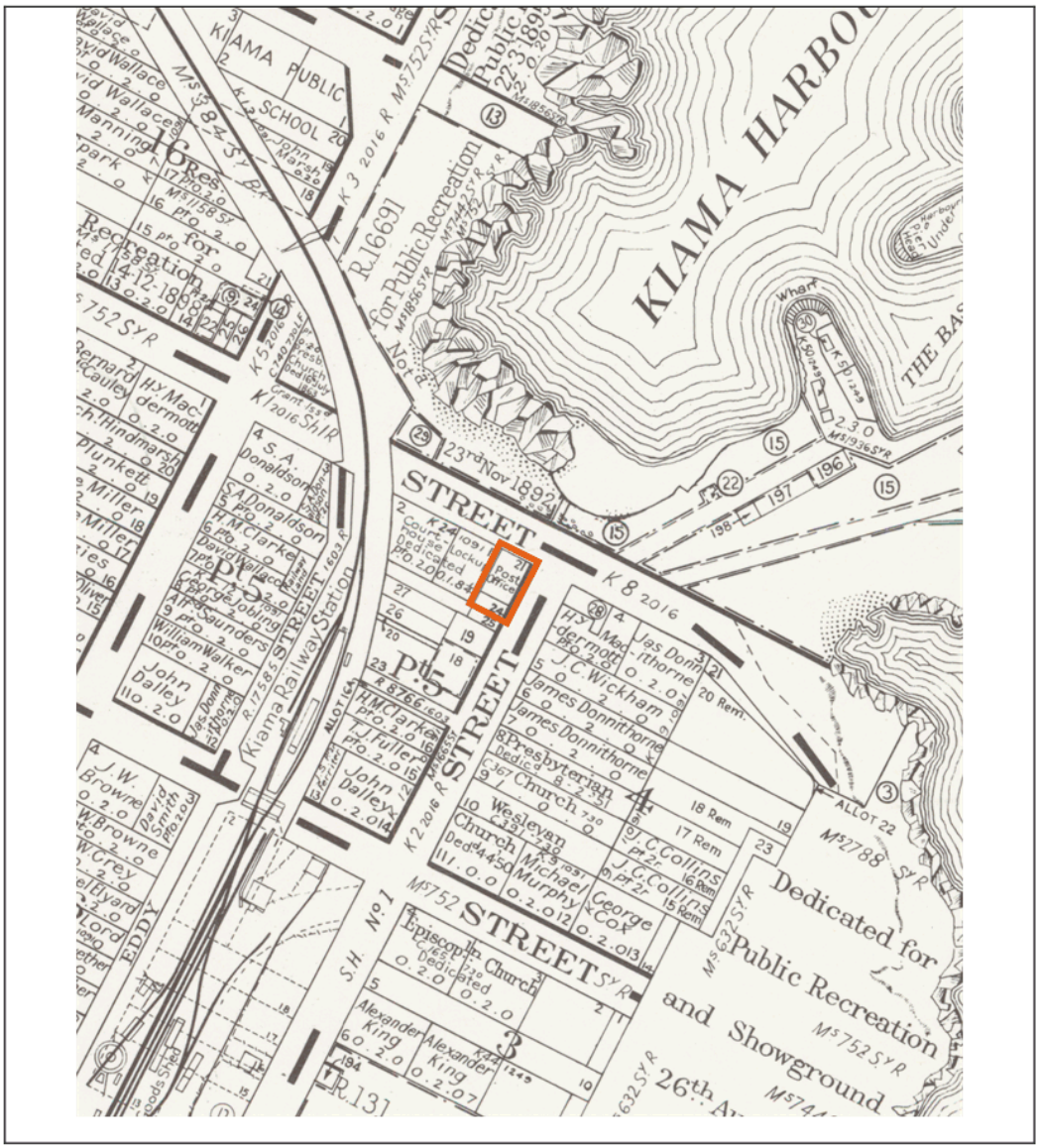
9

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Location of the Kiama Post Office on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Kiama Post Office c1880s, prior to building render and the infill of the Terralong Street loggia.				
Image year	c1880s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Kiama Post Office in the 1980s.				
Image year	c1980s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Kiama Police Station Residence					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Law enforcement					
Item category (if known)	Staff accomodation					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	30					
Street name	Terralong Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 1, Section 5, DP 758563; Part Lot 7033, DP 1061038					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.671545		**Longitude**	150.85586	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner	NSW Police Service					
Current use	Police residence					
Former Use	Police station and residence					
Statement of significance	The Kiama Police Station Residence, has cultural significance for associative and aesthetic values at a local level, and historic, rarity and representative values at a state level as part of a highly significant group with the Kiama Police Station Residence and Court House which are representative of the historic administration of justice in the area. It was constructed 1863–1864 and extended in 1903, and is significant as one of the earliest remaining buildings in Kiama. It also holds significance for its association with colonial architects James Barnet and Walter Liberty Vernon, whose individual contributions to the building have given it a pleasing and idiosyncratic Victorian-Georgian design. The building has historical significance for its use as a watchhouse, lock-up and later transition to a residence, playing a key role in the provision of law enforcement in Kiama during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It is a typical example of a regional police building, demonstrating the simplistic rustic forms used in the nineteenth century because of the prioritisation of function over form.					
Level of Significance	State ☒			Local ☐		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	J Barnet, Colonial Architect WL Vernon, Government Architect for 1902 additions					
Builder/ maker	John Brown, original building					
Physical Description	The Kiama Police Station Residence is a detached single-storey building built between 1863 and 1902. The building is split into two wings which correspond to the two eras of its construction. At the rear is a Victorian-era lock-up built between 1863–1864 to the design of colonial architect James Barney. At the front, facing the street, is a later Federation-era wing built in 1902 and designed by Barnet's successor, Walter Liberty Vernon. The rear Victorian-era wing is comprised of a main rectangular building with a small attached room connected on its east forming a dogleg. Both are constructed of smooth-rendered masonry on a painted stone base and have gable roofs clad in corrugated iron. Bargeboards are simple to the main building but are carved on the attached room. Both have undecorated rendered gable ends, with bracing on the main building. The rear wing has two rendered masonry chimneys with external chimney breasts and simplified decorative corbelling, one on the west façade of the main building and the other on the east façade of the attached room. The windows of the rear wing are original eight-pane timber sash examples with rendered stone sills, with some smaller examples on the east façade. On the rear of the main building is a broken-back skillion verandah. The front wing, the later of the two, is a painted brick building on a painted brick base. It faces Terralong Street to the north and is connected to the rear wing to the south by a central internal passageway. The front wing has a Dutch gable corrugated iron roof with an offset rendered masonry chimney similar in design to the rear wing's, though with an internal chimney breast. The eaves of the front wing are overhanging with exposed rafters. A raised verandah faces the street at the front of the building. It has a skillion roof, square timber posts, and timber slat balustrades. The verandah's skillion roof covers the asymmetrical front façade, which has an off-centre front door (with fanlight) and three timber sash windows. The front wing includes original cast-iron crown vents. The Kiama Police Station Residence is set back from the street by a small picket fence and a lawn. At the rear of the property is a mid-twentieth century building.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The Kiama Police Station Residence is in good condition. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1863	**Finish year**	1864	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	1865—repairs made to the building and chimney, due to smoke. 1884—the building is converted to the police sergeant's residence. 1903—front verandah and three-room addition to the rear designed in 1902 by government architect, Walter Liberty Vernon. 2010–2018—tree removed from front of the residence.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. The site for the Kiama Police Station Residence was marked out in 1849 when plans for the courthouse and lock-up were first presented to Edmund Blacket. In 1856, a slab lock-up with three cells and one keeper's room was erected. The keeper's room was sometimes used as a court room until 1860 when the adjoining courthouse was completed. The Department of Public Works invited tenders in January 1863 for the erection of a new lock-up at Kiama. The tender was awarded to John Brown of Wollongong. The *Illawarra Mercury* reported in mid-September 'the new building for the accommodation of the Kiama police is nearly finished'. The newspaper was critical of the appearance of the building, which 'is anything but an ornament to our town … [with a] plain antiquated appearance' but defended the builder as 'we presume [he] … put up this building according to the plan and specification given him to work by'. In 1865, tenders were called for repairs and additions to the courthouse and lock-up. In 1864 the

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	chimneys were reportedly repaired as smoke was rendering the building uninhabitable. The building was designed by the colonial architect, James Barnet. It was completed by 1864 for £671. The building was converted after 1884 to the police sergeant's residence following completion of the new police station adjoining. Mr Prott of the Kiama Progress Association 'drew attention to the neglect of the Department regarding the local police station improvements. The fig trees in front hid the town clock from the western end of Terralong Street and the alterations promised at the time the present Sergeant first came had not yet been done to his residence. On being informed by the chairman that the supplementary estimates would be under discussion that evening in parliament, Mr Prott thought it best to strike while the iron was hot, and moved that a letter urging improvements be forwarded through Mr Campbell to the proper destination.' In 1902, in response to complaints that 'the present place is insignificant and totally unfit for a residence', the government architect, Walter Liberty Vernon, designed alterations and additions to the building. The progress association had been agitating for this off-and-on for the previous six years. In September the same year, the Department of Public Works invited tenders for 'alterations and additions to sergeants quarters'. The tender was awarded the following month to J Burnett for £560. The additions were completed in 1903 at a cost of £653 15s. Two years later the Council laid pipes to connect the residence to the sewer.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Governing—governing
State historical theme	Law and order—activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Kiama Police Station Residence is significant as one of the earliest surviving buildings in Kiama and for its long association with law enforcement in the area. Built 1863–1864 and extended in 1903, it replaced an earlier slab lock-up building on the site—the building was first used as a watchhouse and lock-up before its conversion to a police residence. The Kiama Police Station Residence is significant for its role in the provision of law and justice in the early days of Kiama and as an example of the adaptation buildings underwent in the early twentieth century as they became redundant. The Kiama Police Station Residence has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The Kiama Police Station Residence is associated with colonial architects James Barnet and Walter Liberty Vernon who designed the separate wings of the building. The rear wing, built 1863–1864, was designed by James Barnet as the original police station and lock-up for Kiama. After this function was transferred to the adjacent building to the west, the building was converted to a police residence and expanded in 1903 by Vernon, who designed the front wing. The police residence has a strong association with both architects, whose separate designs are clearly delineated in the building, having significance at a local level as a result. The Kiama Police Station Residence has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Kiama Police Station Residence has aesthetic significance as an idiosyncratic example of a Victorian-Georgian style building with Federation elements. The original 1863 rear wing of the building is constructed using rectangular forms and plain detailing of the Georgian style, evident in its eight-pane windows, square rendered sills, broken-back rear verandah and simple chimneys. This is also reflected in the later 1903 front wing, which was designed by Walter Liberty Vernon to match the original building. Vernon's wing also introduced several Federation design elements like the overhanging exposed rafter eaves, Dutch gable roof, and painted brick construction, giving the building a mixed character and idiosyncratic design. Overall, the building demonstrates a gentle simplicity reflective of the regional character of Kiama in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and has significance as a result. The Kiama Police Station Residence has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	The Kiama Police Station Residence is likely to have significance for its role in the provision of law enforcement and social welfare in Kiama. However, a detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. The Kiama Police Station Residence does not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. The Kiama Police Station Residence has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The Kiama Police Station Residence is a unique building in Kiama and is considered rare as a result. Although originally a police watchhouse and lock-up, this duty was transferred to the adjacent building after its construction in 1884. The subject site then functioned as a residence for the local police sergeant. As part of the rare highly intact group comprising the Kiama Police Station, the Kiama Police Station Residence and the Kiama Court House it demonstrates the administration of justice in a regional area. The Kiama Police Station Residence has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.

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Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The Kiama Police Station Residence is a good example of a regional police residence, demonstrating the often simple, rustic designs of such buildings. The residence's idiosyncratic Victorian-Georgian design is indicative of the prioritisation of function over form, further reflected in the simple, stripped-back design of the later 1902 addition. Like many regional police buildings, the primary focus was the building's functionality, with decoration and embellishment trailing a distant second. The Kiama Police Station Residence is in good condition and has a high degree of integrity, having significance at a local level. As part of the rare and highly intact group comprising the Kiama Police Station, the Kiama Police Station Residence and the Kiama Court House it is representative of legal and civic administration in the town. This group is also representative of similar justice precincts in regional NSW. The Kiama Police Station Residence has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Integrity	The Kiama Police Station Residence is in good condition and has a high degree of integrity. The overall external form of the building is unchanged since the construction of the front wing in 1902. Many original elements of the building are intact, including its timber sash windows, cast-iron vents, carved timber bargeboards and corbelled chimneys.

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*— Kiama Police Station residence I151
	Section 170 Register under the Heritage Act

INFORMATION SOURCES
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Notice	New South Wales Government Gazette	To Builders and Others	16 Jan 1863	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Illawarra Mercury*	District News: Police Station	15 Sep 1863	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Notice	*Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales*	Tenders for Public Works: Government Architect's Branch	2 Sep 1902	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Australian Star*	Public Works at Kiama	7 Jun 1902	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Local and General News	5 Jun 1902	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama District Times*	Evening News	16 Oct 1902	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Progress Association	13 Dec 1901	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of the Kiama police station residence as an item of local significance under Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*. It is recommended that the Kiama Police Station Residence be nominated for State Heritage Listing on the State Heritage Register as part of a group, together with the Kiama Police Station and the Kiama Court House, to be named the "Kiama Justice Precinct".

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SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	24		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Kiama Police Station Residence, showing the front and rear wings.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the south wing of the Kiama Police Station Residence.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the cast-iron vents on the front wing of the Kiama Police Station Residence.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage

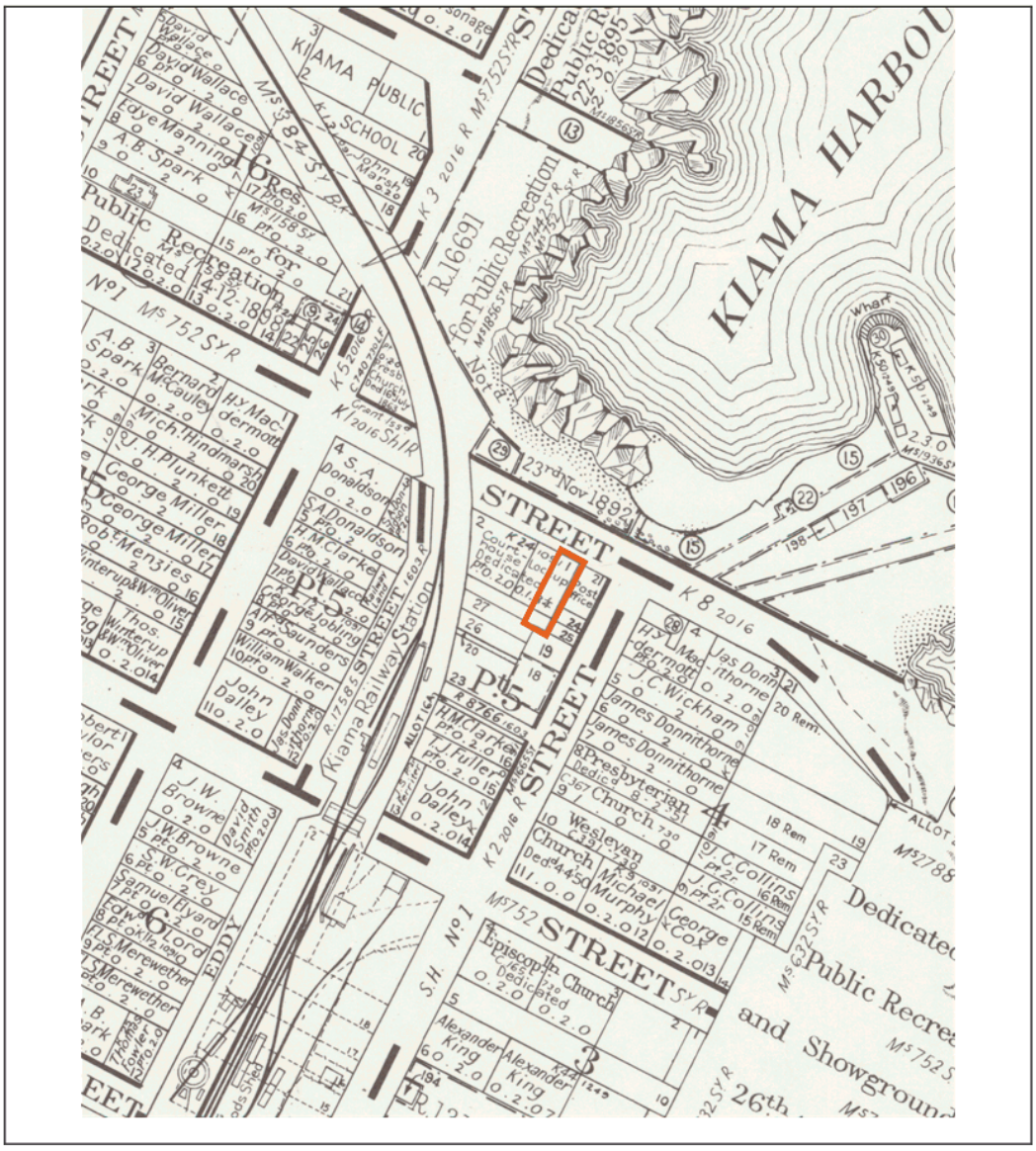


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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Location of the Kiama Police Station Residence on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the Kiama Post Office, showing the Kiama Police Station Residence prior to the construction of the front wing (circled in red).				
Image year	Pre-1902	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Terralong Street in the 1950s, showing the Kiama Police Station Residence.				
Image year	1950s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



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ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Kiama Police Station					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Kiama Watch House					
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Law Enforcement					
Item category (if known)	Police Station					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	32					
Street name	Terralong Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Part Lot 2, Section 5, DP 758563; Part Lot 7033, DP 1061038					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.671563		**Longitude**	150.855852	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner	NSW Police Service					
Current use	Police Station					
Former Use	Police Station					
Statement of significance	The Kiama Police Station has cultural significance for historic, associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values at a local level, and historic, rarity and representative values at a state level as part of a highly significant group with the Kiama Police Station Residence and Court House which are representative of the historic administration of justice in the area. The building is significant to Kiama having operated as the town's police station for nearly 140 years. Constructed in 1883–1884, the station has a strong association with Colonial Architect James Barnet, who designed the building. Barnet is a significant figure in the architectural development of NSW, designing many regional governmental buildings throughout the state. Although modified, Barnet's design of the station is significant for its rustic and picturesque qualities, being a representative example of the plain, functional design of this type of building. The Kiama Police Station is rare as continuously functioning police station since its construction, representing nearly 140 years of law enforcement in the area.					
Level of Significance	State ☒			Local ☐		

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	James Barnet					
Builder/ maker	Wilson & Walker					
Physical Description	The Kiama Police station is a detached single-storey late-Victorian building constructed of rendered masonry on a rendered stone base. The façades have imitation ashlar markings as the building faces Terralong Street to the north. The station has a low-pitched hipped roof clad in corrugated iron, with two distinctive rendered chimneys with painted corbelling and pairs of arched cowls. The buildings eaves are overhanding and boxed. On the front façade facing Terralong Street is a low-pitched hipped roof front verandah clad in corrugated iron. This is supported by modern square timber posts and valences. It also has a cast concrete floor with an accessible ramp to the front door. The front façade is symmetrical, with two rendered stone sill windows either side of a central door. The windows are modern metal security type with flyscreen coverings, while the door is a four-panel timber door with a flyscreen and a fanlight. To the west of the front door is the seal of the NSW Police and the words 'POLICE STATION'. Along the eastern side of the building is the driveway which goes to the rear of the building. A side entrance with a modern skillion awning is located on this elevation of the building. At the station's rear is a modern addition which encloses an earlier rear extension. The Kiama Police Station is set back approximately 10m from the Terralong Street footpath by a picket fence and lawn. The building is sited on a small rise.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The Kiama Police Station is in good condition. Areas of the render to the building's base have worn away, as has part of the concrete verandah floor. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1883	**Finish year**	1884	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	1904—front verandah enclosed. 1909—alterations to stables. 1910—repairs and painting. 1974—building renovated. The original decorative timber posts and valences of the verandah are replaced. 2005–2007—The steel-wire fence is replaced by the current picket fence. 2008—lighting upgrade, repairs to existing fencing, electrical repairs, new gun room, conversion of the old gun room into a storeroom, installation additional lights in the foyer, replacement of doors and awnings, internal painting; and provision of some additional furniture. 2010–2017—removal of tree beside the eastern side entry, skillion awning added.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red Cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. The Kiama Police Station is erected on part of Lot 2 of Section 5 of the Town of Kiama Plan. The site for the Kiama Police Station was marked out as early as 1849 when the courthouse and lock-up were originally planned. A lock-up was erected on this site in 1855. The Department of Public Works invited tenders in May 1883 for the construction of a watch house at Kiama. The tender was awarded in July to Wilson and Walker of Sydney. The building was designed by Colonial Architect, James Barnet. In 1883, the Kiama Police Station was staffed by one senior sergeant and one constable (mounted) and one constable (foot). The watch house was completed in 1884 but the staffing levels remained unchanged. The building was variously called a watch house and lock-up until the 1890s. In 1892, the building was threatened with demolition, together with the Kiama Courthouse, to make

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	way for the South Coast Railway extension to Nowra. Ultimately the route passed to the west of the police station site. The Kiama Progress Association met in December 1901. Mr Prott was critical of the Police Department, alleging neglect and seeking improvements to the property. The principal complaint was the fig trees in front hid the town clock from the western end of Terralong Street. The annual report of the Police Department for 1904 indicates that repairs were carried out to the lock-up including verandah. Tenders were invited in September 1909 for alterations to the stables at Kiama Police Station. The following year a second round of tenders was called for repairs and painting. In c1974 the building underwent alterations and repairs. At this date, the original decorative timber posts and valences of the verandah were replaced. Refurbishment of Kiama Police Station took place in April 2008–May 2008 and included a lighting upgrade, repairs to existing fencing, electrical repairs, construction of a new gun room, conversion of the old gun room into a storeroom, installation of additional lights in the foyer, replacement of doors and awnings, internal painting, and provision of some additional furniture. Between 2010 and 2017, a tree beside the eastern entry to the Kiama Police Station was removed and the skillion awning is added. The building work was undertaken by the Van Mal Group Construction.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Governing
State historical theme	Law and order—activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes
National historical theme	Developing Australia's cultural life
State historical theme	Creative endeavour—activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Kiama Police Station, built 1883–1884, is significant for its historical and ongoing role in law enforcement in the Kiama community. The Kiama Police Station was built as a new watch house and lock-up to replace the building adjacent to its east, which became the residence of the local sergeant. Since 1884, the building has been used by the Kiama Police, representing nearly 140 years of continuous use by the force. Together with the Police Station Residence and the Court House is forms part of a highly significant group representative of the historic administration of justice in the region. The Kiama Police Station has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The Kiama Police Station is associated with colonial architect James Barnet, who designed the building. Barnet is an important figure in the architectural development of NSW during the nineteenth century, designing numerous governmental buildings in the state, many of which still exist. The Kiama Police Station has significance to the local area as an example of his work, with modifications made to the building generally being sympathetic to his original design and respectful of its overall form. The Kiama Police Station has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Kiama Police Station, built 1883–1884, is an appealing example of a plain late-Victorian police station. The building's low scale, simple form, and Georgian style symmetricity gives the building a picturesque domestic quality. This is enhanced by the distinctive decorative chimneys of the station, which add visual interest to the building. The station contributes to the amenity of the streetscape, forming part of the cohesive group of Victoria-era governmental buildings in the immediate area. The Kiama Police Station has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	The Kiama Police Station is likely to have significance for its role in the provision of law enforcement in Kiama. However, a detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken and as such there is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if the Kiama Police Station meets the threshold of significance under this criterion .
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed, but should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. The Kiama Police Station has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The Kiama Police Station is unique example of a late-Victorian police station in Kiama and is rare as a result. Although the police residence to the east of the building was the original station in Kiama, it was converted to accommodation following the construction of the current station building in 1883. The Kiama Police Station has continuously operated as a police station since construction, retaining its primary use for over 140 years. As part of the rare highly intact group comprising the Kiama Police Station, the Kiama Police Station Residence and the Kiama Court House it demonstrates the administration of justice in a regional area. The Kiama Police Station has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.

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Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The Kiama Police Station is a good example of a small regional police station from the late-Victorian period, demonstrating the simple rustic designs such buildings took in regional areas. The building's plain form and low scale reveals the primarily functional purpose of this type of building, with embellishments like the distinctive chimneys designed to add to their visual interest as they increasingly became embedded in mature, built-up urban environments. The Kiama Police Station is in good condition with a moderate degree of integrity, having significance at a local level. As part of the rare and highly intact group comprising the Kiama Police Station, the Kiama Police Station Residence and the Kiama Court House it is representative of legal and civic administration in the town. This group is also representative of similar justice precincts in regional NSW. The Kiama Police Station has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	The Kiama Police Station has a moderate degree of integrity and intactness. Key original elements include the decorative chimneys, renders stone sills, hipped roof verandah, and its low, single-storey form. The building also retains its symmetricity, a key part of its design. Modifications like the modern windows and flyscreens, replacement verandah fabric, and the awning covering of the side entrance detract from the building's significance, but respect the overall form of the building.

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*— Kiama Police Station I152

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Notice	*New South Wales Government Gazette*	Government Gazette Tenders and Contracts	1883	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Notice	*New South Wales Government Gazette*	Tenders for Public Works	22 May 1883	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Sydney Mail* and *New South Wales Advertiser*	Accepted Tenders	7 Jul 1883	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Local and General News	22 Sep 1909	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Illawarra Mercury*	District News: Police Station	15 Sep 1863	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Local and General News	13 Oct 1909	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Progress Association	13 Dec 1901	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of the Kiama Police Residence as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*. It is recommended that the Kiama Police Station be nominated for State Heritage Listing on the State Heritage Register as part of a group, together with the Kiama Police Station Residence and the Kiama Court House, to be named the "Kiama Justice Precinct".

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	25		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Kiama Police Station as viewed from Terralong Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Kiama Police Station as viewed from the east.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage

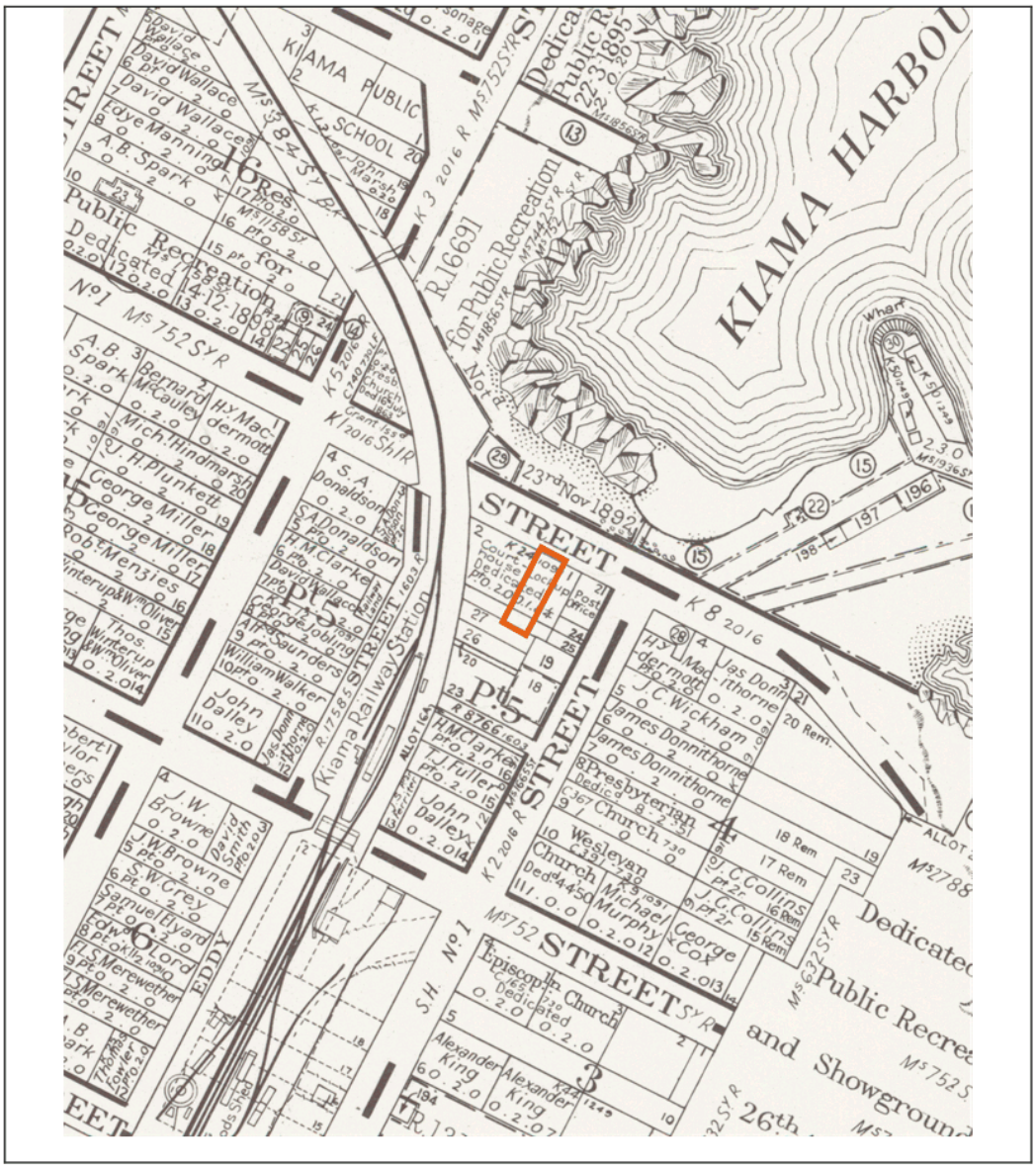


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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Location of the Kiama Police Station on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW

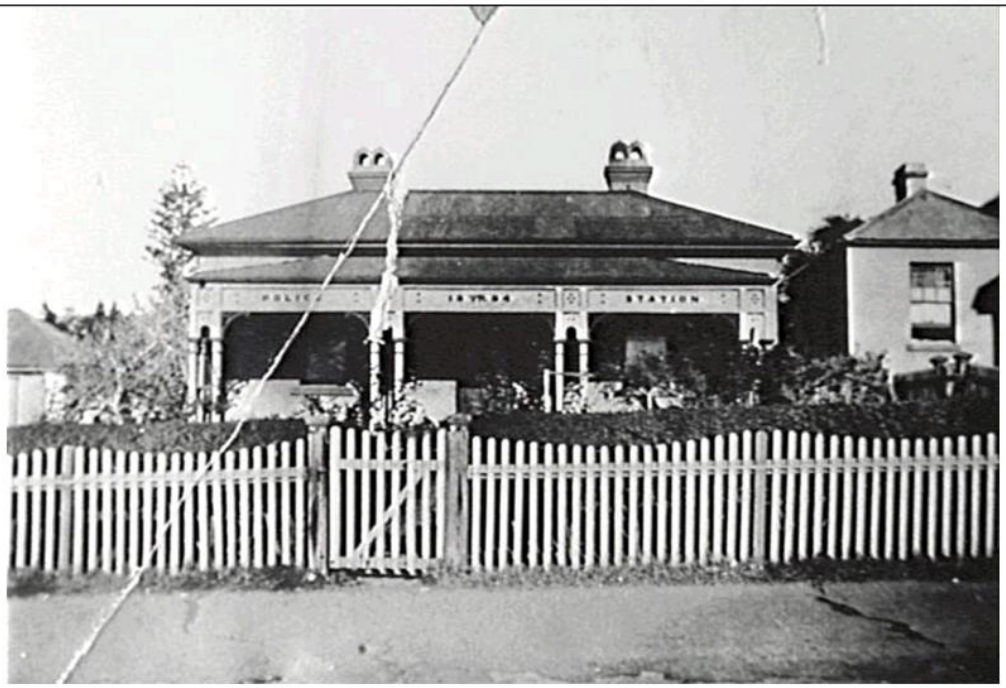


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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Kiama Police Station c1930s, showing its original verandah posts and valences.				
Image year	c1930s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Wollongong City Library



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ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Kiama Court House					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Law enforcement					
Item category (if known)	Courthouse					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	34					
Street name	Terralong Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Part Lot 2, Section 5, DP 758563; Part Lot 7033, DP 1061038					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.671444		**Longitude**	150.855718	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Courthouse					
Former Use	Courthouse					
Statement of significance	The Kiama Courthouse has cultural significance for associative and aesthetic values at a local level and historic, rarity and representative values at a state level as part of a highly significant group with the Kiama Police Station Residence and Court House which are representative of the historic administration of justice in the area. It is one of Kiama's oldest buildings and has been in continuous operation as a courthouse for over 160 years—from 1860 to the present day. The courthouse is significant for its association with successive colonial architects, being built to the design of Alexander Dawson with additions and alterations made by James Barnet and Walter Liberty Vernon between 1865 and 1901. The building is highly intact and demonstrates each architects' successive works, a rare and significant aspect of its design. The Kiama Courthouse is an aesthetically significant example of a modest Victorian Free Classical style courthouse, combining classical motifs with manipulations of scale to convey power and civic authority and is representative of its typology.					
Level of Significance	State ☒			Local ☐		

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Alexander Dawson, James Barnet, Walter Liberty Vernon					
Builder/ maker	S E Bloomfield (1860), J Simmons (1880) PE Davis (1901)					
Physical Description	The Kiama Courthouse is a detached, single-storey Victorian Free Classical style building built in 1860 to the design of colonial architect, Alexander Dawson. The courthouse is a simple, symmetrically portioned building which faces Terralong Street to the north and is comprised of a main wing flanked by east and west wings. The building is made of rendered masonry on a rendered masonry base. The main wing is double-height with a gable corrugated iron roof concealed from the street by the pedimented gable end. The gable end has classical moulded coping, a louvered circular ventilator, and modern raised lettering which reads 'KIAMA COURT HOUSE'. Below this is a hipped-roof porch enclosed by weatherboard and glazing. This was originally a portico before being enclosed in 1901 by Walter Liberty Vernon and was used as the entrance to the courthouse until recently. Entry to the courthouse has since shifted to the west wing, a small hipped-roof rendered masonry extension which runs the length of the building. The west wing has rendered masonry chimneys and regularly spaced 12-pane timber sash windows with rendered stone sills, compared to the double-height 18-pane timber sash windows of the main wing, also with rendered stone sills. On the east of the courthouse is a smaller version of the west wing, which acts as a service entry. The east and west wings were designed by James Barnet and added to the courthouse in 1880. The Kiama Courthouse is set back from Terralong Street on a small rise, which gives the building a sense of increased scale. A timber picket fence separates the courthouse from the street, with a small garden between. This contains benches, an accessible ramp to the west wing, and several mature trees, including a fig which screens the courthouse from the street and a Norfolk pine in the northeast corner of the lot.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	Kiama Courthouse is in good condition, with only a few maintenance issues observed. Paint is peeling on the rendered masonry foundations, indicating there is ongoing damp issues.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1859	**Finish year**	1901	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	1865—damage to courthouse is repaired under supervision by James Barnet. 1880—the east and west wings are added to the courthouse, designed by James Barnet. 1889—ceiling is replastered. 1901—the portico entrance is enclosed to specifications of Walter Liberty Vernon. 1903—the courthouse is repainted and repairs are made. 1916—repainting and repairs. 1926—repainting and repairs. 1936—cement paths to the courthouse built, repainting. Post-1990—front entrance enclosed with glazing and benches set in front of stairs. Accessible ramp to west wing built.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. In 1832, visiting magistrates from Wollongong held monthly courts in the military barracks on a site near the United Methodist Church. From 1837, growth in the township of Kiama led to the preparation of plans for a proposed courthouse and lock-up which were eventually prepared by the Bench of Kiama Magistrates in 1847. Although the site was marked out in 1849 and plans were prepared by Edmund Blacket, the proposed buildings did not proceed until 1859 when new plans for a district court were prepared by colonial architect, Alexander Dawson. Tenders were invited by the Department of Public Works and the tender of SE Bloomfield accepted for the work. *Empire* reported in November that construction had commenced. One month later, the *Sydney Morning Herald* reported the building was under construction under the direction of the colonial architect. The following year, *The Examiner* expressed surprise and dismay that workmen were engaged opening a substantially completed doorway in the back wall as there was a problem with the plans

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	prepared in the colonial architect's department and the set provided to the contractor. In October 1860, the colonial architect visited Kiama to inspect the building which was nearing completion. He declared the 'whole of the glass was inferior, and must [be] removed'. The contractor came in for criticism for the lengthy construction delays. According to the *Illawarra Mercury*, 'everything has been done by fits and starts, and the number of men employed never bore a fair proportion to the magnitude of the work. For months there was but one solitary bricklayer at the walls'. The building was completed by December 1860. In 1863, heavy gales damaged the roof. Two years later, tenders were invited in March 1865 for 'repairs and additions to the Court House and Lock-Up Kiama". In 1868, following a visit to the Illawarra, the Minister for Works expressed surprise at the condition of the Kiama Courthouse 'which presents and[sic] appearance decidedly unofficial' due to excessive bill posting of government notices, and 'the interior being disfigured by printed papers relating to various matters of private interest'. Tenders were invited in March 1880 for additions to Kiama Courthouse. J Simmons was awarded the contract. By July 1888, the new picket fence in front of the courthouse and police station was completed. The *Illawarra Mercury* pronounced it 'a great improvement to the appearance of the premises'. The following month, the same newspaper reported 'two men are now re-ceiling the court house. The whole of the plaster ceiling has been taken down and it its place is being put galvanised iron with a small corrugations, so far as I aware, this description of ceiling is quite unique'. Police superintendent James Ryeland corresponded with the inspector general of police in May 1892 recommending repairs and additions to the existing courthouse to maintain its viability for 'some years'. No work proceeded at this date. In 1896, Alderman Weston reported that many ratepayers were unhappy with the building, urging construction of a new courthouse and conversion of the existing building into council chambers and a school of arts. This suggestion was not taken seriously by the state government. In 1901, tenders were invited for erection of a porch to the courthouse, this time under the supervision of government architect, Walter Liberty Vernon. The tender was awarded to PE Davis who submitted the lowest tender of £46 10s. Two years later, the Minister approved repairs and painting to cost £ 70 pounds. Further repairs and painting was undertaken to the building in 1916. In March 1926, WP Davies, MP responded to Kiama Council's demands for renovations to the premises, indicating the Department of Public Works and Attorney General's Department had made financial provision for the works, and tenders were invited later the same month. The building was repaired and painted in 1936 as reported in the *Kiama Independent*. The work of repairing and painting the Kiama court house is nearing completion and looks very bright and attractive with its new coat of paint and cement paths, a much-needed work for one of the chief buildings in the main street'. Three years later JAS Balmain, SM, complimented the police on the excellent appearance of the well-kept grounds of the court house' which he ranked among the best in New South Wales and 'certainly in his large circuit.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
National historical theme	Governing—governing
State historical theme	Law and order—activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes
National	Phases of life—marking the phases of life

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historical theme	
State historical theme	Persons—activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Kiama Courthouse was built in 1860 to the design of colonial architect Alexander Dawson and is significant as one of the earliest buildings built in Kiama. The building has operated as the area's courthouse since construction, representing 160 years of continuous use for the administration of law and justice in the Kiama area. The courthouse is highly intact and demonstrates its historical form—created in phases by successive colonial architects from 1860 to 1901. As part of a group comprising the Kiama Police Station, the Kiama Police Station Residence and the Kiama Court House it demonstrates the historic administration of justice in a regional area. The Kiama Courthouse has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The Kiama Courthouse has significance for its association with colonial architects Alexander Dawson, James Barnet and Walter Liberty Vernon. At different times over a period from 1859 to 1901, each architect designed, expanded or altered the Kiama Courthouse during their tenure, with the successive stages of their work visible in the design of the building. Dawson is associated with the original 1860 main wing, Barnet with the 1880 east and west wings, and Vernon with the enclosure to the portico in 1901. All three architects are highly significant in the development of architecture in NSW, guiding development for much of the second half of the nineteenth century. The Kiama Courthouse has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Kiama Courthouse is a modest single-storey country courthouse designed in the Victorian Free Classical style by colonial architect Alexander Dawson and built in 1860. The courthouse employs classical architectural motifs in its pedimented gable and decorative moulded coping to draw on the association between classical buildings and civic governance or power. Double-height ceilings to the main wing and siting on a small rise is used to enhance this association, imbuing the small building with a gravitas conducive to its role as a courthouse. The Kiama Courthouse is highly intact and displays a high degree of integrity, retaining the Victorian-era detailing of its windows and wings in a successful and pleasing design. The Kiama Courthouse has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. The Kiama Courthouse does not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. The Kiama Courthouse has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Kiama Courthouse is locally unique, being the only courthouse in the area. It is also unusual its ability to demonstrate the work of three successive colonial architects, with only a few similar examples found in NSW. As part of the rare intact group comprising the Kiama Police Station Residence, the Kiama Police Station and the Kiama Court House, it demonstrates the administration of justice in a regional area. The Kiama Courthouse has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The Kiama Courthouse is an excellent example of a modest country courthouse from the Victorian era. It has a high degree of integrity, demonstrating many characteristics of Victorian Free Classical style as it is expressed in courthouses. This includes its pedimented gable, moulded coping, double-height ceilings, and raise siting, all of which imbue a sense of power and seriousness to the modest building. As part of the rare intact group comprising the Kiama Police Station Residence, the Kiama Police Station and the Kiama Court House it demonstrates the administration of justice and the development of localised court facilities in regional areas.

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	The Kiama Courthouse has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Integrity	Kiama Courthouse has a high degree of integrity and intactness and can demonstrate the successive phases of its development from 1860 to 1901 by colonial architects A Dawson, J Barnet and WL Vernon. The courthouse has undergone very little modification since the portico was enclosed by WL Vernon in 1901. The recent glazed enclosure of the original entrance and provision of an accessible ramp to the new entrance are the most significant changes to have happened since. While these detract from the integrity of the building, they are necessary for its continued use as a court house, a key facet of its significance.

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*—Kiama Court House I153

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Article	*Empire*	Public Works	6 Aug 1859	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Empire*	The Empire	2 Nov 1859	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Sydney Morning Herald*	Country Works	13 Dec 1859	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Examiner*	Accident	7 Mar 1860	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Illawarra Mercury*	District News, Courthouse, Kiama	9 Oct 1860	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Sydney Mail*	Wollongong Harbour Works	29 Aug 1868	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Notice	*NSW Government Gazette*	To Builders and others	24 Mar 1865	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Illawarra Mercury*	Kiama	28 Jul 1888	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Illawarra Mercury*	Kiama	11 Aug 1888	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Notice	*NSW Government Gazette*	Tenders for Public Works	5 Mar 1880	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Council	29 Aug 1896	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Evening News*	Tenders Opened	15 Jan 1901	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*South Coast Times* and *Wollongong Argus*	Kiama	5 Jan 1901	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Court House	21 Apr 1903	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Local and General News	24 Mar 1926	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Nowra Leader*	Kiama Court House	24 Nov 1939	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	Unfit for Publication	1890, Kiama Courthouse		http://www.unfitforpublication.org.au/imposing-structures/717-1890-kiama-courthouse

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RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of the Kiama Court House as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*. It is recommended that the Kiama Court House be nominated for State Heritage Listing on the State Heritage Register as part of a group, together with the Kiama Police Station and the Kiama Police Station Residence, to be named the "Kiama Justice Precinct".

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	26		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Kiama Courthouse, as viewed from the street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage

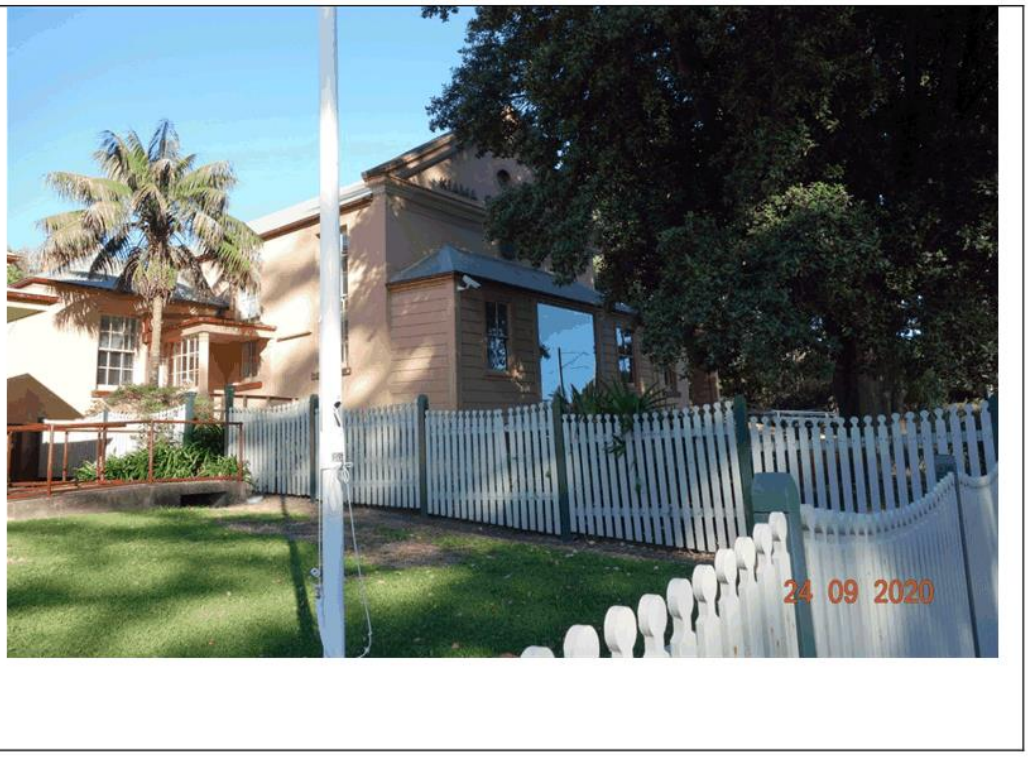


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Kiama Courthouse, viewed from the east along Terralong Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



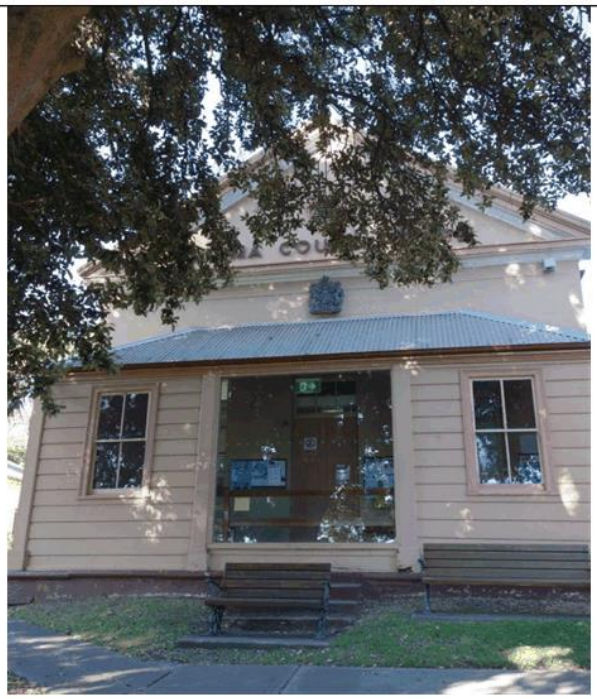
10

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The original entry to Kiama Courthouse, now enclosed.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Location of the Kiama Courthouse on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW

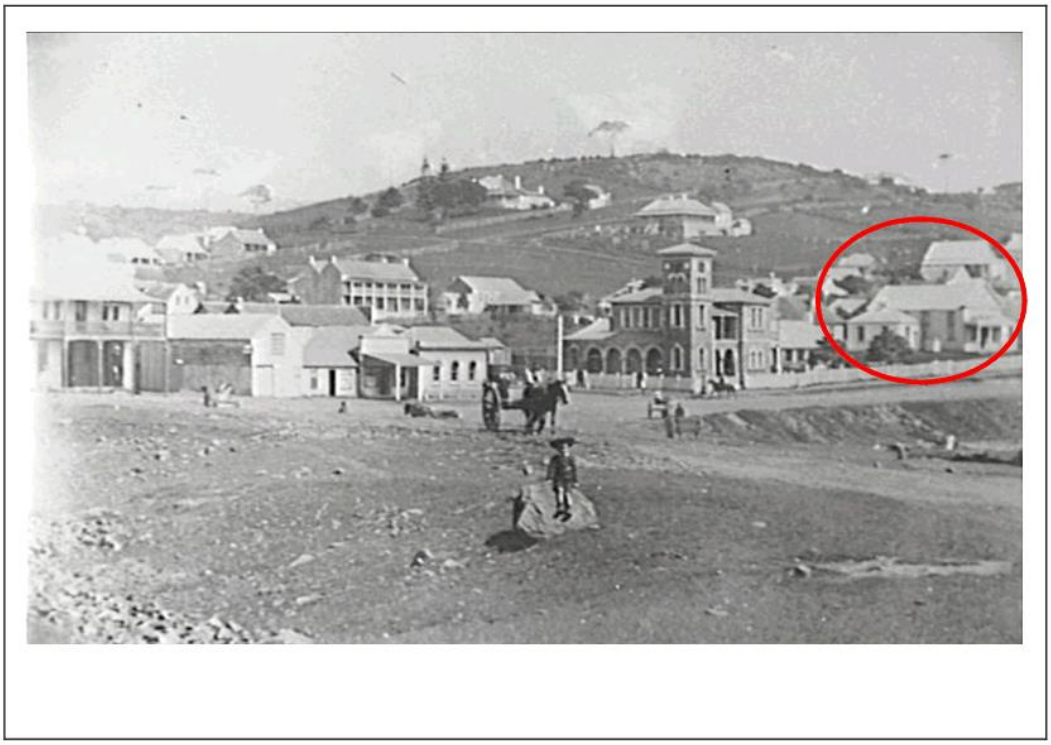


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of Terralong Street in the 1880s, showing Kiama Courthouse with its original open portico (circled in red).				
Image year	1880	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Wollongong City Library



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Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Tory's Hotel (former)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Kiama Inn Hotel					
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Commercial					
Item category (if known)	Hotel					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	50					
Street name	Terralong Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama			**Postcode**	2533	
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Part Lot 1, DP 58510					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**		**Longitude**			
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Hotel					
Former Use	Hotel					
Statement of significance	The former Tory's Hotel has cultural significance for historic, associative, aesthetic, and representative values at a local level. It is significant as Kiama's oldest operating hotel, constructed in 1888–1889 by the notable local publican George Tory. The hotel has significance for its association with Tory, whose name adorns the parapet, and for licensed premises' having operated on the site for over 170 years since 1849. After purchasing the hotel in 1880, George Tory constructed the current building, an aesthetically significant three-storey Victorian Regency style hotel. The hotel has representative significance as a good example of a large regional hotel, with its size being representative of the high demand for short-term accommodation in Kiama—firstly from recently arrived workers and later from visitors as Kiama became a popular holiday destination.						
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	GH Stoker					
Physical Description	The former Tory's Hotel is a three-storey Victorian hotel built 1888–1889 on a prominent corner lot in the Kiama Town Centre. The building is constructed of smooth-rendered masonry on a masonry base. It faces Terralong Street to the north and Shoalhaven Street to the west, with the street front of the building on Shoalhaven Street being double the length of its fronting to Terralong Street. The building has a restrained design. Embellishments are located on the upper floors, with the ground floor now being almost completely modified. The building has a rounded corner and rendered quoins on the upper two floors. A parapet conceals the building's roof, which has and moulded lettering which reads 'TORY'S HOTEL, 1888' on both street-facings. On the parapet of the rounded corner, it reads 'GEORGE TORY', for whom the hotel was named. The parapet is joined to the upper floor by a series of decorative moulded copings and includes pediments on both facades, with the pediment on Terralong Street slightly projecting. Windows of the building are grouped and regularly spaced, with rendered stone sills and architraves. The hotel now has a mix of timber-framed sash windows and metal casement windows, with curved glass examples on the rounded corner. An awning covers part of the façade as the hotel faces the street. The former Tory's Hotel is now set back from the street by outdoor seating areas and garden beds.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The former Tory's Hotel is in good condition and is well maintained. The archaeological potential of the site in unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1888	**Finish year**	1889	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	By 1920—set-back Shoalhaven façade drawn forward to current line. 1934—newly renovated. 1935—demolition of two weatherboard/brick buildings at rear of hotel, alterations and extensions to kitchen. 1939—interior of bar extensively remodelled. 1950s—rebuild of laundry, demolition of sheds, erection of six garages, repairs and renovations. 1955—painting and repairs. 1958—erection of retaining wall for boundary wall to garages, conversion of section of existing storeroom into laundry, repair of flooring of verandah on first floor. 1959—internal renovations, demolition old garage and fuel store building, erection of new brick garages, fuel bins, clothesline etc, vinyl floor tile to public and serving spaces in public and saloon bars. 1962—remodel of premises. 1963—post-supported balcony removed and replaced with suspended awning. Post-1970—crowning gable and finials removed from parapet. Between 1970–1982—wraparound balcony removed. 1980s—the hotel's name is changed to the Kiama Inn Hotel.					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

	HISTORY
	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red Cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. Tory's Hotel, now called Kiama Inn Hotel, is located on part lots 4 and 5 of Section 5 of the Town of Kiama Plan granted by purchase to Stuart Alexander Donaldson on 13 August 1840. In 1851, the site was purchased by James Barton and he ran the Fermanagh Hotel here. The hotel changed ownership in the early 1860s to Henry Crozier and Christopher Hetherington. In June 1874, the licensee John Reed renamed the Fermanagh Hotel to 'Kiama Hotel'. Christopher Hetherington retired from business in late 1878 and advertised the auction sale of the hotel and his other property in Kiama. It was sold to James Elliott who then sold the goodwill and lease to William Heher who advertised himself as the new proprietor in April 1879 following 'considerable additions and improvements' to the premises. Heher was declared insolvent in 1880 so the goodwill of lease and license, bar fittings, billiard table, household furniture, etc of the Kiama Hotel was advertised for auction sale on 24 February. The lease and license was apparently purchased by George Tory. In April, the local Bench of Magistrates debated, but ultimately granted, transfer of the license of the Kiama Hotel to Tory, considering 'a

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	change in proprietorship would probably secure a desirable change in the character of the house'. Two months later, James Elliott sold the hotel in June 1880 to John McClintock for £400. Two years later, McClintock sold the property to incumbent publican, George Tory. At the same time, Tory's application for the license was granted once more. The *Kiama Independent* expressed outrage in January 1885 about Council's lack of action against George Tory who erected a commercial room 12 feet over the pathway. George Wallace accused Tory of illegally obtaining permission from the Council in 1882 to build an open balcony to the hotel, and subsequently disregarded the Council's approval and illegally closed in the structure which projected over the Terralong Street footpath. There appears to have been no further repercussions and the structure remained in place. Following the arrival of the railway and opening of Kiama Station, tourism to the town increased substantially and local businesses sought to capitalise on the increased trade. In 1888, George Tory decided to demolish the old Kiama Hotel and build a new grand hotel on the site. The *Illawarra Mercury* reported Tory's plan was to have the new premises completed by the end of the year with it rumoured to be named 'Carrington Hotel' in honour of the Governor's visit to the area. While no building tender notice can be found, the local newspapers reported that George Tory accepted the tender of GH Stokes for the erection of a new hotel on the site of the old one. In August 1888, Tory invited tenders in August for the supply of 150,000 brick sandstone or pressed of good quality. He also invited tenders in October to take down the sample room in front of the Kiama Hotel and re-erect it at the rear of the premises. It is not known who Tory awarded the tender to, but the work was completed in November when he advertised that 'he had pulled down the front part of his old premises for the purpose of erecting more extensive accommodation [and] the business in all its branches is still carried on', and furthermore he had rented a 10-room house close to the hotel to provide sleeping accommodation for travellers. The only part of the old hotel not demolished was the bar, which allowed the hotel to continue trading during the construction of the new hotel. 'The new structure will be a very imposing edifice as it will be three stories high, with two balconies. West and north—that is, facing Shoalhaven Street and Terralong Street. It is to be of brick, and contain 30 rooms, the upper tiers to be provided with the convenience of an hydraulic lift. The contract price is ... £2500.' The contractor, GH Stoker, invited tenders in January 1889 for plastering the hotel. This coinciding with newspaper reports the same month that 'the walls of the new hotel had been carried to full height'. The new hotel was completed in mid-1889 and officially renamed Tory's Hotel. In October, George Tory boated the 'best accommodation on the southern cost, to tourists, commercial travellers and families seeking a home by the waterside'. He itemised the attractions of this hotel, including the luxury furnishing throughout, every room ventilated, the latest sanitary arrangements with bathrooms and lavatories on each floor, a 100ft long balcony, meals supervised by Mrs Tory, the best of wines and spirits, and splendid billiard room and tables. George Tory retired from the hotel business in 1894, leasing it to William Charles Yell. Following Tory's death in 1901, the property passed by transmission to his widow, Maria, and John James Farmer. They continued to lease the hotel to a succession of publicans until 1921 when they sold Tory's Hotel to Charles Gottfried Johnson. He owned the property until 1923 when it was conveyed to Walter Thomas McCormick. Two years later ,the hotel was sold to William Smith. It changed hands again in 1928 to Michael John Kelly and Liban Kelly, and again in late 1932 to Shiloh Standing when the mortgagee exercised power of sale. Following Standing's death, the hotel passed by transmission to the Union Trustee Company of Australia Ltd and Hugh Moffitt Wragge in 1934. They simultaneously leased Tory's Hotel to Tooth & Co Limited. In September 1935, Tooth & Co purchased the property outright. In 1939, Tooth & Co undertook extensive alterations to the building at an approximate cost of £3000. The architects were Joy & Pollock and the contractor was L Donlan of Sydney. The alterations comprised remodelling of the bar and extension to encompass a passageway, as well as erecting an island bar. The lounge was also remodelled with new casing and balustrading. The kitchen was remodelled, and a new refrigeration system installed. Finally, the balcony was redesigned and

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	reconstructed. Tory's Hotel was described on the valuation card 1953–1965 as a brick hotel consisting of 15 rooms bars, and lounge with a galvanised iron roof. Tory's Hotel was subject to various alterations and additions over the following decades. Tooth & Co Limited owned the hotel until 1982 when it was sold into private ownership. It was subsequently renamed the 'Kiama Inn Hotel'.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Developing Australia's cultural life
State historical theme	Leisure—activities associated with recreation and leisure
National historical theme	Developing Australia's cultural life
State historical theme	Creative endeavour—activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.
National historical theme	Marking the phases of life
State historical theme	Persons—activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The former Tory's Hotel has historical significance as the oldest operating hotel in Kiama and for the site's 170-year history of operating as a licensed premises. The first hotel on the site was opened in 1849 and operated under several licensees and names until the current building was constructed in 1888–1889 by the notable local publican, George Tory. Since then, the building has been used as a hotel continuously for over 130 years, being an important social venue for residents and visitors. The former Tory's Hotel has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The former Tory's Hotel is associated with George Tory, for whom the hotel was named. Tory was a local publican who purchased an earlier timber hotel on the site in 1880, operating for several years until he constructed the current building on site in 1888–1889. The new Tory's Hotel building was a well-known landmark and popular social venue in Kiama in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth century, bearing a special association with George Tory whose name adorns the parapet. Though Tory retired in 1894, the hotel continued to be named Tory's Hotel until the 1980s, a testament to the importance of the venue he created to the town. The former Tory's Hotel has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The former Tory's Hotel is a plainly decorated late-Victorian hotel which demonstrates elements of the Victorian Regency style. The facades of the hotel are smooth-rendered and simply decorated, with quoins and regular groups of timber sash windows with rendered architraves typical of Regency style architecture. More detail is found towards the parapet, which has Classical moulded copings and pediments. The rounded corner of the building provides a break between the two streetfronts but continues the austere detailing in continuity with the rest of the building. Overall, the former Tory's Hotel has a plain but refined design, with Classical elements such as its moulded coping, pediments and rendered architraves suggestive of the Victorian Regency style. Modifications and losses have detracted from its significance, though it is still considered to meet the threshold of significance. The former Tory's Hotel has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	Kiama residents very likely place value on the former Tory's Hotel as a social venue, though a detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. As such, there is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if the former Tory's Hotel meets the threshold of significance under this criterion
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed, but should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. The former Tory's Hotel has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The former Tory's Hotel is one of three notable historical hotels in Kiama and is one of two still operating. While important to Kiama, it is not considered rare or unusual. The former Tory's Hotel does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The former Tory's Hotel is a good example of the type of large hotel building constructed in popular regional towns. While modified, the hotel continues to demonstrate the key characteristics of a large regional hotel, with its size indicative of the high demand for short-term accommodation in Kiama, firstly for recently arrived workers and later for visitors as Kiama's popularity as a holiday destination increased. The former Tory's Hotel has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	The former Tory's Hotel has a moderate degree of integrity and a moderate degree of intactness, having undergone several phases of modification. The original design of the former Tory's Hotel included a curvilinear crowning gable and finials above the parapet which were removed after 1970. The hotel's Shoalhaven Street elevation was also set back further past the pediment, being drawn forward to its current line by the 1920s. The original and substantial wraparound balcony was removed between 1970 and 1982, requiring openings on the first floor to be remodelled as windows. Since then, the ground floor and interior of the hotel has undergone substantial modification as part of the ongoing operation of the hotel. Original decorative elements are restricted to the upper floors, though are intact in these areas.

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*—Tory's Hotel (former) I154

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 21 No 972	1851	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 43 No 384	1856	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk204 No 620	1880	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 257 No 372	1882	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 1042 Fol 56	1892	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 3827 Fol 146	1925	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 4745 Fol 15	1935	NSW Land Registry Services
Advertising	*Sydney Morning Herald*	By order of the mortgagee	9 Sep 1868	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertising	*Sydney Morning Herald*	A Certain Fortune-Fermanagh Hotel, Kiama	16 Jun 1855	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertising	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Hotel	24 Feb 1880	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	No title	20 Apr 1880	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Tory's Hotel	10 Jun 1939	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Illawarra Mercury*	Kiama	3 Nov 1888	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertising	*Sydney Morning Herald*	Tenders Required…	28 Aug 1888	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertising	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	To Carpenters	16 Oct 1888	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertising	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Hotel	30 Nov 1888	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of the former Tory's Hotel as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	27		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The former Tory's Hotel as viewed from across Terralong Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



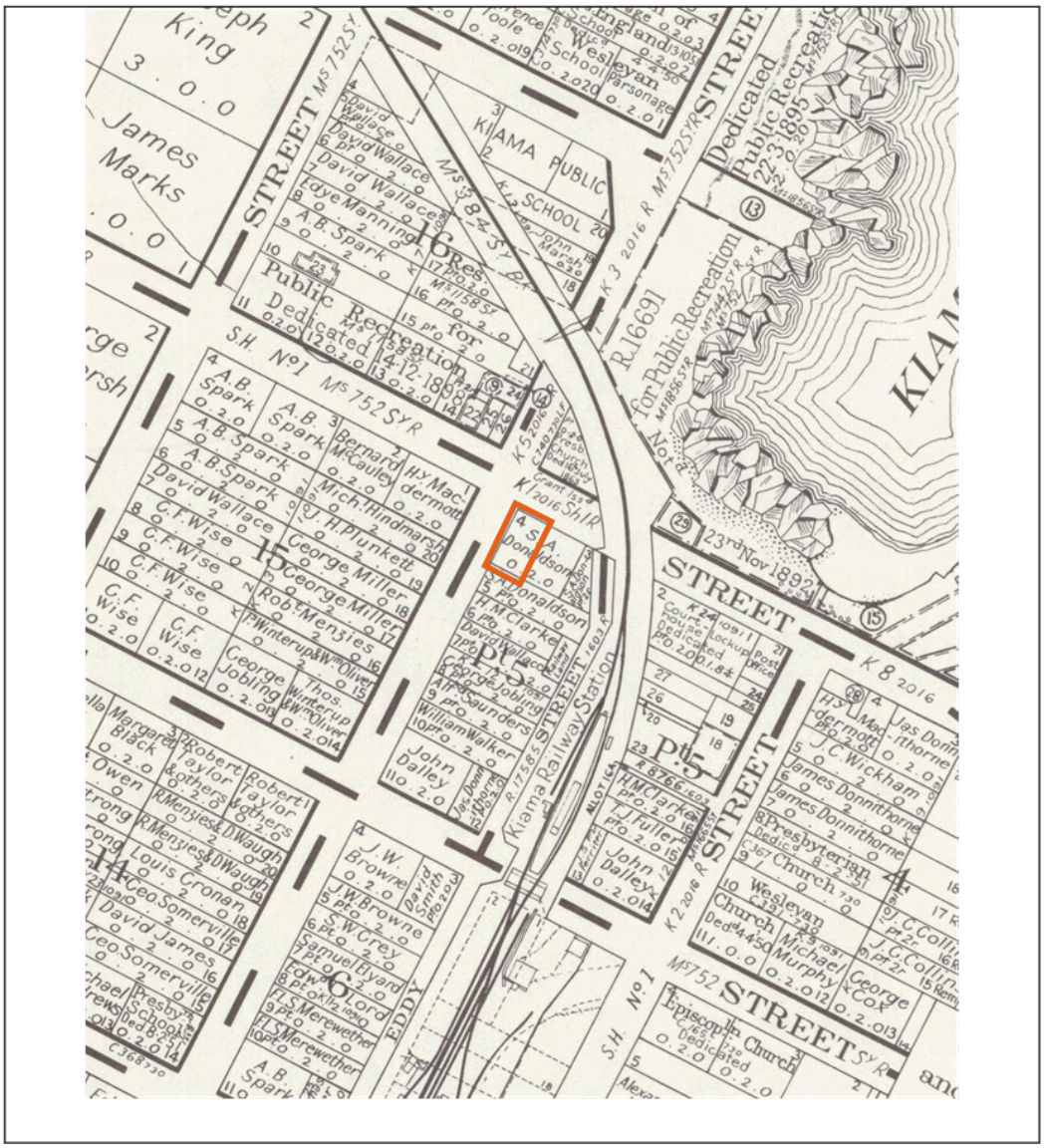
8

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Location of the former Tory's Hotel on the Town of Kiama plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The former Tory's Hotel as viewed from across Terralong Street in 1908.				
Image year	1908	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	ANU Archives



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The former Tory's Hotel viewed from Shoalhaven Street in 1948.				
Image year	1948	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



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ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Former Kiama Fire Station					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Old Fire Station, Community Arts Centre					
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Utilities—fire control					
Item category (if known)	Fire station					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	57					
Street name	Terralong Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 4, DP 114668					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.670201		**Longitude**	150.854673	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner	Kiama Council					
Current use	Arts centre					
Former Use	Fire station					
Statement of significance	The Former Kiama Fire Station has cultural significance for historic, associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values at a local level as the earliest surviving fire station in the Kiama area. Used between 1915 and 1989, the building has significance for its association with the Kiama Fire Brigade, a critical emergency service which began as a volunteer organisation in 1899, the same year fires devastated much of Terralong Street. Fire stations and fire brigades like Kiama's were a critical public asset during the early twentieth century for the prevention of fire. Kiama's station has aesthetic significance as a small and pleasantly designed fire station that demonstrates elements of the Federation Free Style. The building is rare in the local area and is an excellent example of its type, having a good degree of integrity and an almost completely intact exterior.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	George Broadhurst					
Builder/ maker	J Light and Son					
Physical Description	The Former Kiama Fire Station is a detached single-storey red brick building built on the corner of Terralong and Shoalhaven streets in Kiama's town centre—it faces Terralong Street to the south. It has a hipped and gabled tile roof with a rendered arch-headed parapet facing the street that reads '1915 NSWFB FIRE. STATION'. The primary façade is symmetrical, with a slightly projecting central bay that contains the 12-panelled timber fire engine door. Set either side are two rectangular timber casement windows with rendered masonry sills. Moulded coping separates the parapet from the façade on this elevation. On the east side of the station facing Shoalhaven Street are two timber-framed double-hung sash windows with round brick sills. To the rear is a painted corrugated iron addition with a gable roof—wooden stairs lead to a rear entry and two windows. The western façade is windowless, having painted panels. All windows of the building have arched brick lintels, except for on the rear addition. The building is located in the southeastern corner of Hindmarsh Park in a small built-up area.						
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The Former Kiama Fire Station is in fair condition. Bracing has been required to stabilise the building. Mortar joints on the front façade has eroded in some areas. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1915	**Finish year**	1915	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	1915–1916—repairs made by builder for shoddy work. 1920—walls of the fire station are underpinned, and a section of wall replaced. 1926—fire station repainted. 1931—a fence is constructed around the fire station. 1945–1946—a toilet block is erected in the yard and a paling fence built around the fire station. 1972—the engine bay floor is replaced by concrete and the fire station doors are repaired.					
Further comments	Houses Daisy the Decorated Dairy Cow					

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. A public meeting was held in Kiama on 24 April 1888 to discuss formation of a fire brigade in town. Unfortunately, due to a conflict with public meetings the same evening, only about 12 people attended. The single biggest impediment to forming a permanent fire brigade was the scarcity of water. The need was great as 'the houses were close to one another, and in case of fire, they had only private tanks to depend upon'. Mayor, Henry Noble thought it was wise to have a fire engine, the cost of which could easily be met by the residents of Kiama. The meeting resolved to form a committee, investigate ordinary versus chemical fire engines and present the information before the property holders in town. This was not the first occasion when residents broached the lack of firefighting capability in town. In 1883, the Progress Association had recommended establishing a volunteer fire brigade. Two destructive fires in Kiama in the 18 months leading up to October 1888 provided impetus to the debate but little was done as the original Fire Brigades Committee had been disbanded due to lack of

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interest. In June 1900, a 'large gathering of citizens' resolved to form a fire brigade and elected Captain PC Davies. A second meeting was held the following month. There could be no definite plans until the *Fire Brigades Act* was extended to Kiama, the local Fire Brigade Board was appointed and an application could be made for a government grant to commence operations.

In September 1900, the Fire Brigade Committee discussed the width of land required for a fire station, resolving that a 20-foot frontage in the reserve would suffice. A few months later Alex Campbell MLA made an application for a grant of £200 for the Kiama Fire Brigade, but the brigade ultimately received just £75. The same month, the meeting of the brigade resolved to erect a fire station in the reserve to plans and specifications drawn up by Captain Davies.

A site for the fire station was decided on by the mayor and the brigade. It was to be erected on the southeast corner of the reserve, at the corner of Terralong and Shoalhaven streets, and a few feet on the western side of the then fire bell. Tenders were invited in early 1901. At the March meeting of the Kiama Fire Brigade Committee , it was resolved to accept the lowest tender, that of Martin Ettingshausen for £37 18s 6d. The mayor, Alderman Hindmarsh, offered to cover any shortfall of funding for the new building. At the same time, the members of the brigade resolved that Mr Bullen, apparatus officer, would purchase the necessary fire extinguishing appliances. James Walker was nominated to supervise the erection of the fire station.

Construction commenced soon after, when the Kiama Fire Brigade successfully applied to Council to construct an approach to their premises in the reserve (now Hindmarsh Reserve) and to connect with the water supply and have free use of water. The gas company also decided to allow free gas up to a certain amount. The new fire station was completed by late April and was described in the *Kiama Independent* as a ' neat structure'.

On 3 February 1902, it was decided to use a grant of £50 to erect a fence around the fire station, purchase a quantity of hose and erect bell posts on the railway property near Barney Street (at a charge of 1/- per year.)

The 1901 building served this role until 1915. In 1911, the *Shoalhaven Telegraph* reported that officials from the metropolitan fire brigade had visited Kiama and recommended construction of a new fire station and supply of a new motor engine to be used for areas outside the reticulation area. In September 1914, the Council received correspondence from R Shepherd, fire brigade commissioner, suggesting Council would have to contribute extra revenue to fund the erection of a new fire station and the purchase of turbine engine. The Council was opposed to Shepherd's suggestion although Alderman Hindmarsh stated 'the brigade were ready to do good work and have done it quite recently, and they deserved a better station'. The mayor then moved: 'Council's opinion that the present operation of the Fire Board be abolished and same put under Municipal control'.

In February 1915, commissioner Shepherd visited Kiama and advised the Council that a new fire station should be erected 'and the present building moved back and used for other purposes'. The Fire Board's clerk of works, George Broadhurst, was directed to draw up plans for 'a modest fire station', bearing in mind the Council's attitude towards expenditure. Broadhurst complied, designing a small engine room, with the present wood and iron station being placed at the rear for use as a recreation and watch room—an annexe under it on the steeply sloping ground was used for a store, bath and lavatory. Commissioner Shepherd informed Council in March 1915 that the fire commissioners had approved of Broadhurst's plans for the new fire station and the plans were sent for Council's inspection. Tenders were invited for erection of the new fire station the following month. Broadhurst calculated the cost at £375 and must have been shocked when the lowest tender came in at £669. Tenders were called again in May 1915. The quote of J Light and Son was accepted for £525. Fresh tenders were called in June. Coinciding with the tender process, the site for the Kiama Fire Station, comprising an area of 27 perches, was formally dedicated on 23 June 1915.

The Board of Fire Commissioners Annual Report 1915 notes completion of the fire station at Kiama upon the site of the old building, 'which building was used in connection with the construction of the new station'.

In December, the Council was notified that the job had been completed. However, Council was far from happy with the workmanship of the building, pointing to cracks in walls, bad door fittings, poor asphalt laying, loose bricks, sloppy painting, and a leaking roof.

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	The Fire Board concurred with Council, agreeing the work was rough and far from ready. They were highly critical of the builder, with the clerk of works being asked why the job was not supervised more thoroughly. In fairness to George Broadhurst, the Fire Board had him involved in over 50 different maintenance works at the time and the Kiama station was not considered foremost in the schedule. The new fire station was officially opened on 7 March 1916 following repairs to the building. Throughout the following decades the building underwent various repairs, repainting and alterations to maintain a viable fire service in Kiama and adapt to new equipment requirements. Kiama Volunteer Fire Brigade relocated to its new base near the Kiama Leisure Centre in 1989. The Former Kiama Fire Station was converted to a community arts centre. The Former Kiama Fire Station Community Arts Centre has been home since 1991 of Daisy the decorated cow. It was sculptured by Italian born artist, Ernesto Murgo, in 1991 and modelled on a real Illawarra Shorthorn cow named 'Meadowhaven Daisy the 47th' bred and owned by a local farmer Tom Walsh. It was coated in Kevlar and fibreglass in 2015. The coat is changed periodically by local residents and artists.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Former Kiama Fire Station is the earliest surviving fire station in Kiama and was used by the Kiama Fire Brigade from 1915 to 1989. Fire stations were a critical public asset in towns during the early twentieth century, when building practices and fire-suppression technology had not developed to the high standards they are at today. The Former Kiama Fire Station is significant as historical evidence of the fire brigade in Kiama in the early twentieth century, and for its use by the fire brigade for over 70 years. Th Former Kiama Fire Station has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The Former Kiama Fire Station is associated with the Kiama Fire Brigade, founded in 1899.The Kiama Fire Brigade was started as a volunteer fire-fighting service which has since evolved into a critical emergency service in the Kiama area. The Former Kiama Fire Station was the home of the Kiama Fire Brigade from 1915 to 1989, housing their equipment and fire engines over that period. Although no longer used by them, the Former Kiama Fire Station is closely associated with the fire brigade in Kiama and the many residents who volunteered in the brigade, having significance at a local level as a result. The Former Kiama Fire Station has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Former Kiama Fire Station has aesthetic significance as a small and pleasantly proportioned fire station. The building demonstrates elements of the Federation Free Style, specifically in its arch-headed parapeted gable. This forms a rendered pediment that contrasts strongly with the unpainted red brick below its moulded coping, drawing on the Federation Free Style's typical use of contrasting materials and informal use of classical motifs. The design of the Former Kiama Fire Station positively contributes to the streetscape, being an instantly recognisable feature of Terralong Street. The Former Kiama Fire Station has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. However, the Former Kiama Fire Station is likely to have significance to the local community for its association with the Kiama Fire Brigade and fire-fighting services in Kiama. It is also likely valued for its current use as a community arts centre. It is not known if the Former Kiama Fire Station could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. The Former Kiama Fire Station has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Kiama's Former Kiama Fire Station is unique in the local area for its age, with other fire stations being modern constructions to meet the needs of current fire-fighting practices. The Former Kiama Fire Station is significant for its rarity as a result. The Former Kiama Fire Station has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion .
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The Former Kiama Fire Station is an excellent example of an early twentieth century fire station. The building has a good degree of integrity and is in fair condition. It demonstrates the principles characteristics of early twentieth century fire stations—a wide fire-engine bay door and decorative characteristics like the rendered parapet and original timber windows. Although modified on the interior, the building has a good degree of integrity and is in good condition, having significance at a local level as a result. The Former Kiama Fire Station has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	The Former Kiama Fire Station has a good degree of integrity, especially on its exterior which is essentially unchanged. Internally, the station is modified to accommodate its new use as an arts centre. The property is an excellent example of a typical early twentieth century fire station and continues to display the principles characteristics of this type of building.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*—Old Fire Station I155

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Fire Brigade	27 Apr 1888	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Reporter* and *Illawarra Journal*	Kiama Fire Brigade	23 Jun 1900	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Reporter* and *Illawarra Journal*	Kiama Fire Brigade	8 Sep 1900	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Fire Brigade	22 Dec 1900	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Fire Brigade	8 Mar 1901	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Shoalhaven Telegraph*	Kiama	1 Nov 1911	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Shoalhaven Telegraph*	Kiama	9 Dec 1914	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and Shoalhaven Advertiser	Kiama Council	12 Sep 1914	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Council	13 Feb 1915	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of the Former Kiama Fire Station as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*. The name of the listing should be updated to the "Former Kiama Fire Station".

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	28		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Former Kiama Fire Station, as viewed from Terralong Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Former Kiama Fire Station, as viewed from Shoalhaven Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The western elevation of the Former Kiama Fire Station.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Location of the Former Kiama Fire Station on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph showing the rear view of the Former Kiama Fire Station, circled in red, in its early setting.				
Image year	Post-1914	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of New South Wales



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical aerial photograph showing the rear of the Former Kiama Fire Station, circled in red, in 1936.				
Image year	1936	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Royal Australian Historical Society



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Kiama Fire Brigade on parade in 1950, showing one of the historical fire engines which was once housed at the Former Kiama Fire Station.				
Image year	1950s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



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Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Former Kiama Council Chambers					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Government and administration					
Item category (if known)	Council chambers					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	11					
Street name	Manning Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 100, DP 635688					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.672339		**Longitude**	150.855843	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use						
Former Use	Council chambers					
Statement of significance	The Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers has cultural significance for historic, associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values at a local level as an excellent example of a regional council chambers, and a good example of a modest Federation, Georgian Revival civic structure. The chambers originate from the 1840s Town of Kiama Plan. Although Kiama Council was formed in the 1850s, this building (constructed 1914) was the first council chambers for the town. The council chambers was built in response to the growing civic activity in Kiama due to the rapidly expanding pre-war population. The council chambers was purpose built, designed by prominent Sydney architects, HE Ross and Rowe, and is suggestive of the esteem in which the building would have been held by the community. Although a modest example of HE Ross and Rowe's style, it is an excellent example of their regional work and is a rare example of their designs in a regional context. The building is an excellent example of a Federation-era council chambers, displaying typically classically inspired Georgian details, such as the symmetrical façade, rendered quoins and classically inspired portico. The building is highly intact and has been reasonably well maintained, retaining a high degree of its original form and fabric. Throughout its life, the building has been continually used for its original purpose. It has been a focal point for civic life in the town (housing Kiama Council meetings and the offices of the mayor), is connected with all serving councillors of the twentieth century, and has been a meeting point for community activities, events and protests, including the 1918 South Coast March for Freedom which gathered on the steps of the building. The building has a high degree of aesthetic significance, occupying a prominent position in the streetscape, defining the character and scale of the Kiama Town Centre, and forming one of a group of early civic and commercial buildings which contribute greatly to an understanding of the early character of the area. The former council chambers demonstrate historical, associative, aesthetic and rarity values significant to the Kiama area.					

Heritage Data Form

Level of Significance	State ☐	Local ☑

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	HE Ross and Rowe					
Builder/ maker	Brown and Haynes					
Physical Description	The Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers is a detached, two-storey Federation Georgian Revival civic building with Classical elements. The building is located along the eastern alignment of a large lot and fronts Manning Street to the east. The massing of the building is largely rectangular, oriented north to south along the western alignment of Manning Street Constructed of face brick masonry, the building comprises two storeys, with a low-pitched hipped and tiled roof with extended eaves. The soffits are painted cream and include decorative crenelations, with a simple banded architrave, painted blush, articulated across the eaves. The building displays typical Georgian symmetry, exemplified in the fenestration of the primary east elevation. Two sets of two original timber-framed sash windows with timber mullions are located on each floor to either side of the classically inspired portico which dominates the façade. These windows feature painted stone lintels with masonry sills. A set of timber double doors with glazed panels and a glazed transom window, with mullions in a fan motif, are in the centre of the elevation, surrounded by further timber-framed sash windows. The corners of the building are ornamented with rendered quoins. The classical portico reaches across the two floors with Doric columns constructed of concrete, rendered and painted cream, on painted masonry plinths. Above the columns, architraves with moulded courses support a simple entablature with an engraved sign which reads 'Council Chambers'. A pediment crowns the portico, with a shield in relief recessed within the overhanging, crenelated eaves. Historical photographs suggest that the decorative reliefs were not originally coloured and have been latterly repainted. Access to the building is via a set of stone steps. A shallow, mulched garden with decorative grasses and shrubs surrounds the building to either side of these stairs. The building is set back from the street, with an open, paved approach. It is highly visible in the streetscape and is one of the defining visual characteristics of the Kiama Town Centre streetscape. The current council chambers and offices are located to the rear of the old chambers building, separated by a landscaped garden and mature tree plantings					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The building is in good condition, having been fairly well maintained. There are areas of surface damage, particularly to external finishes, with cracks and missing sections evident on the columns. The archaeological potential of the Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1914	**Finish year**	1915	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates						
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770 Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. The Municipality of Kiama was proclaimed on 4 June 1859 with three wards, Kiama, Jamberoo and Gerringong. The first Kiama Council was elected on 19 August and they held their first meeting in Adams Hotel, Kiama on 13 September 1859. Through the following decades, Kiama Council met at various locations across Kiama—including at a building formerly on the site of the Westpac Bank in Manning Street, a 'chamber and town hall' off Thompson Street, a property located on the corner of Minnamurra and Collins streets, and at Black Beach where they shared their offices with the A & H Society. In 1911, Kiama Council applied to the governor to borrow £2000 to build a new town hall. Approval to borrow was granted, but the council could not borrow money at an acceptable interest rate and the plans were temporarily shelved.

Heritage Data Form

Kiama Council held a referendum on 2 August 1913 to determine whether or not the community wanted a new town hall, estimated to cost £2500, or a council chambers with offices to let at an estimated cost of £1500. The community response was very poor, with only 31 of the eligible 198 ratepayers voting in the referendum. Of those, 23 voted for a new council chamber and offices and six for a new town hall—two votes were recorded as informal.

Despite the poor response, the Kiama Council decided to proceed with the project and commissioned prominent architects HE Ross and Rowe of George Street, Sydney, to draw up plans for the proposed new council chambers and offices. They advertised tenders for the construction of the building in February 1914. One month later, HE Ross and Rowe forwarded the nine tenders to Kiama Council for consideration. It was not until December that newspapers announced that HE Ross and Rowe had accepted the tender of Brown and Haynes, a building company based at Marrickville. The *Kiama Independent* reported the same month that preparations would shortly commence on the town hall site.

In September 1914, Kiama Council received a positive response from the Public Works Department responding to their application for a loan for the erection of council chambers and offices. JT Mollison, assistant local government engineer in the Public Works Department prepared a report favourable to the proposed new buildings. He indicated the existing council chambers were old and unsuitable and pronounced the site for the new chambers 'excellent' and the design 'suitable'. Furthermore 'growth of the Municipality though not rapid, is steady and the erection of a suitable building is desirable', 'the expenditure of the loan money is warranted and the Council will still be within its rating and borrowing power when proposed loan is raised'. Mollison recommended the favourable consideration of the proposal to ratepayers at a poll. Kiama Council subsequently received authorisation from the governor to borrow the sum of £2000. In January the following year, Kiama Council resolved to borrow the sum of £2000 'from the Pritchard estate, Kiama at the rate of 5 percent, repayable by annual instalments of 100 for the erection, furnishing and fitting of Council Chambers and offices'.

The mayoress, Margaret Jane Love, laid the foundation stone of the new council chambers and offices on 8 February 1915 in front of a large crowd. Construction commenced immediately and within one month the four ornamental pillars in the portico had reached their height. In April, the *Kiama Independent* reported the construction of the building was substantially complete but 'the roof and fittings will necessarily take a month or two'.

The new building was completed and the first Kiama Council meeting held in the new building on August 25. The *Sydney Morning Herald* and *Daily Telegraph* both reported on the completion of the new council chambers and carried a description as follows: 'brick with cement facings, the style being Georgian, and the whole is so designed that a large town hall can be added afterwards at the rear. The approach is through a large columned portico, two storeys in height. Well-lit and convenient offices are provided for the council's staff, a public room, council clerk's room, Inspectors' rooms, and a large well-lit, and well-ventilated council chamber. Several suites of professional offices are also included, all provided with strong-rooms. The work was designed and executed by Messrs H Ross and Rowe, and the contractors are Messrs. Brown and Haynes.' The *Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser* likewise praised the design of the new building.

> Its architecture is of classic style, early Georgian, with a portico formed by 4 massive stone pillars 20 feet high. The ground floor contains a spacious vestibule, from which opens the suite of Offices occupied by Ryan & Wheeler on the right, and on the left the dental rooms of Mr Leonard Gabriel. Strongroom and lavatories are also on the ground floor. A handsome staircase of easy grade ascends from the rear of the vestibule, and a large outer door is provided for future development and the addition perhaps in future for a public hall, or other extension of the building, the needs of coming years may demand … Upstairs is entirely reserved for the Council's requirements.

The building was located in the emerging civic centre of the town, immediately neighbouring the former School of Arts building. The School of Arts was erected in 1900–1901 and was located north of the council chambers, also serving as the local library. This building incorporated two foundations stones, laid by Alexander Campbell and Mayor Michael Nesbit Hindmarsh on the 22 December 1900. The two buildings coexisted for several years but it is unclear when the former School of Arts building was demolished. However, the two foundation stones were salvaged and were introduced into the council chambers, and are now located on the southern elevation.

Heritage Data Form

THEMES	
National historical theme	Building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
National historical theme	Governing
State historical theme	Government and administration—activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the state and the nation, and the administration of public programs—includes both principled and corrupt activities
National historical theme	Developing Australia's cultural life
State historical theme	Creative endeavour—activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers originates from a grant of land from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan. Although Kiama Council was formed in 1859, there was no permanent meeting space until the chambers was constructed in 1914. The council chambers was built in response to the growing civic activity in the town, aligning with the rapid growth in Kiama's population. The building became a focal point for civic life, hosting Kiama Council meetings and community events, but also being the site of public gatherings and protests, such as the 1918 South Coast March for Freedom. The Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers was commissioned by Kiama Council, and was the home of civil governance for several decades prior to the introduction of the new offices to the rear. It housed Kiama Council meetings and mayoral offices for several decades, and was connection to significant figures in local politics, such as the incumbent mayoress at the time of construction, Margaret Jane Love. The council chambers was designed by prominent Sydney Architects, Ross and Rowe, renowned for their commercial and civic architecture in the City of Sydney, such as the Government Savings Bank of NSW. The council chambers is one of a number of their more modest regional designs, but it is an excellent example of their smaller scale work. The Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers is an excellent example of a regional council chambers building. Designed in the Federation Georgian Revival style, popular for civic architecture as a representation of classical democratic values, the building is a fine, if modest example of the typology. The building incorporates typical Classical and Georgian elements, including the symmetrical façade, the quoins, crenelated detailing, and the prominent classical portico with Doric columns, moulded architraves and relief details. The building is the work of prominent architects Ross and Rowe and is an excellent example of their more modest, regional work, displaying the restrained building structure and well-executed ornamentation that characterised their metropolitan works. It is located in a prominent thoroughfare on the boundary of a large lot. Set back from the street and surrounded by paving and restrained landscaping, the council chambers is distinctive in the streetscape, dominating the central portion of the block. It holds a high degree of landmark quality, complementing the existing civic infrastructure and defining the character and scale of the civic block. The Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. However, due to the civic nature of the site and its public governance function, it is likely that the council chambers hold a degree of significance to the local community. It is not known if the Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. The Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers has not been assessed under this criterion.

Heritage Data Form

Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Although the Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers have been superseded by the later structure introduced to the rear of the lot, the former council chambers building is rare in the Kiama context, being one of the earliest civic structures and the primary council chambers building for the LGA. The building also forms part of a group of civic structures which define the town centre. It is particularly rare as an early, extant civic structure which did not primarily perform a commercial function. The design of the building is also rare as an example of the regional work of prominent Sydney firm, Ross and Rowe. It has potential to be particularly rare as a well-maintained example of their regional designs in NSW. The Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers is representative of local governance in the Kiama area and is a rare example of a civic structure in the town. The building is part of a group that define the civic and commercial character of the Kiama Town Centre, and shares it two-storey scale, masonry construction and classically inspired detailing with neighbouring structures. The Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	The Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers are highly externally intact, retaining their original form and much of their original fabric. Although some external fabric is in a state of disrepair, such as the render and finishes of the portico columns, the external fabric has been generally well maintained and is representative of its early form. The extent of internal modifications is unclear, although it is likely that areas of the original layout and fabric have been retained.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*—Kiama Council Chambers (former) I109

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Notice	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Municipality of Kiama, Public Notice	26 Jul 1913	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama's Town Hall	6 Aug 1913	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Local and General News)	12 Dec 1914	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	*The Land*	Loan for Kiama	22 Jan 1915	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Council	12 Sep 1914	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Sydney Morning Herald*	Buildings and Works, Progress of the Trade: New Council Chambers	7 Sep 1915	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Daily Telegraph*	Kiama Council Chambers	31 Aug 1915	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Tenders	*Sydney Morning Herald*	Advertisement	14 Feb 1914	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of the Kiama Municipal Council Chambers at 11 Manning Street as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	10		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the primary eastern elevation of the Council Chambers, looking west.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the faux quoin ornamentation and the decorative mouldings on the northern elevation.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a plaque commemorating the laying of the foundation stone. The inscription reads 'This stone was laid by Margaret Jane Love, Wife of Thomas Love, J.P. Major, MCMXV'.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail showing the two foundation stones removed during the demolition of the Former School of Arts Building that have been incorporated into the southern elevation of the Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers building. The stones were laid by Alex Campbell Esquire, and Michael Nesbit Hindmarsh Esquire on 22 December 1900. It is unclear when the stones were moved.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View looking southwest showing the landscaped setting of the Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View looking southwest showing the Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers on approach from the Manning Street and Terralong Street intersection. The photograph also shows the setting and context of the building and its relationship to the post office.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of the former Council Chambers on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph showing the South Coast March to Freedom rally in front of the Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers on 17 August 1918. To the north of the building (in the right of the image), is the former School of Arts building. The foundation stones from this building were relocated and are now situated on the southern elevation of the former council chambers building.				
Image year	1918	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Wollongong City Libraries



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph showing the Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers in 1924. The shield relief prior to its repainting is visible.				
Image year	1924	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph from 1936 showing the Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers (circled in red) in the emerging Kiama Town Centre. The Former School of Arts Building is visible to the north (right side of the building in the photograph).				
Image year	1936	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Royal Australian Historical Society



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical aerial photograph from 1949, showing the footprint of the Former Kiama Municipal Council Chambers. The Former School of Arts Building is to the north. The School of Arts Building was later demolished, and the new council chambers introduced to the rear.				
Image year	1949	**Image by**	NSW Department of Lands	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



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Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Former Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Building					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Commercial					
Item category (if known)	Bank					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	18					
Street name	Manning Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 1, DP 603129					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.6723537381		**Longitude**	150.8565794880	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Veterinary Service					
Former Use	Aboriginal land, farm, town lot, Bank					
Statement of significance	The Former Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Bank (CBC) Building has cultural significance for historic values at a local level and associative, aesthetic and representative values at a State level. It was designed by Mansfield Brothers in 1880 and was completed in 1881. The CBC Bank Building was constructed during a period of rapid expansion in the Kiama area and was one of four banks established on the main Manning Street thoroughfare. These buildings were early developments in this area and defined the commercial character of the Kiama Town Centre, establishing the Victorian Free Classical character of commercial buildings and encouraging further development on the block. The design of the CBC Bank Building, while restrained compared to Mansfield Brothers' metropolitan designs, is an excellent example of their regional work. It forms part of a series of over 50 buildings designed by Mansfield Brothers for the CBC company throughout NSW as part of a program of regional development. This was a significant development and is demonstrative of the success of the company in the nineteenth century. Kiama's CBC Bank Building is one of several extant examples from this program and is a significant reminder of an extensive building program. It is also one of the more ornate examples from the CBC series, exemplifying the Classical and Italianate designs of the Mansfield Brothers, which suggests the importance of Kiama as a regional town. The building is substantial and contributes greatly to the character of the streetscape, being highly visible from Terralong Street. The Former CBC Building has historical, associative, aesthetic and representative values on a local level, and may have state significance as part of the series of Mansfield Brothers CBC buildings.						
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Mansfield Brothers (GA Mansfield)					
Builder/ maker	White & Coghill					
Physical Description	The Former CBC Building is a detached, two-storey commercial building in the Victorian Free Classical style with Italianate elements. The building is situated on the western alignment of a largely rectangular lot. The massing of the original building is largely square, with a later addition extending to the east along the ground floor. The building fronts the eastern alignment of Manning Street to west, and is situated on a gentle slope which runs downwards to the north. The building occupies the entirety of the western portion of its lot, with no set back from the footpath. The building features a hipped slate roof, with two wings stretching east to the rear. It also incorporates four masonry chimneys with decorative mouldings to match the courses on the building façade. The roof features overhanging eaves with painted soffits supported by pairs of decorative moulded corbels. The Former CBC Building is constructed of painted masonry finished with stucco, with quoins on the corners and rendered masonry foundations. The original building is largely astylar and characterised by symmetry. The primary western façade features two sets of two rounded arched, timber-framed sash windows with label moulding, and decorative faux voussoirs to either side of a Classically inspired portico. The pedimented portico features a central rounded arch with label mouldings articulated around the curve. The pediment is simple with no decorative detailing. The primary access is via timber double doors with a glazed fanlight above, reached by three steps. Contemporary signage is attached to the walls of the portico to either side of the doors. The rounded arch motif is incorporated into the north and south elevations of the portico through blind niches. A moulded course is articulated across the building, including the portico, dividing the two floors. The upper floor features two sets of two timber-framed sash windows with label moulding and moulding sills. A central window is located above the portico. Two shallow, raised planter beds are located to either side of the portico and are contained by a painted masonry retaining wall. There are signs of cracking, movement and wear in this retaining wall. The north and south elevations continue the symmetrical fenestration with a combination of two single rounded arch windows and blind window niches on the ground floor and windows and two blind window niches on the upper floor. On the south elevation this has been interrupted by the addition of a later carport to the southeastern portion of the façade. The second rounded arch window has been converted to a secondary/rear doorway, with a contemporary skillion roof extended from the wall that is supported by timber walls. A rear extension extends to the east, with a combination of hipped and skillions roofs. There is a paved carparking area located in the rear of the lot.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The building is in good condition, having been fairly well maintained. There are areas of surface damage, particularly to external finishes, with cracks in the render and masonry, and flaking paint evident.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1880	**Finish year**	1881	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	In 1981, the branch manager's report to the Heritage Council concluded that 'The building retains much of its original detail and joinery, little compromised by the various uses to which the former bank has been put'. However, the building was first modified in 1956 to introduce the rear extension and carport. Further works were undertaken in 1990, including the alteration of the interior to accommodate offices. A further application for works was submitted in 2013. Records from the Kiama Historical Society suggest that a verandah may have been removed in 1919. Currently no evidence has been found to corroborate the removal of a verandah from the primary western elevation. This elevation appears to be largely original. However, a historical photograph suggests there may have been a rear verandah to the east of the original wing. This may be the verandah referred to as removed in 1919.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770 , Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. The *Kiama Independent* reported in May 1880: > ... it is generally known that the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney some time ago determined to build suitable premises for their branch business, together with a residence for the manager in this town. As a first step in this direction, the company bought the two allotments of land on the east side of Manning Street, between the Union Store and the property of Mr A Yates. Plans and specifications were prepared by GA Mansfield Brothers, architects of 121 Pitt Street, Sydney and tenders invited (March 1880). Mansfield Brothers awarded the building contract to White and Coghill, builders of Sydney, 'who have contracted to complete the whole in seven months, for the sum of £2900, a sum considerably less than the estimates of some who tendered. In prospect we may reasonably congratulate the town on a

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substantial addition to the commercial conveniences and architectural improvements'.

Construction of the new bank building commenced about June 1880. By August, there were about a dozen hands, masons, bricklayers and quarrymen on the site under the supervision of Sydney contractors, White and Coghill.

The Mansfield Brothers were a family firm, under the chairmanship of George Allen Mansfield (b.1834), son of Reverend Ralph Mansfield, who was later elected as the first president of the NSW Institute of Architects, serving from 1871–1876. Mansfield brothers completed several major projects, including extensions to Sydney Grammar School (1876), Prince Alfred Hospital, Camperdown (1882), and Parramatta Town Hall (1880). The firm designed over 53 buildings, mostly in the Victorian Free Classical style for the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited, largely dating from approximately 1871 to 1897. (Cathy McHardy, June 2020)

Progress of construction of the new bank building was reported in *The Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser* on 20 August 1880 as follows:

> A building of two stories high, the architectural details of which may be described, we suppose, as Italian. The Manning Street frontage of the allotment ... will exhibit an ornamental iron palisade supported by wrought stone piers, and by the porch, the lofty arched entrance of which is already represented by the frame intended to receive the external doors. The walls are going up in the blue whinstone of the neighbourhood, with dressings in black and freestone, and will be cemented.

During construction, the building was struck by lightning in a heavy storm on 21 January. The lightning shattered one of the chimneys and passed down the flue following the flue bell before escaping through the wall, causing minimal damage to the masonry. Three workers had a narrow escape during the incident.

The building was completed by May 1881 and officially opened for business on 9 May. The first Manager was William (Tim) Colley.

The Kiama Branch of CBC was closed on 31 December 1942, due to manpower shortages and national emergency situation resulting from Australia's entry in World War II, under the government's wartime rationalisation program.

In 1956, the Former CBC Building was sold by the bank to a local accountant, Darcy D Fraser Esq, who owned it until 1970. It is unclear how the building was used in the interim following the war. The following year, Fraser employed architect Harold W Reilly to undertake works for alterations and additions on the site to accommodate its future use as a doctor's surgery. These works included introducing a ground-floor addition to the rear of the building, male and female toilets, a tearoom and a waiting room. A bathroom and kitchen were introduced on the first floor, with the existing balcony on the east demolished and a carport introduced to the south of the site. It seems that a doctor's surgery operated on site for some time. However, the building was sold in 1979.

In 1979, Mr and Mrs Roslyn McKinnon, owners of the Former CBC Building, nominated it for a Permanent Conservation Order (PCO). At that time the front of the building was occupied by a solicitors practice, the rear by a veterinary surgeon and the upstairs was let as a flat. The owners of the property were seeking protection under the Heritage Act for the building with a view to attracting rating and taxation benefits.

At its meeting of 14 January 1981, the Heritage Council recommended that a PCO be placed over the Former CBC Building in Kiama and this was done on 17 July 1981 (No. 143). The building was still utilised as a solicitor's office in 1991 and was later listed on the State Heritage Register on 2 April 1999.

In 1990, an application was submitted for internal alterations to accommodate a change of use to offices, suggesting that parts of the veterinary practice may still have existed on the site. By 2007, the property had been sold, coming to be owned by F Hannan (Properties) Pty Limited. A front boundary fence was later removed in 2011 and it appears that the building was repainted to the current colour scheme at this time.

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	The building was later leased to Fairfax Media (Regional Publishers Pty Limited) from 1 March 2011 to 29 February 2016. Although during this period the owners sold the property to David Walton & Lisa Xu, Trustees for Fifth May Superannuation Pty Ltd in April 2012. The following year, architectural plans were prepared for a development application to Kiama Council, client D Walton and L Xu, Architect Borst and Conacher (Wollongong).

THEMES	
National historical theme	Developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Commerce—activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services
National historical theme	Building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
National historical theme	Developing Australia's cultural life
State historical theme	Creative endeavour—activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Former CBC Building at 18 Manning Street originates from a grant of land from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan. However, the site appears to have remained largely undeveloped until the current building in 1880. The bank was introduced in a period of rapid growth for the town, with an influx of workers arriving in the mid- to late-nineteenth century to support the growing industry and mining in the area. The Former CBC Building was one of four institutions to establish premises on Manning Street, being one of the earliest following the English, Scottish, Australia Bank in the 1850s. The establishment of these four banks, together with the Kiama Post Office, defined the commercial character of Manning Street and influenced commercial development in the area. The Former CBC Building was also one of a series of over 50 similar CBC buildings constructed between the 1870s and late 1890s, forming part of their program of regional development throughout New South Wales. The Former CBC Building has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The Former CBC Building is one of a series of over 50 regional banks established from between 1871 and 1897 designed by the Mansfield Brothers. The Mansfield Brothers were a prominent Sydney firm, and the Kiama building contributes to an understanding of both their oeuvre, and the nineteenth-century development of the CBC throughout New South Wales prior to their amalgamation with the National Australia Bank. The Former CBC Building has cultural significance at a State level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Former CBC Building is a good example of a modest Victorian Free Classical commercial building. Although small in scale, and comparatively restrained in detailing, the building demonstrates key elements of the typology, including the Classically inspired pedimented portico and decorative mouldings and corbels. The building is reasonably well maintained externally and is representative of its early form. The building is one of a series of over 50 buildings designed for the CBC by the Mansfield Brothers and is demonstrative of the firms' preference for the Victorian Free Classical style. It shows common elements to buildings of a similar scale in other regional centres, such as Dubbo, sharing the largely square massing, with quoins, and rounded arch windows in a symmetrical design. The building also displays similar detailing seen at other Mansfield CBC buildings, such as the decorative corbels of the Armidale branch. The building is well maintained and is an excellent example of the regional work of the Mansfield Brothers. It is communicative of their style and the enduring popularity of the designs. The building is located on a busy thoroughfare, occupying the whole of the western portion of its lot, with no set back from the street. It is prominent in the streetscape and contributes to the late-Victorian early Federation character of Manning Street. The Former CBC Building has cultural significance at a State level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if the Former CBC Building could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of 18 Manning Street has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. The Former CBC Building has not been assessed under this criterion.

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Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The Former CBC Building is one of a series of commercial buildings on Manning Street, and is one of three extant nineteenth-century bank buildings. This group, with the Kiama Post Office, established the commercial character of the area, and defined the preference for Classically inspired architecture. Although the building itself may not be rare as a nineteenth century bank, it forms part of a small group of nineteenth-century Victorian Classical commercial buildings, and has some rarity as an example of the typology in the Kiama context. The Former CBC Building is one of over 50 CBC buildings designed by the Mansfield Brothers in the late-nineteenth century. As one of a number of similar buildings the CBC it is not rare. However, when considered as part of the Mansfield CBC group across the state, the building has rarity in NSW as part of a cohesive program of consistent bank buildings. The Former CBC Building does not meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The Former CBC Building is representative of a period of late-nineteenth century commercial development in Manning Street, forming part of a core group of Victorian Free Classical buildings. It is one of a number of bank buildings on the main thoroughfare of the Kiama Town Centre. As part of a group, the building is demonstrative of a period of rapid development in the area. It is also representative of the enduring popularity of the Free Classical style in the Kiama Town Centre. The Former CBC Building in Kiama is also one of over 50 CBC bank buildings designed by the Mansfield Brothers and is representative of their program of regional development throughout NSW. It is suggestive of the popularity and success of the CBC. It is also one of a small number of such buildings which are heritage listed, and is representative of the more ornate buildings designed for larger towns as part of this program. It is an excellent example of the work of the Mansfield Brothers, and is particularly communicative of the popularity of their work for the CBC throughout New South Wales. The Former CBC Building has cultural significance at a State level under this criterion.
Integrity	The original wing of the Former CBC Building is largely externally intact, retaining its original form and much of its original fabric. Historical photographs from 1910 suggest that the primary elevations have not been largely altered since this time, but a new paint scheme was introduced in the twentieth century. There are signs of wear and tear in the external finishes, with cracking and flaking paint on the primary façade. There are also cracks and signs of movement in the retaining walls of the planter beds. However, the Former CBC Building has undergone several changes to the fabric and internal layout of the building. This includes intervention into the south façade to introduce the carport, the introduction of the rear wing on the ground floor, and several internal modifications to accommodate change of use.

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*—Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (former) I110
	State Heritage Register—#00143

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Article	*Kiama Reporter* and *Illawarra Journal*	Commercial Bank	16 Dec 1942	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Sydney Morning Herald*	Kiama	2 May 1881	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Sydney Morning Herald*	Kiama	21 Jan 1881	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Tender	*Illawarra Mercury*	To Builders	19 Mar 1880	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Local Intelligence: The New Bank Building	20 Aug 1880	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	27 May 1881	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Report	Borst & Conacher	Proposed Alterations and Additions at Lot 1, DP 603129, 18 Manning Street, Kiama NSW: Statement of Heritage Impact	2013	GML Archive

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of the former Commercial Banking Company Building at 18 Manning Street as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*, and as an item on the State Heritage Register under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	11		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View looking east showing the primary façade of the Former CBC Building.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the north elevation showing the decorative quoins on the corner, and the blind window niches.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the south elevation showing the blind window niches, and later carport and driveway.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of wear and cracking on the retaining wall of the planter bed at the Manning Street elevation.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the upper floor showing the moulded corbels, label moulding around the windows, and wear to the finishes of the portico.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View northwest showing the southern elevation of the Former CBC Building as viewed from the neighbouring lot. The rendered chimneys, windows and blind niches are visible.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



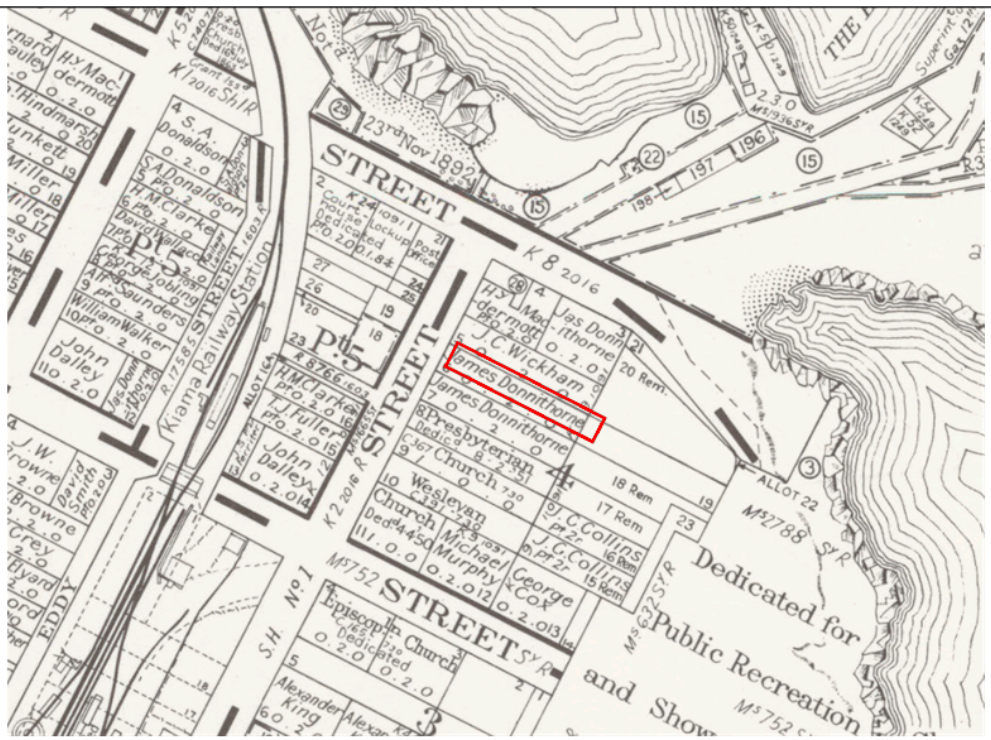
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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of the original lot on which 18 Manning Street is located on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing)				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph showing the Former CBC Building in 1910. The primary façade as remained largely unchanged since this time.				
Image year	1910	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Wollongong City Libraries



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph showing a view of Kiama from Tunnel Hill including the Former CBC Building. To the rear of the building, there may be a verandah—Kiama Historical Society records describe this as having been removed in 1919.				
Image year	Unknown	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph taken from the Manning Street and Terralong Street intersection showing the early context of the Former CBC Building (indicated by arrow) .				
Image year	Unknown	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph from 1936 showing the Former CBC Building (circled in red) in the emerging Kiama Town Centre.				
Image year	1936	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Royal Australian Historical Society



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph showing the Former CBC Building (indicated by arrow) following the demolition of the neighbouring building to the south. This lot remains vacant.				
Image year	Unknown	**Image by**	Government Printing Office	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of New South Wales



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Former City Bank of Sydney					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Bank of New South Wales Westpac Bank					
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Commercial					
Item category (if known)	Bank					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	32					
Street name	Manning Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama			**Postcode**	2533	
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 1, DP 501557					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.672641	**Longitude**	150.856259		
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use						
Former Use						
Statement of significance	The Former City Bank Building has cultural significance for historic, associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values at a local level to the Kiama region. It was designed by Charles William Goodchap in 1887 and was completed in 1888. The Former City Bank Building was constructed during a period of rapid expansion in the Kiama area, and was one of four banks established on the Manning Street thoroughfare. These buildings were early developments in this area and defined the commercial character of the Kiama Town Centre, establishing the Victorian Free Classical character of commercial buildings, and encouraging further development on the block. The building is one of a series of branches opened by the City Bank in the late-nineteenth century and was one of several regional branches designed by Goodchap. It is an excellent example of his work, and the most celebrated of his branches. The building is an excellent example of the Victorian Free Classical style in a regional context, and is the best example of the style in the Kiama region. The building incorporates several key elements of the style, including the use of decorative mouldings, pilasters, Corinthian and filigree motifs, carved reliefs and pediments The ornamentation of the building is well executed and is superior in execution to other buildings seen in the area. The building is substantial and is set back from the neighbouring properties, making it visually prominent in the streetscape. It holds a high degree of landmark quality, helping to define the character and scale of the Kiama Town Centre. The Former City Bank Building has historical, associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values on a local level.					
Level of Significance	State ☐		Local ☑			

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Charles William Goodchap					
Builder/ maker						
Physical Description	The Former City Bank Building at 32 Manning Street is a detached, two-storey commercial building in the Victorian Free Classical style. The building occupied a rectangular lot oriented nothwest to southeast, and the massing of the main wing is largely rectangular, with a narrow extension to the rear in the southeast. A further small extension has been introduced along the southern elevation to house two ATMs and features a contemporary glazed awning. The building fronts the eastern alignment of Manning Street to the west and is situated on a gentle slope which runs downwards to the north. The building is set back from the footpath by a shallow courtyard to the west of the property. The roof is hipped and features slate tiles with metal flashings and four rendered masonry chimneys. The chimneys have been painted to match the façades and feature matching mouldings and highly ornate chimney pots. The building is constructed of rendered and painted masonry, and is ornamented with decorative courses articulated across the upper floor, with decorative projecting stones along the corners of the building on each floor. The design is characterised by symmetry, with the primary façade divided into three bays. The two outer bays feature a single timber-framed sash window on each floor. On the ground floor, these windows have a shallow, rounded arch and are set in a decorative surrounds, with moulded architraves and pilasters with Corinthian motifs. The upper floor windows are rectangular and feature simpler surrounds with moulded faux-corbels and lintels. The primary access is provided via a classically inspired portico in the central bay. This portico incorporates rounded arches, supported by columns with moulded pilasters and architraves. The architraves feature decorative reliefs, and support a pediment. The pediment features moulded architraves and a carved relief with the bank's insignia. The central arch features a carved and painted bust of the former Chairman of Directors of the City Bank, George Thornton. The spandrels to either side of this are decorative mouldings in a filigree motif. On the upper floor, the central bay incorporates a central timber-framed sash window surrounded to either side by decorative pilasters, which extend to the soffit of the roof, with a small parapet above. The parapet incorporates decorative moulding and a pediment. On the ground floor, the southern extension has a single-storey façade of rendered masonry which has been painted to match the main body of the building—sympathetic moulded courses are located across the peak of the wall. The northern extension faces an easement and incorporates narrow, rectangular sash windows across the upper floor, with painted render on the ground floor. The two floors are divided by moulded courses which follow on from the west façade. This elevation is dominated by a portico which provides secondary access to the property. This portico similarly features rounded arches, but lacks the decorative pediment of the west elevation, instead featuring a parapet with a decorative balustrade. The rear, east elevation features a combination of one and two-storey elements, and is largely contained on the southern portion of the lot. It appears that a former balcony has since been enclosed on the upper floor, although a ground-floor verandah remains open.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The building is in good external condition having been well maintained. The archaeological potential of 32 Manning Street is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year C.1885**	1887	**Finish year C.1886**	1888	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates						
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. Between 1874 and 1888, the City Bank of Sydney (City Bank) leased premises in Terralong Street from GK Waldron to provide banking services to the Kiama community. In October 1884, Waldron offered a site at the corner of Manning and Terralong streets to the City Bank for the sum of £3000, which the bank declined. Instead, in January 1886, City Bank purchased Lot 7 of Section 4 of the Town of Kiama Plan from storekeeper Stephen Major for £4000 as it was 'desirous of erecting premises necessary for the purpose of carrying on its business at Kiama'. Simultaneously, the City Bank and Stephen Major negotiated a right-of-way between their respective allotments. The right of way was 12' wide and formed by deducting a 6' strip of land from each allotment. Following a destructive fire in March 1887 at the corner of Manning and Terralong streets, which threatened to spread to the Kiama branch of the City Bank, the local branch manager urged the erection of new premises on the land owned by the bank. This request was approved and new plans for the bank premises were submitted by Charles William Goodchap, architect of Tattersalls

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	Chambers, Sydney. He was subsequently appointed architect of the new building and invited to submit specification and estimate of costs. Charles William Goodchap was the nephew of Charles Augustus Goodchap, commissioner of railways and later a Member of the NSW Legislative Council and Member of the NSW Legislative Assembly. His father was a district civil engineer in Kurnool Madras, and he was educated in Madras and later in England. Having been articled to Charles Goodman Mumby, a London architect, he achieved a certificate for drawing from the South Kensington Institute, and later joined Thomas Durrans and Sir Charles Street. He operated his own practice in London, before emigrating to Australia due to ill health. He was appointed to the office of the Colonial Architect in Sydney, but left after nearly five years to start his own practice. He designed a number of private buildings in Sydney, as well as several buildings for the City Bank in locations including Cootamundra, Young and Armidale, although the branch at Kiama was considered to be one of his most important works. Goodchap invited tenders in late April–early May 1887 for the 'erection of a first-class Brick Building, suitable for a bank and dwelling-house, with stables, fencing, etc at Kiama for the City Banking Company'. Building work commenced on the bank's site in Manning Street in June 1887. The *Sydney Morning Herald* reported that 'this building will be quite an ornament to the town'. By September 1887, the *Kiama Independent* declared the new City Bank in Manning Street 'is now a conspicuous object in that part of town' and 'the most handsomest in the town, and the premises altogether will be most convenient and commodious'. At this date, the walls were nearly complete and demonstrated 'superior quality' masonry workmanship and quality materials including 'superior' bricks. The newspaper made special note that the only local portion of materials used in the building was bluestone in the foundations of concrete. The buildings were completed in February 1888 and the branch was officially opened in March following the final inspection by the architect. The City Bank was acquired by the Australian Bank of Commerce in February 1918. The premises were described at this date as 'brick building uses as bank premises and further 8 rooms, strong room and brick stables'. Opened as the Australian Joint Stock Bank (AJS), in 1896 it became the Australian Bank of Commerce, absorbing the AJS. It then became the Bank of New South Wales in 1931. In 1936, the Bank of New South Wales subdivided the site, selling the stables building to the rear. The firgurehead above the door was carved by Italian craftsmen and represents the Chairman of Directors of the City Bank in 1887, George Thornton. Thornton served as a magistrate in the 1850s, then in 1853 and 1857 as mayor of Sydney. He was director of the bank between 1885 and 1888.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Economy—developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Commerce—activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services
National historical theme	Settlemen—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities
National historical theme	Developing Australia's cultural life
State historical theme	Creative endeavour—activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Former City Bank Building at 32 Manning Street originates from a grant of land from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan and has maintained much of its original lot. Formerly owned by a local shopkeeper, it seems this land was largely undeveloped prior to the construction of the bank in the 1880s. The bank was constructed in a period of rapid growth for the town, with an influx of workers arriving in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. The City Bank was one of four banking institutions to establish premises on Manning Street (three of which remain). The establishment of these four banks, together with the Kiama Post Office, defined the commercial character of Manning Street and influenced commercial development in the area. The Former City Bank Building was purpose built as a bank, and despite changing company several times over the years remains in use as a bank, with over a century of constant use for that purpose. The Former City Bank Building has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The Former City Bank Building was designed by Charles William Goodchap, an English architect who later emigrated to Sydney. Goodchap spent several years working for the Office of the Colonial Architect prior to opening his own practice. He designed several branches of the City Bank for regional locations, of which Kiama is the most celebrated. The building is an excellent example of Chapman's work. The building has housed the operations of several banks for over a century, and is representative of a period of regional expansion for the City Bank. The Former City Bank Building has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Former City Bank Building is an excellent example of the Victorian Free Classical style, and the best example of the typology in the Kiama region. Constructed in the late 1880s, it is an early example of the use of the style in the Kiama Town Centre, likely inspired by the earlier construction of the neighbouring Commercial Banking Company Building, although it is comparatively more ornate. The building features several key elements of the style, including the use of decorative mouldings, pilasters, Corinthian and filigree motifs, carved reliefs and pediments The ornamentation of the building is well executed and is superior in execution to other buildings seen in the area. Although the building maintains to the two-storey scale of the surrounding area, the building's location, separated from neighbouring structures, gives the bank visual prominence, occupying a prominent position opposite the Council Chambers, it holds a high degree of landmark quality. One of the earliest commercial structures in the area, with the group of early bank buildings and the Kiama Post Office, the building defines the character and scale of the Kiama Town Centre. The Former City Bank Building has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if the Former City Bank Building could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of 32 Manning Street has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. The Former City Bank Building has not been assessed under this criterion.

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Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The Former City Bank Building is one of a series of commercial buildings on Manning Street and is one of three extant nineteenth-century bank buildings in this area. This group, with the Kiama Post Office, established the commercial character of the area and defined the preference for Classically inspired architecture in the precinct. Although the building is not rare as a nineteenth-century bank in the Kiama Town Centre, it forms part of a small group of nineteenth-century Victorian Free Classical commercial buildings and holds some rarity as part of this group. The bank also has rarity as a purpose-built structure which has been in continual operation as a bank for over a century, maintaining its original use. The Former City Bank Building is an excellent example of the Victorian Free Classical typology, and is the best example of the style in the Kiama region. It is rare as a well-executed and largely intact example of the style in the Kiama context. The Former City Bank Building has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The Former City Bank Building is representative of a period of late-nineteenth-century commercial development in Manning Street, forming part of a core group of Victorian Free Classical buildings and one of a number of bank buildings on the main thoroughfare. As part of a group, the building is demonstrative of a period of rapid development in the area. It is also representative of the enduring popularity of the Free Classical style in the Kiama Town Centre. The Former City Bank Building is one of several branches of the City Bank constructed in the late-nineteenth century in a period of expansion, and is one of a group of regional branches designed by Charles William Goodchap. The building is representative of the City Bank's success and development in the late-nineteenth century, and is an excellent example of the commercial work of Charles William Goodchap. The Former City Bank Building has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	The Former City Bank Building is largely externally intact, retaining its original form and much of its original fabric. Historical photographs suggest that the building is largely externally unchanged. The bank has remaining in continual use since the 1880s, but it has been internally modified. Extensions have been added to the south of the building to accommodate ATMs, but the form and design of the building remains legible.

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*— Westpac Bank I112

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Minutes	Bank of New South Wales	Extracts from Board Minutes	1874-1888	Westpac Archives
Lists	Bank of New South Wales	Extracts from Premises and List of Managers	From 1874	Westpac Archives
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 1652 No 830	1932	NSW Land Registry Services
Valuation	Department of Valuer General	Valuation Listing	1953-1956	State Archives & Records
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 331 No 106	1886	NSW Land Registry Services
Article	Australian Town and Country Journal	Kiama—Improvements	25 Jun 1887	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Sydney Morning Herald*	Country News—Kiama, Monday	14 Jun 1887	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Minutes	Bank of New South Wales	Extracts from Board Minutes	1874-1888	Westpac Archives
Lists	Bank of New South Wales	Extracts from Premises and List of Managers	From 1874	Westpac Archives
Article	*Sydney Mail* and *New South Wales Advertiser*	Kiama	3 Sep 1887	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*The Bulletin*	William Charles Goodchap	12 April 1890	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of 32 Manning Street as an item of local significance within Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*. The name of the listing should be changed to 'Former City Bank Building'.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	12		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View east toward the Former City Bank Building showing the primary western façade.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the decorative mouldings and reliefs on the primary façade				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View south showing a detail of the northern façade as viewed from the neighbouring lot, showing the setting of the Former City Bank Building, the fenestration of the upper floor and the decorative parapet over the secondary entrance.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View west showing the rear of the Former City Bank Building , with rear wings, enclosed balcony and rear verandah.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the chimneys showing the decorative mouldings and courses, and ornamented chimney pots.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage

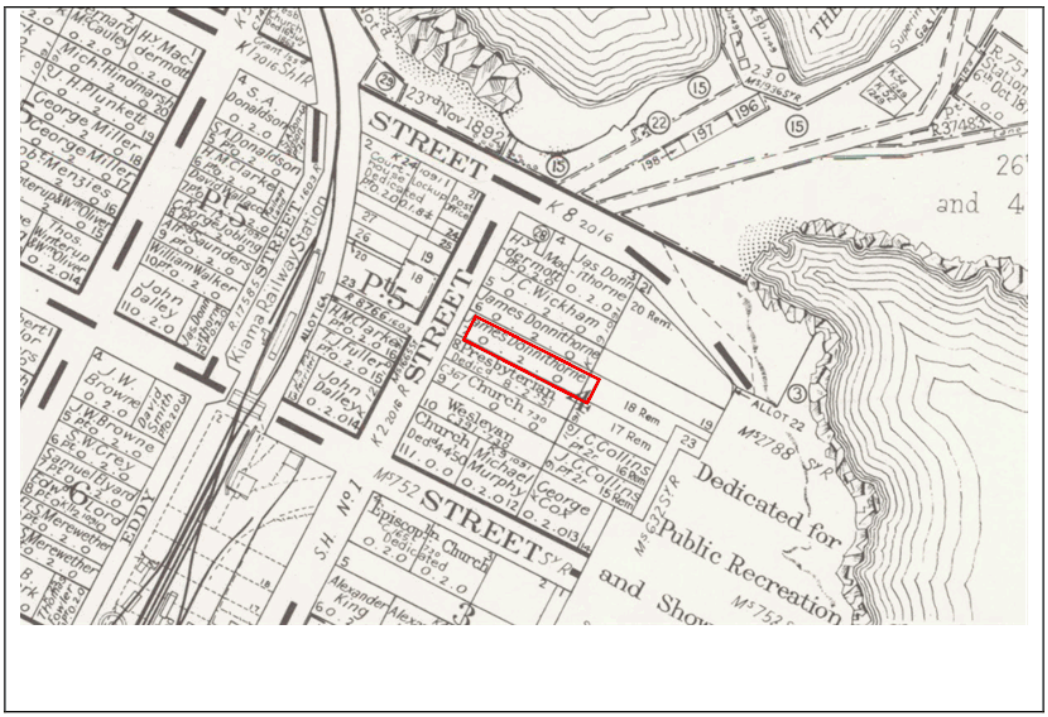


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of the original lot on which 32 Manning Street is located on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands

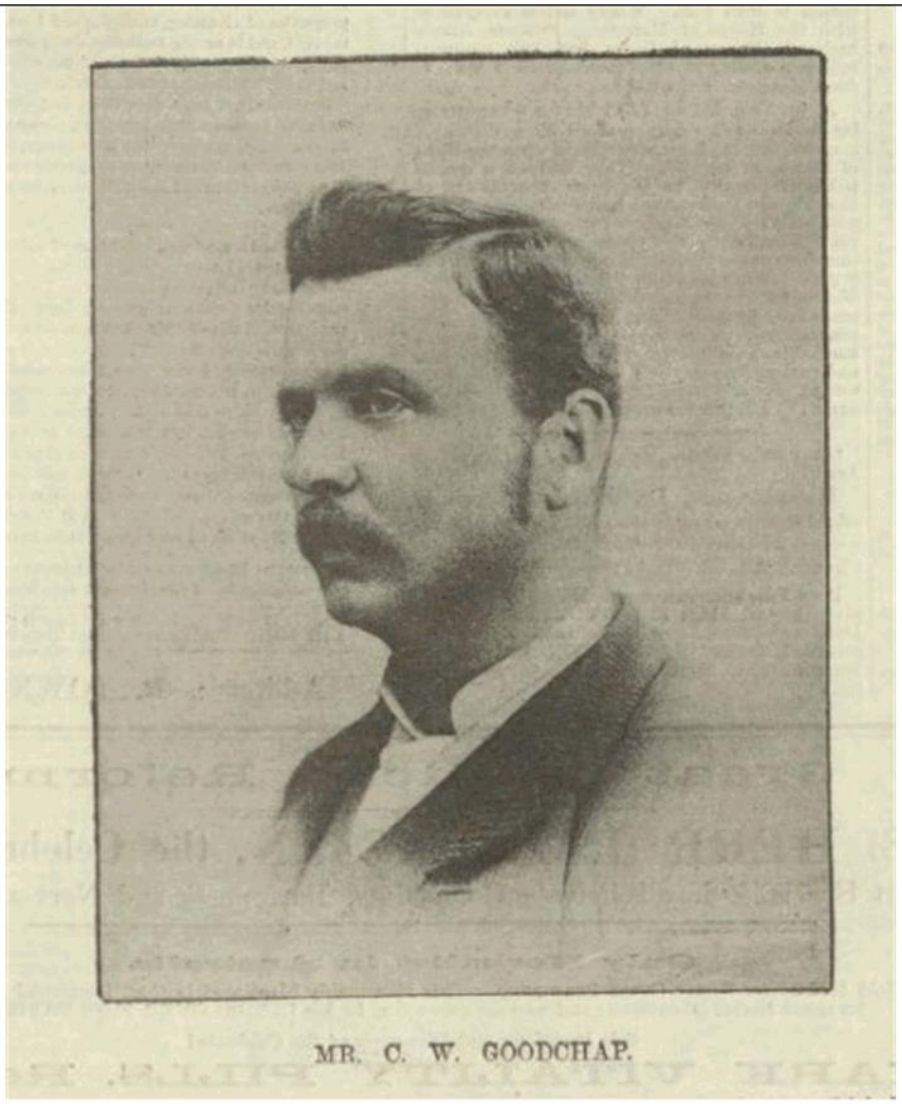


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Portrait of architect Charles William Goodchap from an article in *The Bulletin* from 12 April 1890, vol 11, No. 530, p 24.				
Image year	1890	**Image by**	*The Bulletin*	**Image copyright holder**	National Library of Australia



MR. C. W. GOODCHAP.

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph showing early setting of the site, and the southern elevation of the Former City Bank Building prior to the introduction of the extension.				
Image year	Unknown	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of historical photograph showing the early setting of the Former City Bank Building prior to the demolition of the neighbouring structures.				
Image year	Unknown	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of NSW.



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Photograph of a meeting on Manning Street with the south elevation of the Former City Bank Building to the rear. The photograph shows the setting of the building prior to the construction of neighbouring properties to the north and south.				
Image year	1910	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Wollongong City Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph by Rex Hazlewood looking west across the town centre showing a rear view of the Former City Bank Building.				
Image year	c1931	**Image by**	Rex Hazlewood	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of NSW

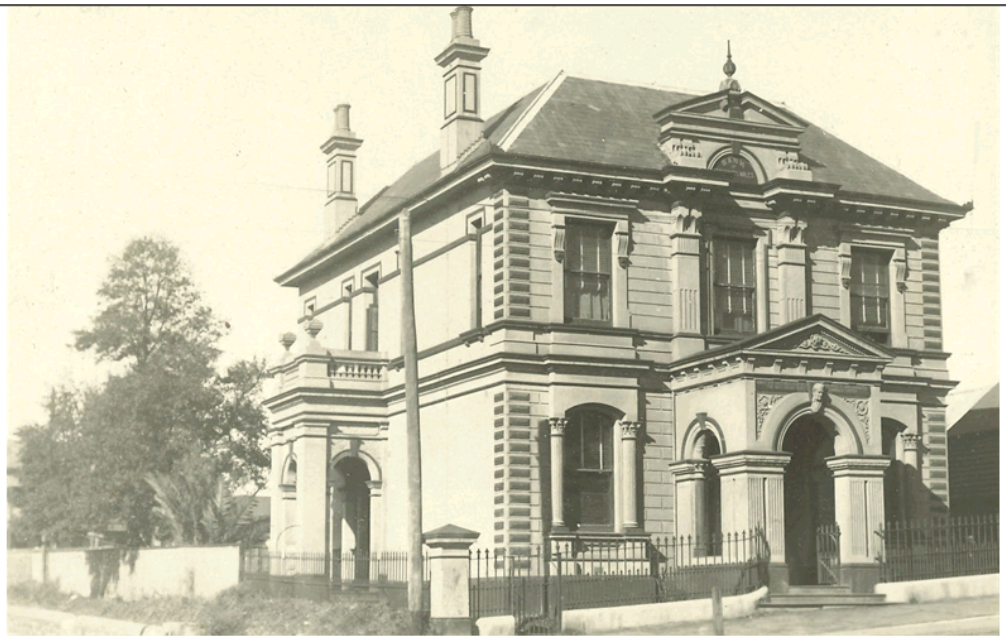


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the Former City Bank Building from Manning Street in 1933. It appears the external form and fabric have been maintained and are largely intact.				
Image year	1933	**Image by**	Bank of NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Commonwealth Bank



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail from a historical photograph of Kiama showing the Former City Bank Building in its setting in 1936, following the demolition of the neighbouring building to the north. The rear of the building is partially obscured by a mature tree planting.				
Image year	1936	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Royal Australian Historical Society



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historic photograph showing the former bank building in the early twentieth century, prior to the southern addition.				
Image year	Unknown	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph showing the rear of the Former City Bank Building following the enclosure of the first-floor balcony.				
Image year	c1930s–1950s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Bank of NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph showing the rear of the Former City Bank Building following the enclosure of the first-floor balcony.				
Image year	c1930s–1950s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Bank of NSW



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ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Former English Scottish & Australian Bank (ES&A Bank)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	*Victoria Stores, ES & A Bank, ANZ Bank, Commercial Building (former ANZ Bank)*					
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Commercial					
Item category (if known)	Bank					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	33					
Street name	Manning Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 1, DP 198638					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.672606		**Longitude**	150.855569	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Commercial					
Former Use	Bank					
Statement of significance	The Former English, Scottish and Australian Bank has cultural significance for historic, associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values at a local level in the Kiama region. It is a prominent building in the Kiama commercial precinct, and originates from one of the earliest remnant commercial structures in this area. The original building constructed on site dates from the 1850s and operated as a general store. Renamed the Victoria Stores in the 1860s, the ES&A Bank was introduced soon after, becoming the earliest bank operating in this precinct. The site was sold to the bank in the 1870s and was partially redeveloped in the 1880s. This was a period of rapid expansion in the Kiama area, with the arrival of workers and the introduction of two other bank buildings on the block. Together with the Kiama Post Office, these buildings define the scale and commercial character of the area represent this early period of rapid commercial expansion. The ES&A Bank building has been heavily altered over time and now includes a prominent portico with Art Deco motifs. However, it occupies a prominent position in the streetscape and makes a strong visual contribution to the commercial area. It has historical and aesthetic significance with rarity and representative values at a local level.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

DESCRIPTION	
Designer	Unknown
Builder/ maker	Unknown
Physical Description	The former English, Scottish & Australian Chartered Bank building is a detached, two-storey Georgian Revival building. Located on a rectangular lot, oriented northwest to southeast, the building is situated on a gentle slope that runs downwards to the north. The building occupies the majority of the eastern portion of

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	the lot and faces the western alignment of Manning Street to the east. The building is 'L'-shaped, with its primary façade fronting Manning Street, running north to south. The rear wing extends west from the northern portion of the site. The building has been heavily altered and the extent of remaining fabric from the original building is unclear. The building is set back from the footpath by a shallow garden, enclosed by a contemporary metal fence on a masonry retaining wall. This retaining wall is in a state of disrepair with cracks throughout. The garden area features mature shrubs and tree plantings which surround the building to the north and east. A former stables building is located to the rear, separated by a garden area. Constructed of rendered and painted masonry on stone foundations, the roof is hipped and currently clad in Marseilles tiles, replacing earlier corrugated iron. There are two chimneys of rendered and painted masonry with decorative moulded courses. The southernmost chimney is twice the size of the northern chimney, likely accommodating the fireplaces of two rooms. The primary eastern elevation has been heavily modified over time. Currently, the façade is rendered and painted a coral pink, with a decorative course painted beige separating the ground and first floors. The ground floor features four double-hung, timber-framed sash windows with timber mullions with painted lintels. The primary access is via a substantial portico located at the northernmost point of the elevation. This portico has been altered several times, but currently features an Art Deco style rounded door opening, with a recessed timber door. The façades feature a vertical design in render, seemingly introduced in the 1920s. A simple parapet extends along the top of the portico and formerly included signage. A secondary doorway is located between the first and second windows from the north, recessed within a shallow portico. This portico has been altered and currently has a simple rendered parapet with no ornamentation. The upper floor features four irregularly spaced timber-framed sash windows with painted stone lintels. These windows are not original and appear to have been introduced after the 1920s. The spacing of the windows matches the fenestration of the ground floor. To the south of the first floor is a set of timber French doors with glazed panels enclosed in a Juliet balcony with a decorative balustrade. This balcony is not original and appears to have been introduced after the 1920s. To the north of the modern sash windows, above the entrance portico, is a set of timber-framed sash French doors. Early historical photographs suggest that the building originally had a series of French doors on both floors, with a balcony along the first floor which extended along the north and west elevations. This balcony has since been removed, but the northern French doors/windows match the profile of the doors seen in early photographs. The remaining windows on the east and north elevations have been altered. The north elevation features a combination of evenly spaced early and contemporary windows. However, further balconies were introduced to the upper floor after 1925.
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The building has been highly altered. However, it appears structurally sound and in good condition, having been maintained. The masonry retaining wall which supports the fence is in poor condition. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.
Construction years	**Start year** | **Finish year** 1885 | **Circa** ☐
Modifications and dates	The building has been highly altered, but the dates of works are unclear. c1870s—the building was modified internally following the sale of the Victoria Stores. c1885—following the purchase of the building by the ES&A Bank, the building was extended to accommodate a manager's residence and a ballroom. The extent of these works are unclear, currently no plans have been found to substantiate the extent of the works. Historical photographs suggest that the building has been extended to the north and south with the original portico altered. c1920s—historical photographs suggest that both porticos have been altered in this period, with the ornamentation of the primary portico particularly altered. 1920s onwards—porticos were further altered, windows were replaced and the balcony removed. The dates for these works are unclear.
Further comments	

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. In 1859, Thomas John Fuller and his brother-in-law George King Waldron built a store in Manning Street. The English Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank opened a branch in Kiama on 13 September 1859 using the northeastern side of Fuller's building. The first bank manager was Francis Billingham. On 18 February 1860, the building was purchased by George Lawrence Fuller and was renamed Victoria Stores. According to *The Examiner* on 22 February 1860: 'This large and beautiful edifice has this week opened by Mr GL Fuller as a general store. The building is not yet finished but the shop department is now completed, and presents a grand appearance, having the whole front brilliantly lighted by large plate glass windows. When the whole building is completed there will be no business premises in the town at all comparable to it.'

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	It sold drapery, groceries, clothing, ironmongery, etc. and remained the largest store in Kiama for many years. The *Illawarra Mercury* described it in April 1863 as 'the most commanding building in town' (apart from the churches) which 'can be seen many miles away, both on sea and land'. Shortly after the Victoria Stores opened, the bank transferred its premises to the new section of the building. A post and telegraph office also operated from the store from 1868 to 1878. On 5 May 1874, TJ Fuller, Manager of the ES and A Bank advertised the auction sale of 'the whole of his town properties … [including] the Victoria Stores, and ES and AC Bank'. The building was occupied at this date by A Haydon and comprised 'a large store 22 x 44 plate-glass windows, all splendidly fitted out with counters, shelving, etc; spacious entry and upstairs halls, 6 large lofty rooms, servant's room and kitchen etc. The whole of the premises are faithfully built of stone, elegantly finished inside. Spacious balcony, with handsome iron posts and ornamental iron railing, on the east and north of the above premises. The whole is covered with slate and iron. Attached are also the premises now occupied by the ES and AC Bank, 20 x 13 feet, built of stone, well fitted up, and covered with iron; also the premises known as Mr Haydon's hardware store, 26 x 13 feet, built of stone and brick, with stone foundation, 72 x 18 feet with iron bars to windows, stairs, landing doors, etc.; also, the premises now known and occupied as the Kiama Independent Printing Office, and office adjoining, lately occupied by DB Walker, Esq, solicitor'. The ES & A Bank purchased the store in 1876 from Stephen Major. Coinciding with the change of ownership, in December 1876, the *Kiama Independent* carried an advertisement 'last few days of the great clearance sale at Victoria Stores … as the premises will shortly be closed'. One month later S Reid, 'late of the Beehive Store, Terralong Street', notified the public that he had removed to the Victoria Stores in Manning Street. Articles suggest that he and Major were partners and from this date forwards S Major relocated his general store to a site opposite, retaining the name Victoria Stores (though later named The Arcade). The *Australian Town and Country Journal* visited Kiama in 1884, noting 'very extensive alterations and improvements have been made to the ES and AC Bank's block of building in Manning Street' and 'when the work not in progress has been completed, this block of buildings will be one of the most imposing in the town'. The architect William Wardell reportedly designed the extensions to the building which included a residence for the bank manager with ballroom. The works were under construction in January 1885 under the supervision of Mr White. The *Evening News* reported in April 1885 that the alterations of the ES & A Bank 'are rapidly prosecuted'. At this stage, no plans or documents have been found to substantiate Wardell's involvement in these works, although he was involved in designing the Berry branch of the ES&A Bank. Historical photographs suggest that the building was extended to the north and south, although the extent of the works are unclear. Historical photographs also show that extensive alterations were undertaken throughout the twentieth century. The porticos were particularly altered in the 1920s, and the primary portico retains Art Deco elements. It is unclear when the balcony was removed and the windows were altered, but photographs confirm this took place after 1925.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Economy—developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Commerce—activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Former ES&A Bank Building at 33 Manning Street originates from a grant of land from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan, and has maintained much of its original lot. The site was originally developed as a general store operated by G Fuller, as seen on the Town of Kiama Plan. Renamed the Victoria Stores in 1860, the English, Scottish and Australian Bank soon after opened premises in the stores. This early building is one of the earliest commercial buildings from the Manning Street thoroughfare that remains in some form today. The building site was partially redeveloped in the 1880s to become a dedicated bank site. Despite alterations, it remains one of the earliest commercial buildings in the Kiama area and is one of four buildings constructed by banking institutions to establish premises on Manning Street (three of which remain). The establishment of these four banks, together with the Kiama Post Office, defined the commercial character of Manning Street and influenced commercial development in the area. The Former ES&A Bank Building has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The original architect of 33 Manning Street is unknown. There has been some suggestion that prominent architect William Wardell was involved in the 1880s redevelopment of the site, but at this time no documents or evidences have been found to corroborate this claim. If evidence of this involvement is found in future, it would be a significant example of Wardell's only known work in the Kiama region. The site has connections to early entrepreneur George Fuller who established the site and created the Victoria Stores, but there is little evidence of this phase of the building's use. The Former ES&A Bank Building does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Former ES&A Bank Building has undergone several phases of redevelopment throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. As such, much of the original form, massing, fabric and design intent has been heavily altered or obscured. Original verandahs and balconies have been removed and the fenestration altered, and it is unclear which elements of the building were extended during the 1880s works and whether an earlier portico was once located to the north of the building. However, the building is substantial in scale and occupies a prominent street corner in a busy pedestrian thoroughfare, holding a high degree of landmark quality. The building retains elements of its early Georgian Revival design with its low, wide massing. Further, it retains significant aesthetic detailing, such as the prominent portico which was redecorated in the 1920s to incorporate bold Art Deco motifs. This portico is prominent in the streetscape—projecting to the footpath—and contributes to the character of the area. Despite alterations, the several phases of development on site are legible in the design and reveal the history of the site and the development of the area. The Former ES&A Bank Building has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if 33 Manning Street could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of 33 Manning Street has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. The Former ES&A Bank Building has not been assessed under this criterion.

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Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The Former ES&A Bank Building is one of a series of commercial buildings on Manning Street and is one of three extant nineteenth-century bank buildings in the area. This group, with the Kiama Post Office, established the commercial character of the area, and defined the two-storey scale seen throughout this precinct. Although the building is not rare as a nineteenth-century Bank in the Kiama Town Centre, it forms part of a small group of nineteenth-century Victorian Free Classical commercial buildings and holds some rarity as part of this group. The building also holds significance locally as a remnant example of one of the earliest commercial buildings developed in the commercial town centre. Despite alterations, the original building dates form the 1850s and contributed to the early development of the town. The Former ES&A Bank Building has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The building is representative of a period of late-nineteenth century commercial development in Manning Street, forming part of a core group of bank buildings on the main thoroughfare. As part of a group, the building is demonstrative of a period of rapid development in the area. The Former ES&A Bank Building has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	The Former ES&A Bank Building has been heavily modified, having under gone several periods of alteration in both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The original form and massing of the building have been altered, with the conversion from stores to a bank to a private building altering both the interior and exterior of the structure. The building appears structurally sound, but the original structure is not legible in the existing structure.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*— Commercial building (former ANZ Bank) I113

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Article	*Illawarra Mercury*	Untitled	10 Apr 1863	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Examiner*	Victoria Store	22 Feb 1860	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Evening News*	Kiama Items	10 Apr 1885	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Reopening of the Victoria Store, Manning Street.	9 Jan 1877	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama, to Capitalists and Others	2 May 1874	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Australian Town and Country Journal*	Kiama	16 Aug 1884	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of 33 Manning Street as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*. The name of the listing should be changed to Former English, Scottish & Australian (ES&A) Bank.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	13		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View west showing the primary elevation of the Former ES&A Bank Building at 33 Manning Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View southwest showing the primary elevation of the Former ES&A Building.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View looking northwest showing the primary elevation of the Former ES&A Bank Building.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage

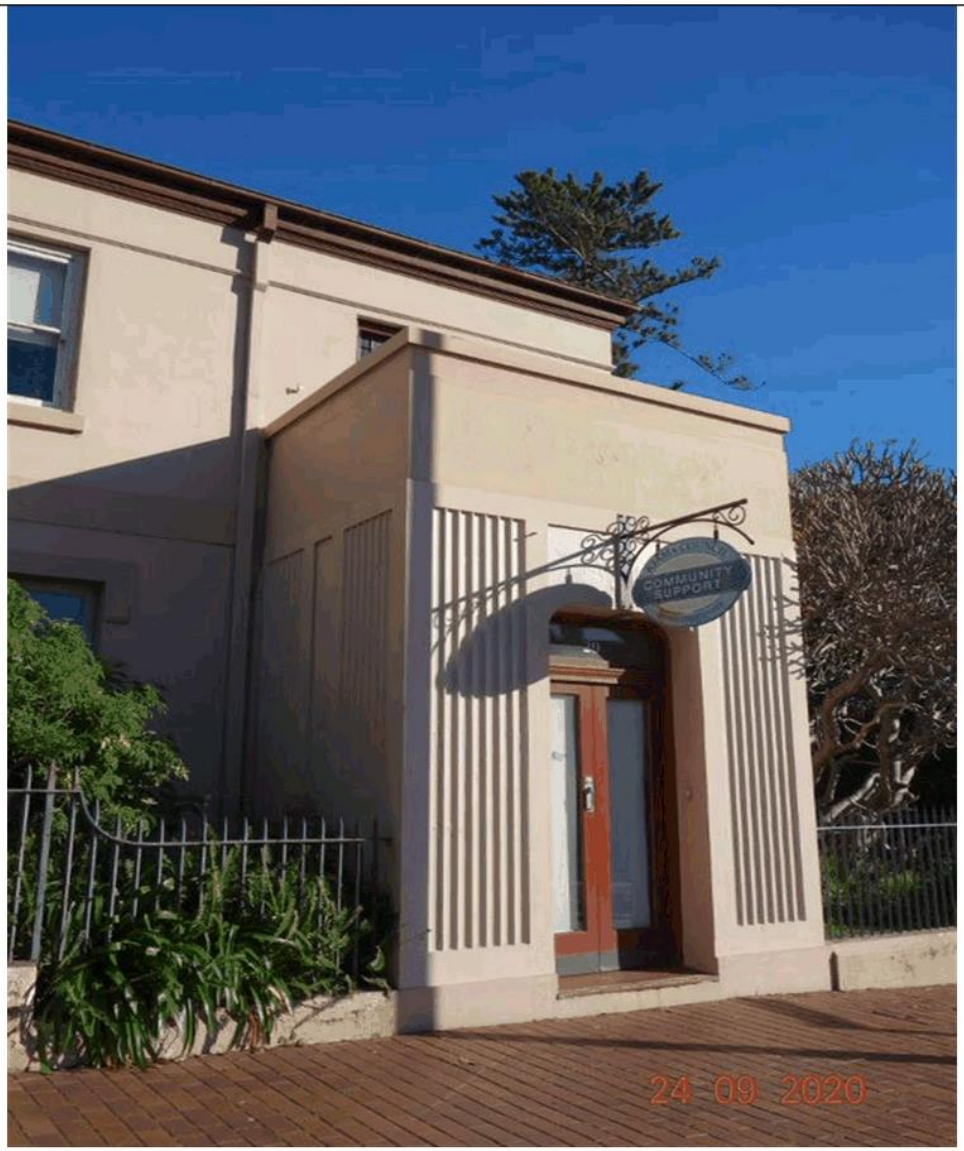


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the portico.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage

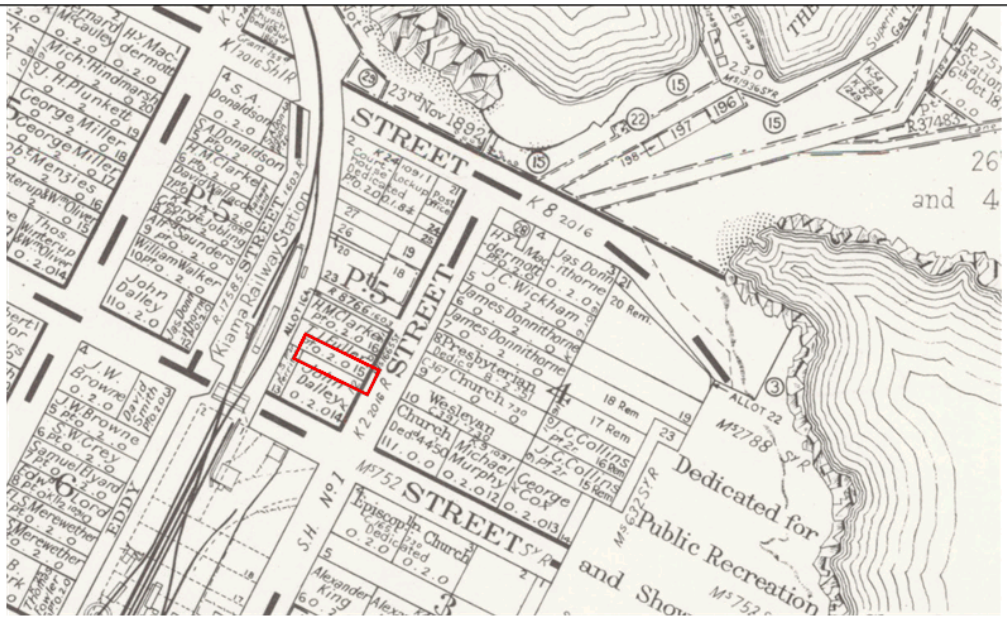


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of the original lot on which 33 Manning Street is located on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands

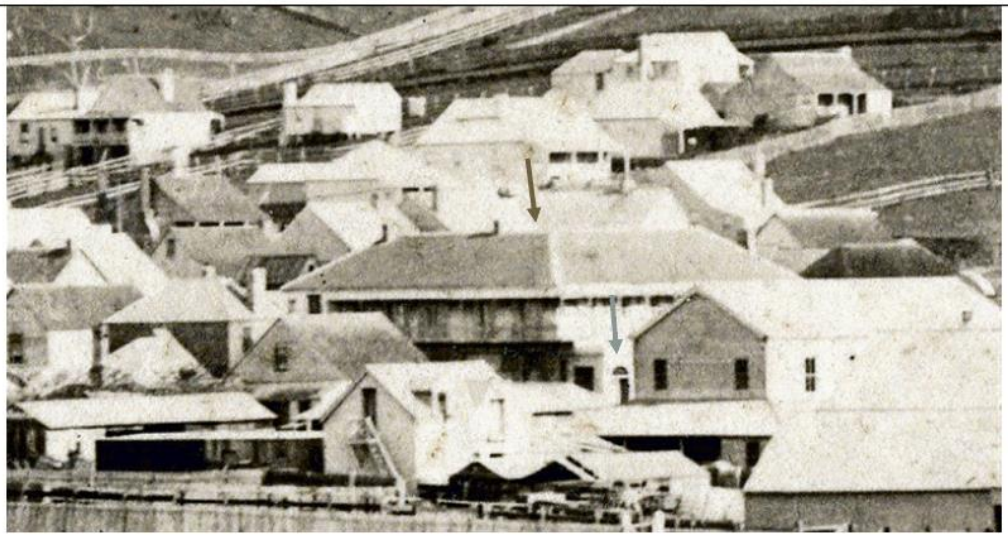


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph showing the building, indicated by red arrow, prior to the 1880s works. It appears that the current portico may not be original and that an earlier portico with a rounded arch, indicated by blue arrow, extended to the north. It may be that the 1885 works included extending the building to the north, and altering the existing portico.				
Image year	1888–1900	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph showing a rear view of the Former ES&A Bank Building. This photograph shows the southern extension of the building, with a separate wall between the two areas of the building, and a change in the colour of the roofing materials. A rear balcony stretches across the original wing and appears to have been partially enclosed.				
Image year	c1888–1920s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph showing a rear view of the Former ES&A Bank building. Likely taken shortly after the previous photograph, yet prior to 1925, this image shows that the rear verandah was entirely enclosed by this stage. The masonry chimneys had been painted, and the roof has been consolidated, replacing the former corrugated iron with tiling.				
Image year	c1880s–1925	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph of the Former ES&A Bank building in the early twentieth century, showing the original first-floor balcony with filigree columns and balcony intact at this time. The first floor also shows the original French doors prior to their replacement with sash windows. The original ornamentation of the door surround of the primary entrance is also visible, with moulded courses below the parapet, an engraved sign, label moulding around the doorway, and decorative stones on the corners. The door surround for the secondary door also shows a pediment with a triangular point, rather than rectangular parapet currently in place.				
Image year	c1895–1924	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph showing the Former ES&A Bank Building looking southwest, showing the northern elevation prior to the removal of the balcony. The former stables building is partially visible to the right.				
Image year	c1895–1924	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a photograph of 'Grimes Gordon, "Phil Garlick" driving his 1923-24 Alvis, in 1925' outside of 33 Manning Street. This shows the balcony, French doors and original door surrounds intact at this time. However, a new plaque has been introduced over the engraved sign for the bank by this time.				
Image year	1925	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Former ES&A Building after 1925, showing modifications to the portico and the introduction of balconies on the north elevation. The earlier engraving on the portico has been removed and replaced, the vertical design introduced on the east elevation has been incorporated onto the north elevation.				
Image year	Post-1925	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Wollongong City Library



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Former Wesleyan Chapel trees and grounds					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Kiama Uniting Church trees and grounds					
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Religion					
Item category (if known)	Church					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	48					
Street name	Manning Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Part Lot 1, DP 604644					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.673195		**Longitude**	150.856025	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use						
Former Use						
Statement of significance	The former Wesleyan Chapel trees and grounds have cultural significance for historic, aesthetic, and representative values at a local level as a valuable landscaped component of the Kiama Town Centre. Although altered over time, the grounds largely occupy their original lot from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan and are suggestive of the original lot size and set back of the church. They provide a pleasant, landscaped element in the commercial centre of the town and define the southern boundary of the Manning Street thoroughfare on the approach from the south. Occupying a prominent corner lot, the grounds have a high degree of landmark quality, and make a strong positive contribution to the streetscape. The rows of Norfolk Island pines are thought to have been planted in 1878, providing a boundary to the Uniting Church complex and creating a visual divide between the complex and surrounding development. The trees were introduced in a period of rapid expansion when Kiama was growing in popularity as a tourist destination—a series of plantings were made to enhance the beachside character of the town. The trees contribute greatly to the streetscape and enhance the presentation of the area.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	George Bullen					
Physical Description	The Former Wesleyan Chapel trees and grounds surround the original Wesleyan chapel built in 1850 (and its 1889 extension). The chapel building occupies an 'L'-shaped lot. Its primary frontage is to Manning Street in the west, with a secondary frontage along Bong Bong Street. A series of mature Norfolk Island pines define this boundary and once encircled the whole of the site. The original trees were planted in 1878, and it is unclear if any of the trees have since been replaced.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	An arboriculture report has not been undertaken, however the tree plantings are mature and appear sound. The archaeological potential of the Former Wesleyan Chapel trees and grounds is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**		**Finish year**	1878	**Circa**	☒
Modifications and dates	Several trees were removed in 1938 to make way for a garage on Manning Street, and plantings along the eastern and northern boundaries of the site appear to have been removed by 1949. It is likely that several plantings have been replaced over time.					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. It is not known with certainty when the Norfolk Island pines were planted in the grounds of the former Wesleyan Chapel (now part of a larger Uniting Church complex). However, it may have been by 1878 when, at the Church's 25th anniversary celebrations, George Bullen was thanked 'for the taste he had shown, and trouble and expense he had gone to in planting and otherwise improving the church grounds'. Bullen later penned an article in the *Reporter* and *Illawarra Journal* in September 1891, stating 'the next lot of trees planted was in the Wesleyan Church ground, with one exception excelsae, the exception being cocci on the left hand side as you go into the entrance of the chapel.' In 1938, Norfolk Island pine trees at the Church were lopped and removed during preparations for building a new garage in Manning Street. One of the trees fell across the overhead cables and brought them all down.

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THEMES	
National historical theme	Developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Environment—cultural landscape—activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings
National historical theme	Developing Australia's cultural life
State historical theme	Religion—activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Former Wesleyan Chapel originates from a grant of land in the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan, and was constructed by 1851. The site still occupies much of its original lot, with the landscaped grounds maintaining a deeper set back reflecting the early pattern of development in the area. The Norfolk Island pines were likely planted between 1862, following the construction of a second church building, and the 25th anniversary of the Chapel in 1878. They demonstrate the growth of the Wesleyan church, and the need to separate the site from surrounding development. They also reflect the early pattern of development in the area and define the boundaries of the historical church complex. The Norfolk Island pines are part of a wider series of plantings undertaken in the late-nineteenth century which contribute to the seaside character of the town. The Former Wesleyan Chapel trees and grounds have cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The trees appear to have been planted by George Bullen, a local parishioner. The grounds have been developed and maintained throughout the years by the staff and parishioners of the church, and are connected with both the Wesleyan and Uniting Church communities. While the trees and grounds are likely to hold significance for these groups, they are not considered to provide evidence of a strong or special association with any prominent local figures. The Former Wesleyan Chapel trees and grounds do not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The grounds provide a pleasant landscaped setting to the church complex, however they have recently been modified by the introduction of ancillary structures such as the men's shed. However, the grounds provide a visual break between the surrounding development and are indicative of the early scale of the area. The mature plantings of Norfolk Island pines are cohesive with the plantings seen along Terralong Street and contribute greatly to the character of the site, and the Kiama Town Centre. A number of these trees were planted in the late-nineteenth century as Kiama began to gain popularity as a tourist destination for its beach town atmosphere. They are evocative of the early character of the area and enhance the natural landscape. The trees and grounds together define the block on the approach from the south. The Former Wesleyan Chapel trees and grounds have cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. However, due to the use of the grounds by the religious community, it is highly likely that the item would hold a degree of social significance to the local Uniting Christian community. It is not known if the Former Wesleyan Chapel trees and grounds could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. The Former Wesleyan Chapel trees and grounds have not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	There are several plantings of Norfolk Island pines in the Kiama area, with another heritage listed group along Terralong Street. As such, they are not rare. However, the original plantings have an intrinsic connection with the Former Wesleyan Chapel site, providing a boundary for the current Uniting Church complex and an important connection with the grounds. The Former Wesleyan Chapel trees and grounds do not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.

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Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The tree plantings form one of a series of early plantings of Norfolk Island pines in the Kiama area. Planted in a period of expansion, the trees contribute to the beachside character of the town, and enhance the town centre's relationship to surrounding natural areas. They are representative of a period of nineteenth-century expansion, and of the conscious effort to enhance the streetscape of the Kiama Town Centre. The Former Wesleyan Chapel trees and grounds have cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	The trees are mature plantings and have been well maintained. However, many of the original plantings have been disrupted or removed, and it is unclear how many of the remaining plantings are original. Later plantings which maintain the line of the original rows do not detract from the significance of the item. The grounds of the Former Wesleyan Chapel have been modified over time, with the eastern boundary of the site reduced, trees removed, and new structures introduced. However, the landscaped area retains the original set back of the church from the street and is suggestive of the 1840s lot size and the early character of the site.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*— Kiama Uniting Church trees and grounds I115

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Methodist Church	29 Mar 1907	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*		23 Jul 1938	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Reporter* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Our Norfolk Island Pines	23 Mar 1927	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Reporter* and *Illawarra Journal*	Tree-planting in Kiama	30 Sep 1891	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Wesleyan Church Anniversary, Kiama	18 Jan 1878	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of the trees and grounds of 48 Manning Street as an item of local significance within Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*. The listing should be updated to the 'Former Wesleyan Chapel trees and grounds'.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	15		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption					
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the Former Wesleyan Chapel trees and grounds from Manning Street, looking southwest.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detailed view of the northernmost boundary, and the northernmost tree planting.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the church grounds showing the landscaped lawns and ancillary buildings.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View north along Manning Street showing the relationship between the Former Wesleyan Chapel trees and the plantings along Terralong Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View east showing the southern grounds of the Uniting Church complex, with a row of plantings continuing along Bong Bong Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a planting on the southern boundary of the Former Wesleyan Chapel grounds.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View east showing the men's shed.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View east showing one of the ancillary structures.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View north showing the Uniting Church complex and Former Wesleyan Chaple grounds as viewed from Bong Bong Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage

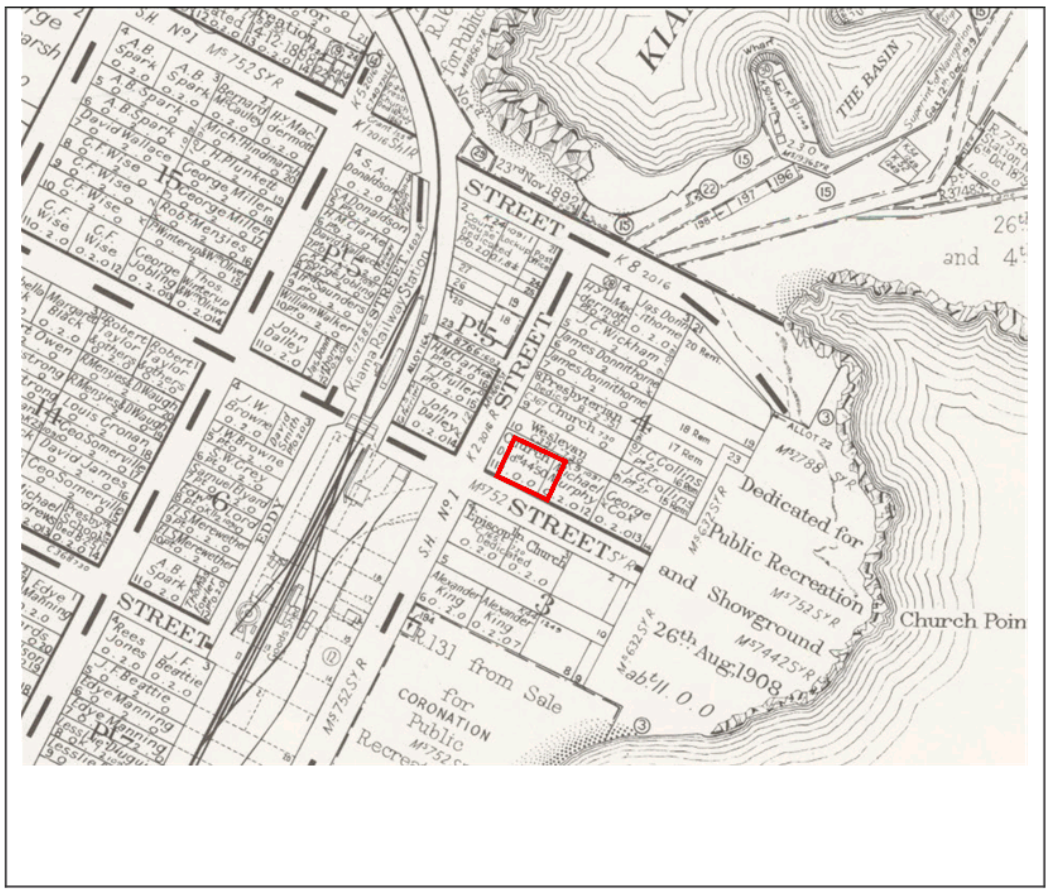


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of the original lot on which 48 Manning Street is located on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph showing the two church buildings (both the original 1850s and the later 1862 buildings) from the rear, looking west. Early plantings can be seen along the boundary.				
Image year	c1880s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Wollongong City Libraries.



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph of the Former Wesleyan Chapel, indicated by red arrow, surrounded by mature tree plantings which separated and shielded the site from adjoinging properties.				
Image year	C1890-c1920s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph showing the Manning Street thoroughfare in 1936. The Former Wesleyan Chapel, indicated by red arrow, is a prominent component in the streetscape, with the boundary defined by plantings of Norfolk Island pines.				
Image year	1936	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Royal Australian Historical Society



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical aerial photograph showing the boundary of the site lined by plantings.				
Image year	1949	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Royal Australian Historical Society



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Photograph of the two church buildings (both the 1850s and 1862 buildings) in 1958, prior to the demolition of the second, 1862, building which tree plantings along the boundary of the site.				
Image year	1958	**Image by**	William Bailey	**Image copyright holder**	Wollongong City Libraries



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Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Former Wesleyan Chapel					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	*Kiama Uniting Church*					
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Religion					
Item category (if known)	Church					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	48					
Street name	Manning Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama			**Postcode**	2533	
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Part Lot 1, DP 604644					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.673195	**Longitude**	150.856025		
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Uniting Church					
Former Use	Wesleyan Chapel					
Statement of significance	The Former Wesleyan Chapel at 48 Manning Street, now Kiama Uniting Church, has cultural significance for aesthetic and representative values at a local level, and historic and rarity values at a state level. Constructed between 1850 and 1851, it is one of Kiama's earliest buildings, and is both the earliest church in the Kiama area and the First Wesleyan Chapel in the Illawarra region. Due to the rapid growth of the Wesleyan community in the 1850s, a new church building was constructed on the site. The chapel has been in constant use since its construction, but was only returned to use for religious services following the demolition of the secondary building in 1962. The church complex of which the chapel is a part has since expanded in response to the evolution of the religious community in the Kiama area—it now encompasses a men's shednd several ancillary structures. The church originates from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan, and still occupies much of its original lot, with the scale and set back of the site representing the early character of the area. It occupies a prominent situation on a large corner lot and defines the Manning Street streetscape from the approach to the town from the south. The design of the building has restrained Gothic Revival elements. It has been modified but remains a good example of the typology. It also forms part of a group of churches in the vicinity of the town centre, representative of the growth of Kiama's community throughout the nineteenth century. The church has historic and rarity value at a State level as one of the earliest Wesleyan Chapels in regional New South Wales, and has aesthetic and representative value to the Kiama area.					
Level of Significance	State ☐		Local ☑			

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	The Former Wesleyan Chapel (built 1850 and known as the Lecture Hall) is a detached single-storey building located at the corner of Manning and Bong Bong streets. It is located along the eastern alignment of an 'L'-shaped lot and fronts Manning Street to the east. The building is set back from the street and is largely rectangular, oriented east to west. It is located within a larger complex of Uniting Church buildings, including the original Church (known as the Lecture Hall), the Fellowship Centre, and the former Manse, now known as the Men's Shed. The complex is located on a gentle slope which runs downwards to the north. The chapel is one of the town's earliest buildings and the larger church complex occupies a prominent position in the streetscape in the Kiama Town Centre, defining the approach to it from the south. The rear portion of the building comprises the original church (constructed c1851), with the front portion and porch constructed during the later extensions in 1889. The building is has a restrained design, with Gothic Revival elements. It is constructed of masonry which has since been rendered and painted white. It has a simple high-pitched gable roof, currently clad in Colorbond. The primary west façade faces the eastern alignment of Manning Street. It features a prominent gable with smooth render and a central decorative gable ventilator. This façade is now defined by the portico entrance which extends west. This portico features a moulded circle motif and a pitched roof of Colorbond. The west and south elevations of the portico feature a blind arch niche, with simple moulding and buttresses to either side of the western elevation. The north elevation of the portico incorporates a pointed arch with timber doors. There are lancet windows with timber mullions to either side of the portico on the primary façade. These windows are continued along the southern elevation of the nave, serving at the clerestory windows and providing natural light to the church. The north elevation is largely smoother rendered and incorporates a secondary entrance.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The building has been altered over time, but is in good condition having been well maintained. The archaeological potential of Former Wesleyan Chapel is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1850 (church)	**Finish year**	1878 (plantings) 1851 (church)	**Circa**	☒
Modifications and dates	1890—porch added to chapel.					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. In December 1850, several allotments in the Town of Kiama Plan were granted as sites for a Wesleyan Chapel, Wesleyan School House and Wesleyan Minister's Residence. The foundation stone of the Wesleyan Chapel was laid in 1850 by Reverand George Hurst and was completed in 1851. It was designed to accommodate 50 persons and was the first permanent Wesleyan chapel built in the Illawarra. The Reverand George Pickering of the Wollongong Circuit wrote in his report for 1851 that 'a commodious Church had been opened at Kiama, and a congregation of from 40 to 50 persons attending'. The congregation soon outgrew this chapel so the church committee decided to build a larger building. Tenders were invited in December 1861 for the 'erection in whole or part of a Wesleyan Church at Kiama' care of the architect, Thomas Rowe, or George Turner of Terralong Street, Kiama. The tender was awarded to Thomas Moon. On 12 February 1862 Thomas Kendall laid the foundation stone of the new, larger chapel—it was estimated to cost £1350.

Heritage Data Form

The new chapel was officially opened, and the first services held in the building on 3 December 1862. Some three hundred people were present on the day. According to an account in the *Empire* newspaper:

> The church is everything that can be desired, and a credit to the town. We congratulate the Rev Mr Turner and the Wesleyans of the district in having so good a sanctuary, and especially in their having it in such easy circumstances in respect of debt. The only think wanted to make its appearance complete is an ornamental fence in front.

Following completion of the new building, the 1850 chapel was converted to a Sunday school and meeting hall, 'for which purposes it will be very useful.'

The 24th anniversary services were held in the 1850 chapel and schoolroom at the beginning of November 1887, but alterations since the last major event meant the accommodation was limited.

In early 1889, the Wesleyan Church trustees adopted plans prepared by Rutledge Louat for a new parsonage and enlargement of the 1850 chapel. He invited tenders for 'the erection of Wesleyan Personage and Additions to Schoolroom' to be submitted by 6 April 1889. The building contract was awarded to local builder GH Stoker. The *Illawarra Mercury* reported in August the same year that the Wesleyans were 'showing considerable activity' in the Kiama district with the parsonage nearing completion for the cost of £1400 and the addition to the schoolroom costing £300 completed and reopened on 11 August.

The trustees undertook alterations and improvements to the 1889 extension in early 1907. The inside of the church was painted and openings in lancet windows made to provide ventilation. Three 'shang' buttresses were built at the eastern end of the building to solve foundation issues. The Manning Street fence was improved and painted, and all approaches to the church and older Lecture Hall (1850 chapel) were re-asphalted. The buildings were also limewashed.

The Kiama Methodist Circuit was started in 1859.

The Methodist War Memorial Honour Rolls were erected in the church in August 1918.

During a gale in 1968, the walls of the 1862 church building were seriously weakened and the building was declared unsafe and was demolished soon after.

A new fellowship centre was built in 1970. The original chapel resumed its role as the main church building. In 1977 the Wesleyans united with Presbyterians and Congregationalists to form the Uniting Church in Australia and the Kiama Wesleyan Church became a Uniting Church.

The building was reopened on 28 July 2019, following a restoration project initially funded through the NSW Government 'Heritage Near Me' grant program. Prior to the reopening, the building underwent a series of conservation works, which included the rendering and painted of the external walls and the repainting of the interiors. The internal timbers were also refinished.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Environment—cultural landscape—activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings
National historical theme	Developing Australia's cultural life
State historical theme	Religion—activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Former Wesleyan Chapel is the earliest church building constructed in the Kiama area and the first permanent Wesleyan chapel built in the Illawarra. The building speaks to the growth of the town and the burgeoning Wesleyan community in the area. The site has seen several periods of development, including the construction of a larger church building in the 1860s, now lost, to accommodate growth in the population. Despite several alterations and additions, the chapel demonstrates the ongoing importance of Christianity in the Kiama area as well as the early period of development in the town. It forms a significant component in the civic and commercial precinct of the Kiama Town Centre, and is one of two church groups in this area. The Former Wesleyan Chapel has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The Former Wesleyan Chapel has intrinsic links to the local Christian community, and particularly to Wesleyan and Uniting church attendees. The foundation stone was laid by Reverend George Hurst, and since this time the building has been associated with a number of local priests and religious figures. However, there is no evidence that the building has a strong or special connection to any individuals of particular significance. The Former Wesleyan Chapel does not meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Former Wesleyan Chapel is the earliest church building in the Kiama area and reveals the early character of the Manning Street area. It occupies a significant lot, with landscaped setbacks from the street. The design of the building is restrained, and has been altered over time, with the introduction of lancet windows and a portico, but it is a good example of a modest Victorian chapel in a regional area. It is a simple structure, with the church largely consisting of the nave, but it conforms to the typical scale and massing of similar churches from the period, and includes restrained detailing, such as the decorative moulding, buttresses and blind arch seen on the portico. It is a good example of the typology and makes a strong contribution to the character of the streetscape, holding a high degree of landmark quality from its prominent position on the street corner. The Former Wesleyan Chapel has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. However, due to the building's continuous use as a religious site, it is highly likely that the building would hold a degree of social significance to the local Uniting Church community. It is not known if the Former Wesleyan Chapel could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the Former Wesleyan Chapel at 48 Manning Street has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. The Former Wesleyan Chapel has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Kiama Uniting Church is one of two churches within the Kiama Town Centre, with several other churches in the surrounding blocks. However, the structure, built in 1850, is the earliest religious building in Kiama and is known to be the first Wesleyan chapel constructed in the Illawarra region. As such, it has a high degree of rarity as an early example of religious development in the region. It is likely to have significance at a state level as an example of the regional expansion of the Wesleyan movement in the 1850s. The Former Wesleyan Chapel has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.

Heritage Data Form

Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The former Wesleyan Chapel is representative of an early period of development in the Kiama region, with the original building dating from the 1850s, and remains one of the earliest extant buildings in the town. It is suggestive of the early character of the area and retains much of its original lot from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan, suggesting the original scale and set backs present in the street. It is one of several churches in the vicinity of the Kiama Town Centre and is representative of the rapid growth of the Christian community in the Kiama region. The Former Wesleyan Chapel has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	Due to the rapid growth of the church community, the former Wesleyan Chapel underwent several phases of development—several new buildings and ancillary structures were introduced to the site. The 1850 chapel was expanded in 1889, and in the early twentieth century the portico, buttresses and lancet windows were incorporated. The building has also been rendered and painted, altering the its original presentation. However, the overall scale, form and massing remains legible in the current structure and the building is structurally sound.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*— Kiama Uniting Church I114

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Article	*Examiner*	New Wesleyan Church, Kiama	18 Feb 1862	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Empire*	Opening of the New Wesleyan Church, Kiama	15 Dec 1862	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Wesleyan Church Anniversary, Kiama	18 Jan 1878	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	Daily Telegraph	Kiama Wesleyan Church	16 Apr 1889	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Reporter* and *Illawarra Journal*	Anniversary Services	2 Nov 1887	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Sydney Morning Herald*	Country News	6 Mar 1889	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Tender	*Sydney Moring Herald*	Tenders invited	30 Mar 1889	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Illawarra Mercury*	Kiama	15 Aug 1889	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of 48 Manning Street as an item of local significance within Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*. The Kiama Uniting Church at 48 Manning should be considered for listing as an item of state significance on the State Heritage Register under the *Heritage Act 1977*. The name of the listing should be changed to 'Former Wesleyan Chapel'.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	14		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View southeast showing the Former Wesleyan Chapel, as viewed from Manning Street, and the building's relationship to the neighbouring structure to the north.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Uniting Church complex as viewed from Manning Street in the west.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the primary west elevation showing the lancet windows and the portico.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View northeast showing the south elevation of the Former Wesleyan Chapel building.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View northeast, showing the setting of the Former Wesleyan Chapel.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View northeast, showing the Uniting Church complex as viewed from the street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View east showing the neighbouring building to the south.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the neighbouring building to the north.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



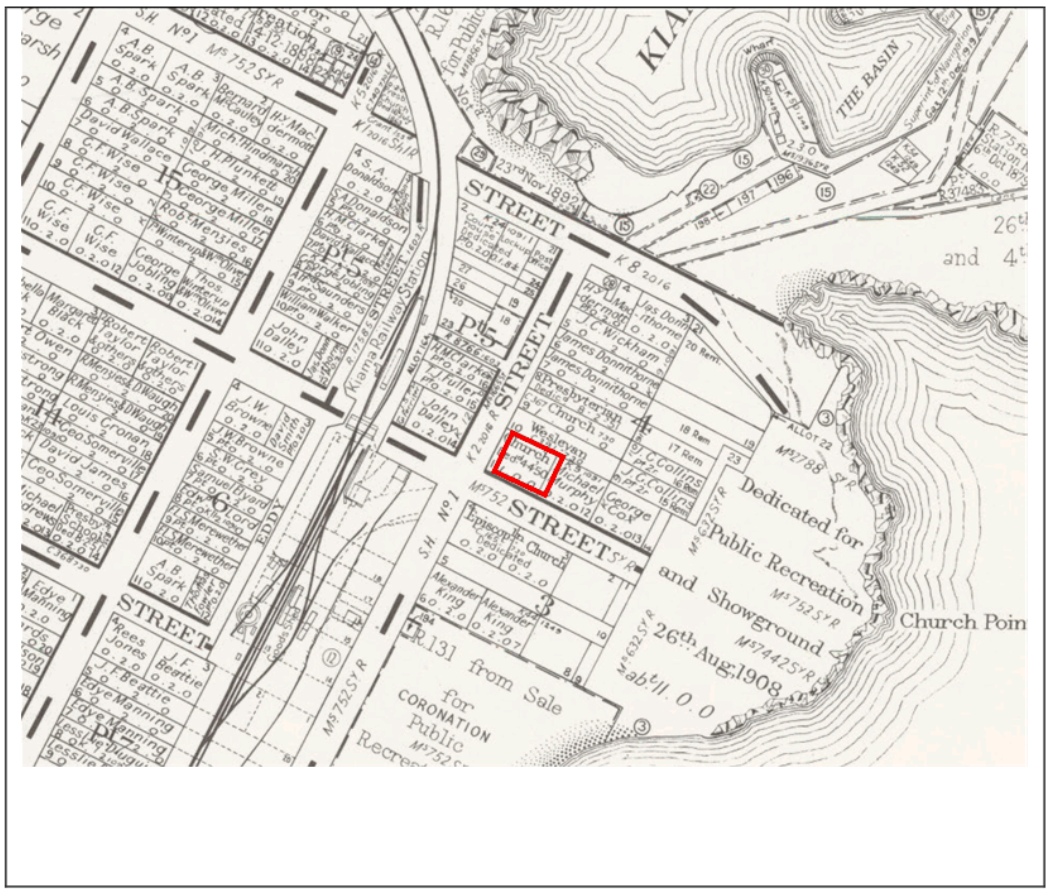
15

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of the original lot on which 48 Manning Street is located on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	c1880s photograph showing the Kiama Wesleyan church buildings looking west. The 1850 chapel (right) shows the decorative motif that is seen in the lancet windows throughout the building. To the left is the 1860s church building that was demolished in 1962. During this period, the 1850 building was utilised as a Sunday school and lecture hall.				
Image year	c1880s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Wollongong City Libraries



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph of the Former Wesleyan Chapel, indicated by red arrow, in its former context.				
Image year	c1890–c1920s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph showing the Manning Street thoroughfare in 1936. The Former Wesleyan Chapel, indicated by red arrow, is a prominent component in the streetscape, with the boundary defined by plantings of Norfolk Island pines.				
Image year	1936	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Royal Australian Historical Society



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Photograph of the two church buildings in 1958, prior to the demolition of the second building.				
Image year	1958	**Image by**	William Bailey	**Image copyright holder**	Wollongong City Libraries



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Former Wesleyan Chaple in 2015 prior to the rendering and repainting of the building.				
Image year	2015	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	The *Kiama Independent*



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the north elevation prior to conservation works.				
Image year	c2018	**Image by**	Kiama Uniting	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Uniting Church



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the interior prior to conservation works, c2018.				
Image year	c2018	**Image by**	Kiama Uniting	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama uniting Church



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the roof prior to conservation works, c2018.				
Image year	c2018	**Image by**	Kiama Uniting	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama uniting Church



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Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	The Grand Hotel					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Commercial					
Item category (if known)	Hotel					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	49					
Street name	Manning Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 1, DP 71530					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.673033		**Longitude**	150.855132	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use						
Former Use						
Statement of significance	The Grand Hotel at 49 Manning Street has cultural significance for historic, aesthetic and representative values at a local level as one of Kiama's earliest hotel's. Constructed in the 1890s for local brewer George Hunt, the hotel was developed in response to the growing population of the seaside town and the expanding influx of tourists and visitors. The Grand Hotel has changed hands several times, but has remained an important focal point for social activities in Kiama. It was original designed in the Free Classical style and featured a bold wraparound verandah, typical of the late-Victorian period. Located on a prominent street corner, it would once have defined the approach to the commercial town centre from the south. Located in close proximity to the recently established Kiama Station, it would also have been one of the first ports of call for travellers. Although the Grand Hotel has been modified over time, the building retains a high degree of representative significance as a good example of a large regional hotel—its size and scale is representative of the high demand for short-term accommodation in Kiama. It also has strong historical significance for its role in the development of the commercial precinct of the town following the introduction of the railway.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	William Hunt					
Builder/ maker	Arthur Smith					
Physical Description	The Grand Hotel at 49 Manning Street is a detached three-storey late-Victorian Free Classical commercial building. It occupies the whole of a rectangular lot at the intersection of Manning and Bong Bong streets, oriented east to west. The building is rectangular and is on a prominent corner lot with frontages to Manning and Bong Bong streets to the east and south. It is situated on a slight slope, which runs downwards to the north. It has no setbacks, directly abutting the footpath. The building has been highly modified over time, with much of its original external and internal fabric removed. Constructed of rendered and painted masonry, the building has a flat roof concealed by a parapet. The roof retains one original chimney. This chimney is rendered masonry with decorative moulding, and has ornamental chimney pots above a classically inspired parapet with faux corbels. Currently, the ground and first floors have a restrained design with the fenestration modified. Access is provided by two rounded archways with contemporary double doors to the south and east. These archways are interspersed with contemporary rectangular sash windows—a blind arch niche is located on the faceted bay at the corner of the building. A contemporary, suspended steel awning extends out from above the first floor, replacing an earlier verandah. The second floor features a series of contemporary rectangular windows with aluminium frames. Several of these windows incorporate a short grille security balustrade. The northernmost portion of the eastern façade features decorative pilasters to either side of the windows. These would have ornamented all of the windows on this floor but have since been removed. A tiled skillion roof extends across the second floor. The third floor retains its early decorative finishes, with the façade characterised by string courses and decorative pilasters with filigree reliefs. The windows on this floor have been similarly modified and now include contemporary frames. However, moulded courses are articulated across the top and bottom of the row of windows. A decorative moulded architrave separates the third floor from the parapet. Below this course is an early sign which reads 'the Grand Hotel'. The parapet has been modified. It originally incorporated a balustrade with columnettes and classical elements but now features a simple design with shallow pilasters.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The building has been heavily altered, with the interior refurbished several times since construction. Despite modifications, the Grand Hotel is in good condition and has been well maintained. The archaeological potential of 49 Manning Street is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1891	**Finish year**	1891	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	The original iron lace balcony has been removed. Some loss of detail, particularly below awning level 1909—alterations and additions (AH Hales, architect and JL Allibone, builder). 1929—alterations and additions (Rudder and Grout, architect and JC Kennedy, builder). 1936—new saloon bar, lounge, courtyard, bathroom blocks on first and second floors, renovation and repair of kitchen, installation of septic tank. 1940—extension and renovation of balcony, exterior tiling, new fire escape, two new toilet blocks, wash basins in bedrooms 1941—cool room in cellar, remodel of saloon and public bars, conversion of two storerooms into lounge parlour and conversion of parlour (unused) into storeroom. c1955—alterations and additions, extensions to kitchen at ground-floor level and new toilets to courtyard (Ancher, Mortlock and Murrray architects). c1973—alterations and additions, demolition of verandah (Whithead and Payne). 1980—fire upgrade and creation of manager's flat (Bruce Boland, architect). 1988—modifications for entertainment licence (David Toyer, architect).					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. The Grand Hotel is located on part of Lot 14 of Section 5 of the Town of Kiama Plan, originally granted by purchase to John Dalley on 13 August 1840. Dalley sold the land to Peter Adam Howell in August 1853, who sold it onto John Graham and James Armstrong on 3 January 1854. The allotment was partitioned and a portion of the land conveyed to William Hardy in August 1858. At this date, Lot 14 was subdivided into at least seven allotments numbered 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A (being the four allotments into the ownership of James Armstrong), and 1G, 2G and 3G (being the three allotments into the ownership of John Graham). Allotment number 2A, measuring 63' to Manning Street and 82' 6" to Bong Bong Street, corresponds almost exactly to the site of the current hotel (current site is 63' 1 3/4" To Manning Street and 83' 4 ¼" to Bong Bong Street), and appears to have passed into ownership of James Armstrong. Armstrong sold Lot 2A to A Morrison in August 1854. Morrison owned the site until May 1878 when it

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was sold to George Hunt for £105 pounds, simultaneously mortgaging the land to Alex Morrison. In 1858, George Hunt established a brewery in Kiama. His son Walter Hunt, an architect, designed for his father a new hotel for the site in Manning Street in 1891.

In September 1891, the *Kiama Reporter and Illawarra Journal* noted the new hotel building was nearing completion. The *Illawarra Mercury* described the Grand Hotel as a 'palatial edifice of three stories, nicely finished in every way, and will be a credit and ornament to the town of Kiama'. A detailed description of the Grand Hotel was furnished in the *Kiama Independent* in December the same year, shortly after opening.

> The building covers nearly the whole corner block, having a frontage, including the balconies, of 84 feet to Bong Bong Street and 76 feet to Manning Street. It is built of brick, stuccoed, or covered outside with cement, it is four stories high, and without strict adherence to any special school of class of architecture must be pronounced a noble block of buildings of modern type, the ornamental portion being in good taste throughout and in some cases unique.

The public bars and parlours were located on the ground floor. The drawing room, dining room, a large billiard room and private dining room, and five bedrooms with access to the balcony were located on the first floor. Above this, on the second floor, lay 17 bedrooms, a large commercial sample room, bathroom and toilet. The third floor contained seven bedrooms with a flat leaded roof and promenade above which 'commands a splendid all-round view'.

The architect for the new hotel was Walter Hunt of 74 Commercial Chambers, Castlereagh street, Sydney, and the contractor, Arthur Smith of Rockdale. It was built for a cost of £6000. The hard dark plastic bricks were procured from Harbour Co. of St Peters, the Oregon and Kauri pine were supplied by William Burn, timber merchant of Rockdale, and the ironwork obtained from Mr Davis of Wollongong.

The lessee, John Newson, held a grand banquet on 2 December to celebrate the opening of the Grand Hotel. Newson left the hotel at the end of 1894 and George Hunt, proprietor, announced the hotel was under new management commencing in January 1895. William Hunt was in residence at the hotel until July 1899 when he left for Queensland to pursue his architectural career. In April 1899, Alexander Campbell of Gerringong (auctioneer) announced the sale or lease of the Grand Hotel, 'the largest and most complete hotel on the South Coast, now doing a First-Class Business'. The lease was granted in June to Mrs E Campbell.

In 1909, AH Hales, architect, awarded a tender to JL Allibone, builder, for additions and alterations to the Grand Hotel. A separate contract for painting was granted to C Cadet in March the same year.

The Grand Hotel was purchased by the Tooths Brewing Company in December 1914. Between then and 1979, the hotel was leased to a succession of publicans, the longest lease being to William Nicholson from March 1936 through to June 1951, though he seems to have quit early leaving in 1947.

Tooths undertook a series of alterations, additions and improvements to the hotel commencing in the 1920s. In late 1927, Rudder and Grout architects and JC Kennedy, builder, carried out work on the Grand Hotel valued at £1800. Further renovations were undertaken in 1936, comprising a new saloon bar, lounge, courtyard and bathroom blocks on the first and second floors, and the renovation and repair of the kitchen totalling £1280 pounds. A septic tank was installed for £771.

The Licencing Court granted Mr Phillipot, publican of the Grand Hotel, permission in 1947 to effect alterations to the premises. Further alterations and additions were carried out to the Grand Hotel in 1955 to the design of Ancher, Mortlock and Murrray architects, consisting of extensions to the kitchen at ground-floor level and new toilets to the courtyard. Two decades later, Whithead and Payne oversaw alterations and additions to the building in 1973, including demolition of the verandah. More recent works include a 1980 fire upgrade and creation of managers flat designed by Bruce Boland, architect, and 1988 modifications for entertainment licence designed by David Toyer, architect.

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THEMES	
National historical theme	Building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation
National historical theme	Developing Australia's cultural life
State historical theme	Leisure—activities associated with recreation and relaxation

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Grand Hotel at 49 Manning Street originates from a grant of land from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan and has maintained much of its original lot. The site was first developed as a hotel in the 1890s and has been in continual operation as a pub since this time, operating under several licensees. The hotel remains the only pub on the Manning Street commercial thoroughfare, and is located in close to the train station. It has been a significant social venue for residents and visitors. The Grand Hotel was previously acquired by prominent brewer, the Tooth Brewing Company, and forms part of a wider history of regional NSW pub development. The Grand Hotel has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The Grand Hotel was originally built for George Hunt, a prominent local brewery owner, and was designed by his son. Hunt operated the hotel for a short period before selling. The hotel has passed through a chain of owners, eventually coming to be owned by the Tooth Brewing Company, which owned and operated a series of hotels in regional NSW. However, the Grand Hotel bears little tangible evidence of a significant connection to or occupation by any locally significant individuals or groups. The Grand Hotel does not meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Grand Hotel is a highly modified late-Victorian pub that demonstrates elements of the Free Classical style. Historical photographs suggest that it was once richly decorated—with the ornamentation now seen on the third floor present on the two lower floors. The lower floors are currently smooth-rendered and feature little to no ornamentation. However, the upper floor features typical Free Classical elements, such as the use of moulded courses, decorative pilasters and filigree motifs. The faceted bay at the corner of the building is typical of late-Victorian corner blocks and shows a response to the streetscape. The building occupies a highly prominent street corner in a pedestrian thoroughfare, and its form and massing make it one of the more substantial buildings in the area, giving it a high degree of landmark quality. Although modifications and losses of original fabric have detracted from its significance, the building is still considered to meet the threshold for significance in the Kiama area. The Grand Hotel has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	Kiama residents very likely place value on the Grand Hotel as a social venue, though a detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if the Grand Hotel could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed, but should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. The Grand Hotel has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The Grand Hotel is one of three notable historical hotels in Kiama and is one of two still operating. While important to Kiama, it is not considered rare or unusual. The Grand Hotel does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.

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Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The Grand Hotel is a good example of the type of large hotel building constructed in popular regional towns. While highly modified, it continues to demonstrate the key characteristics of a large regional hotel. Its size is indicative of the high demand for short-term accommodation in Kiama, firstly for recently arrived workers and later for visitors as Kiama's popularity as a holiday destination increased. The building also retains some elements of its original Free Classical design, typical of commercial buildings from the time. The Grand Hotel has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	The Grand Hotel at 49 Manning Street has a moderate degree of integrity and a moderate degree of intactness, having undergone several phases of alterations. The original design included a typical and substantial Victorian wraparound verandah and balcony. This verandah and balcony was removed in the 1970s, and the hotel has continued to undergo substantial modifications since this time. The interior of the property has been refurbished several times, removing much of the original fabric and finishes. The exterior windows have been largely replaced, with the façades of the ground and first floors modified, removing much of the original ornamentation. Extant original decorative elements are now restricted to the upper floor and parapet, although they are largely intact in these areas.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*— Grand Hotel I116

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Advertisement	*Sydney Morning Herald*	For Sale or Lease	26 Apr 1899	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Reporter* and *Illawarra Journal*	The New Grand Hotel	23 Sep 1891	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	New Licensee for the Grand Hotel Kiama	3 Jun 1899	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	No title	11 Dec 1891	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Illawarra Mercury*	The Scrap Album	29 Oct 1891	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Report	Robin Graham Architect	Conservation Management Plan: The Grand Hotel Manning Street Kiama	2007	GML Archive
Tender	*Sydney Morning Herald*	Contracts	4 May 1909	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Construction and Local Government Journal*	Opportunity Report	18 Dec 1929	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent*	Kiama Police Court	17 May 1947	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Report	Robyn Florance	The Grand Hotel 49 Manning Street Kiama NSW: A Brief History	2007	GML Archive

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of the Grand Hotel at 49 Manning Street as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

Heritage Data Form

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	16		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View northwest showing the Grand Hotel as viewed from the roundabout.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View west towards the Grand Hotel showing the east elevation, with infill development to the north.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of upper-floor windows showing decorative mouldings and pilasters, with contemporary services.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the chimney with decorative render and classical details.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage

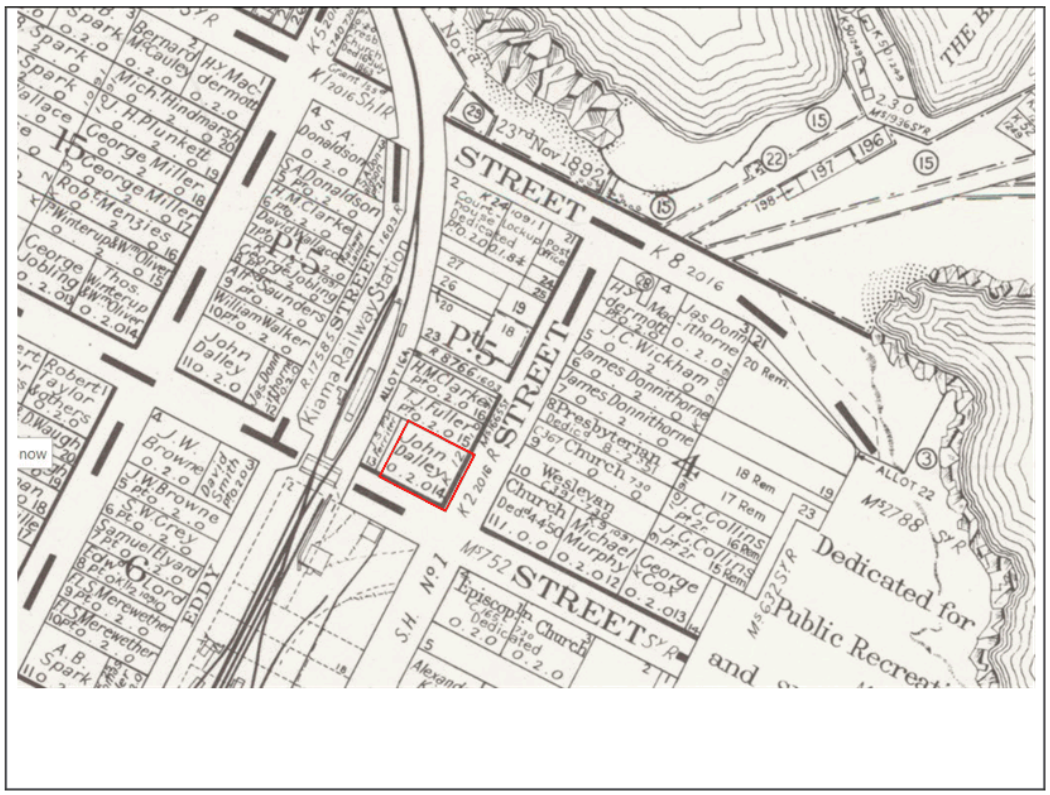


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Location of the Grand Hotel on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Grand Hotel photographed by Samuel Cocks in the early twentieth century—the original parapet and decorative Classical elements are clearly visible.				
Image year	Early twentieth century	**Image by**	Samuel Cocks	**Image copyright holder**	Wollongong City Library



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Grand Hotel in c1920 showing the original balcony, decorative mouldings, doorways, and an additional parapet on the roof.				
Image year	c1920	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama City Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph of the Grand Hotel in 1954 showing the original wraparound verandah and decorative mouldings around the ground and first-floor windows.				
Image year	1954	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of New South Wales



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Late-Victorian two-storey weatherboard terraces					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Weatherboard duplex, Nos. 2–4 Railway Parade					
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)					
Item category (if known)	Duplex					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	2-4					
Street name	Railway Parade					
Suburb/town	Kiama			**Postcode**	2533	
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 1, DP 830493; Lot 2, DP 831576					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.672104	**Longitude**	150.854244		
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Residence					
Former Use	Residence					
Statement of significance	The weatherboard building at 2–4 Railway Parade has cultural significance at a local level for historic, aesthetic, rarity, and representative values. It is a rare example of a two-storey late-Victorian weatherboard terrace constructed in response to the creation of the railway in 1893. The land originates from a grant from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan, and remained undeveloped until the 1890s. Since that time, the site has been subdivided, creating irregular lots. The terrace was owned and built by Noah White and Peter Charles Davies, British emigres who worked as a joiner and a carpenter respectively. The two originally operated a business but dissolved their partnership in 1895, and it was around this time that the terrace was constructed. Following the introduction of the railway, Kiama underwent a period of rapid residential development. Weatherboard cottages and terraces emerged in the Kiama Town Centre, and these dwellings form part of this period of development. They are a good example of the typology and, despite modifications, largely retain their original form and some original detailing, such as the mirrored arrangement, gable roof, faceted bay windows and timber detailing. Although terraces emerged throughout Kiama, there are few remaining examples in the Kiama Town Centre—it appears that this building is the only remaining example of a two-storey late-Victorian terrace in this area. The terrace is a significant example of this period of expansion and a rare example of the typology in the local area, it is representative of a historical period of Kiama's development.					
Level of Significance	State ☐		Local ☑			

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Noah White and Charles Peter Davies					
Physical Description	The building at 2–4 Railway Parade is late-Victorian weatherboard terrace containing two dwellings. The dwellings occupy two irregularly shaped lots. However, the building is largely rectangular, oriented east-west, and facing north. It is constructed on basalt foundations. The south elevation of No. 2 visible from the street but No. 4 almost entirely concealed from view. No. 2 Railway Parade has a hipped and gabled roof of Colorbond with a skylight. The gable bay occupies the southernmost portion of the dwelling, with the gable projecting east. The gable has painted bargeboards and a timber finial. At the ground-floor level, the gable bay incorporates a projecting faceted bay window with original timber frames, and a skillion roof with moulded timber architraves. On the upper floor of the gable bay there is a single timber-framed sash window. The primary north elevation features an enclosed verandah on the ground floor. The former verandah has been enclosed by weatherboard and features a set of three aluminium-framed sash windows. The upper floor has a balcony with a timber balustrade with timber posts and decorative brackets. These appear to be contemporary. The primary access is via a set of timber steps, with a contemporary timber balustrade and matching timber fascia above the entranceway. There is a shallow landscaped planter bed to either side of the stairway with shrubs. The house is set back from its boundary by a grassed garden, with mature tree plantings along the boundary. High timber fences enclose the property to the north and east. A weatherboard garage extends east from the dwelling and fronts Railway Parade to the east. The southern boundary faces the rear of 35 Bong Bong Street No. 4 Railway Parade mirrors 2 Railway Parade, with a balcony to the east, and the projecting gable bay to the north. However, the projecting faceted bay window is incorporated into the upper floor of and appears to retain an original faceted roof and original timber sash windows. The gable also includes a timber finial, and appears to incorporate further timber detailing. No. 4 is located on an irregular lot, with a right-of-way incorporating a private path for access. The two dwellings are painted in different colour schemes—No. 2 is painted in shades of green and No.4 in cream, with white on the timber finishes.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The dwellings appear to be in good condition having been well maintained. The archaeological potential of 2–4 Railway Parade is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1895	**Finish year**	1895	**Circa**	☒
Modifications and dates	It appears that a projecting gable window has been removed from the upper floor of No. 2, but the date of this work is unclear.					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. The dwellings at 2–4 Railway Parade are located substantially on part of Lot 10 of Section 5 of the Town of Kiama, originally granted by purchase to William Walker on 13 May 1840. Part of the site lies on Lot 12, granted to James Donnithorne in 1840. By 1871, Lot 10 was in the ownership of Thomas John Fuller who sold it in 1886 to James Somerville. Three years later, Somerville sold the site to Noah White and Peter Charles Davies as tenants in common. White and Davies were partners as builders and contractors at this date. Noah White was a joiner who had arrived in NSW from England in 1884. Peter Charles Davies was a carpenter who has arrived in NSW in 1882 at the age of 27. According to the 1890 plan of survey for the proposed route of the southern railway line to Kiama, the site was undeveloped at this time.

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	The easternmost portion of the allotment was transferred to the Minister for Public Works in October 1892, leaving a residue of 1 rood and 21 perches owned jointly by White and Davis. In February 1895, White and Davies dissolved their partnership and each formed their own business as builders, contractors, carpenters, joiners, etc. Coinciding with this event, Davies sold the western portion of Lot 10 to White but retained the eastern part of the allotment with a right-of-way from Shoalhaven Street—the land comprising 9 ¾ perches (site of 2 Railway Parade). The residue of one rood and one quarter perches fronting Shoalhaven Street was registered in White's name in March 1895 (4 Railway Parade and 74 Shoalhaven Street site). A pair of cottages appears to have been built at this date and, following the subdivision of the land between the former business partners and land owners, 2 Railway Parade was retained by Davies and 4 Railway Parade owned by White. The 1901 Census records Noah White and PC Davies as adjoining principal householders in Shoalhaven Street. Davies is thought to have built the Sunday School Hall of the Presbyterian Church (opened in 1897), and eventually purchased Aberteifi at 24 Barney Street, living there with his wife from 1908 to 1912. Following the death of his wife in 1912, he returned to Wales, briefly returning to divest his assets in Kiama. White eventually left joinery, becoming an undertaker and funeral director prior to moving to Sydney. Davies owned 2 Railway Parade until 1905 when it was sold to Henry Hyslop Pickeman junior. White retained 4 Railway Parade until 1914 when it was conveyed to William Henry Morrow. Pickeman owned 2 Railway Parade until his death when it passed by transmission in 1920 to Maggie Downs Pickeman. Following her death, it passed by transmission in 1932 to David Simpson Macdonald who conveyed it to Marion Joyce Smillie. George Thomas Vickery became the registered owner of 2 Railway Parade in 1949. The property is described on the valuation card as 'a wood brick on stone house, 5 rooms, kitchen and offices with iron roof plus galvanised iron garage with iron roof, verandah enclosed'. The property changed ownership in 1969 to Jean Marie McGrady and Margaret Catherine Tozer as tenants in common. Since that date, a portion of Lot 12 has been acquired to extend the site curtilage. William Henry Morrow owned 4 Railway Parade until his death in 1930 and the property passed by transmission to Elizabeth Arabella Mary Miller in 1932. She retained ownership of the house until 1950 when it was conveyed to Theodore Erle Capes and Alfred Capes as tenants in common. According to the valuation card, the house was named 'Shalton' and described as 'a wood brick on stone house, 6 rooms, kitchen and offices with iron roof plus slab shed with iron roof, and a new shed as of 1953'. The Capes sold the property in 1972 to Arthur Lees and Jean Lees. It changed hands in 1974 to Southern Illawarra Management Pty Ltd, then again in 1978 to Lawrence Joseph Lovegrove and Mary May Lovegrove.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Building settlements, towns and villages
State historical theme	Accommodation—Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The dwellings at 2–4 Railway Parade originate from a grant of land from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan. This land was briefly owned by Fuller, who owned the Victoria Stores on Manning Street. Despite changing hands several times, the land remained undeveloped until the 1890s. The site came to be owned by Noah White and Peter Charles Davies, emigres from the United Kingdom who had formed a construction partnership. The two dissolved their partnership in 1895, following the construction of the railway across the street in 1893. It appears that the properties were constructed at this time, and form a part of a series of developments in response to the railway. Nos. 2–4 Railway Parade has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The houses were built by the Noah White and Peter Charles Davies who were local joiners and carpenters. The two collaborated on several projects, and independently developed several buildings in the area. The properties remain residential dwellings and have passed through a series of owners since 1900. Nos. 2–4 Railway Parade does not reach the threshold for significance under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The building at 2–4 Railway Parade is a two storey late-Victorian weatherboard terrace containing two dwellings. Despite alterations, the dwellings are a good example of the typology and retain a good degree of original fabric and detailing—No. 4 retains its original projecting bay window with timber details, and both houses retain decorative timber architraves. This typology is rare in the vicinity of the Kiama, with few other two-storey terrace houses remaining. Although 4 Railway Parade is not visible from the street, the dwelligns retain a landscaped garden which contributes to the picturesque quality of the area. Nos. 2–4 Railway Parade has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if 2–4 Railway Parade could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. Nos. 2–4 Railway Parade has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Two-storey late-Victorian terrace houses are rare in the vicinity of the Kiama Town Centre, with most other terrace houses being single-storey. Despite alterations, the dwellings are a good example of the typology, incorporating the gable roof, projecting faceted bay windows and timber detailing. As such, they are a rare example of this typology in the area, and may be the only extant example in the Kiama Town Centre. Nos. 2-4 Railway Parade has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.

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Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The dwellings at 2–4 Railway Parade were constructed in a period of expansion following the construction of the railway in 1893. Although the two-storey scale was rare for a workers cottage, the building is part of a wider period of weatherboard residential development that occurred in the late-nineteenth century to accommodate an influx of emigres and workers. It is representative of this period of development and the enduring popularity of weatherboard construction in the Kiama region. Nos. 2–4 Railway Parade has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	The dwellings at 2–4 Railway Parade appear to have undergone some modification—the first-floor bay window has been lost and 2 Railway Parade's verandah has been enclosed. Given the continued use as residential dwellings and the frequency of sales in the twentieth century, it is highly likely that the interiors have been refurbished to accommodate contemporary amenities and use.

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*— Weatherboard duplex I132

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed 497 Bk 436		NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 120 Fol 128	1871	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Primary Application 2808	1871	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 1156 Fol 61	1895	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 1078 Fols 165/166	1892	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 940 Fol 108	1889	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 1156 Fol 44	1895	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 1618 Fol 82	1905	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 6262 Fols 164/165	1951	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 7453 Fol 187	1958	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 1078 Fol 22	1892	NSW Land Registry Services
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Dissolution of Partnership	26 Jan 1895	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Public Notice	15 Jan 1895	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Valuations	Valuer General	Valuation Roll, Kiama	1929-1953	State Archives & Records
Rates	Kiama Council	Rate Book Index		Kiama Library

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain 2–4 Railway Parade's listing as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*. Update name used in listing to 'Late-Victorian two-storey weatherboard terraces'.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	17		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the site looking southwest from Railway Parade. The dwellings are largely concealed from street view.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detailed view of 2–4 Railway Parade from the neighbouring driveway.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the primary north elevation and setting of 2 Railway Parade.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View looking west showing the upper storey of 4 Railway Parade.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of the original lot on which 2–4 Railway Parade is located on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing, which has been altered to show the location of the railway).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands

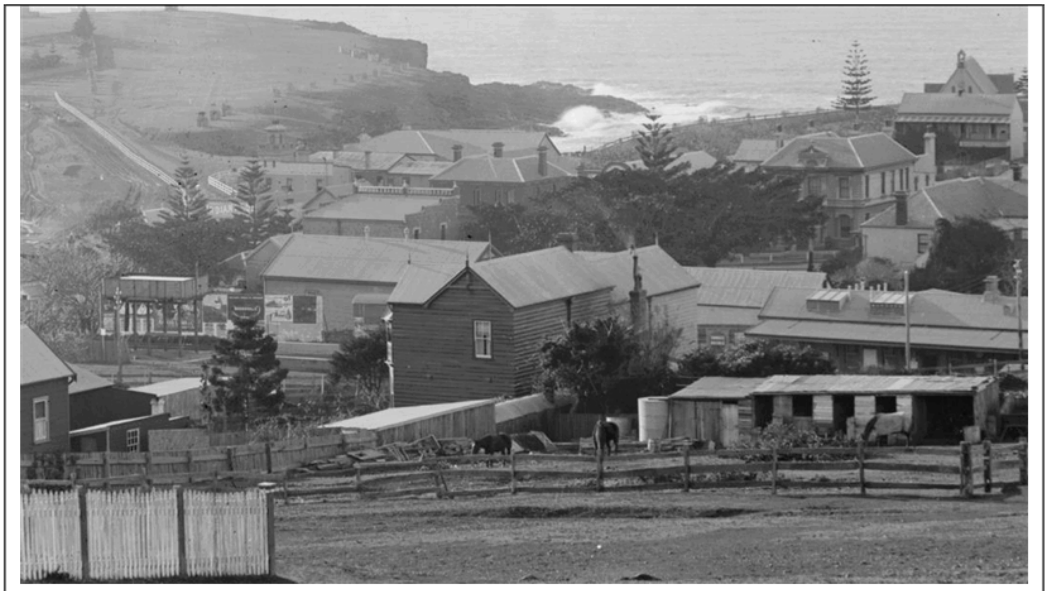


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph, showing a rear view of the property and early context of the site.				
Image year	c1890s–1920s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of NSW.



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical aerial photograph showing the properties in 1936, prior to subsequent development which partially concealed them from view. It appears that the first-floor balcony of 2 Railway Parade may have been enclosed at this time.				
Image year	1936	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Royal Australian Historical Society



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ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Kiama Railway Station Group					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Complex/Group					
Item group (if known)	Transport - Rail					
Item category (if known)	Railway Platform/Station					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number						
Street name	Railway Parade					
Suburb/town	Kiama			**Postcode**	2533	
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description						
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.6727400677		**Longitude**	150.8544457650	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Railway Station					
Former Use	Aboriginal land, farm					
Statement of significance	The Kiama Railway Station Group has cultural significance for historic, associative, aesthetic, technical, rarity and representative values as a state level within NSW. Kiama Station was opened in 1893, the first railway station built on the Bombo to Bomaderry section of the Illawarra Line. The railway was constructed following a period of mid-nineteenth century expansion, and instigated a second period of growth in the town. An influx of workers, migrants and tourists arrived in Kiama via the train line, leading to intense residential development in the surrounding area. The Kiama Station is representative of the development of travel routes in regional NSW, becoming a travel hub in the southern region. It is also representative of a significant period of modernisation and development in the Kiama region, with housing, businesses and the tourist economy expanding following its introduction. The station shows the growing connection between Kiama and Sydney in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Kiama station was designed by Henry Deane, acting chief engineer of the NSW Government Railway Department. His design became the basis for a series of train stations along the Illawarra Line and throughout NSW. It was the only station on the initial Illawarra Line to be constructed out of masonry, with the other stations constructed of timber. The Kiama Station design later became the basis of the standardised station designs from the A1-A4 and A8-A10 models. It is representative of Henry Deane's legacy within the NSW Government Railway Department and the wider development of station design and construction in NSW. It is an excellent example of its typology, retaining its original scale and much of its original form and fabric, including fine ornamental details such as decorative steel brackets. It has a high degree of aesthetic significance within NSW. As the original design for many of the 'A' series train stations, it can provide technical insight into early station design and development.					
Level of Significance	State ☒		Local ☐			

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	NSW Government Railways					
Builder/ maker	W Monie & J Angus, Pritchard—rail line Featherstone and Barbat—railway station					
Physical Description	The Kiama Railway Station Group incorporates several elements, including Kiama Station's platform and station building. The Station Building is a detached, single-storey, late-Victorian station structure with waiting room. Located in the centre of the platform, the building is narrow and rectangular, and is oriented north to south. Constructed of face brick, areas of which have been replaced over time, it has a pitched and gabled roof of Colorbond with painted timber bargeboards which have been modified. Two cantilever skillion roofs extend to the east and west to provide shelter to passengers. These roofs are supported by decorative, steel brackets. The eastern and western elevations feature a row of decorative brickwork and original timber-framed double-hung windows. The windows have coloured glass nine-paned top sashes. The doors are largely timber panelled, several have decorative transom lights and timber architraves. The primary entrances feature Classically inspired pediments with moulded timber details. The south elevation is clad in painted timber panels with a central glazed window. Contemporary services and signage have been attached to the walls. There is a small brick wall located to the north of the north elevation, likely a remnant portion of an earlier extension. The exterior has been modified overtime with additions introduced and removed. Currently the station building is a good representation of its early form, but retains contemporary services and amenities. The Station Building has an internal waiting area. The internal walls of this area are rendered and painted, and the floor features contemporary tiling. The room retains original timber skirting, moulded timber picture rails and moulded cornices. The room is fitted out with timber joinery, including a likely original seat, and incorporates moveable heritage items. The platform is oriented north to south, and is contemporary. It is ornamented with a planter bed. Access to Kiama Station is provided by a contemporary footbridge and stair constructed of concrete, steel and glazing, and a lift located to the rear of the station in the south. The footbridge connects to a contemporary overbridge from Bong Bong Street. Key moveable heritage items at Kiama Station include: • Plaque—100 years of rail transport between Kiama and Bomaderry, presented 30 May 1993; • Plaque —commemorating the arrival of the first electric train from Dapto to Kiama, 17 November 2001; • Sign—'Kiama Taxi'; • Large round platform number signs fitted to cast iron verandah brackets; • 'Kiama' and '1893' wall-mounted station signs; • two single timber rollover indicator boards with clock faces and one foot pedal; • a set of early cast iron signal levers (in former signal box); • two-door timber cupboard (in former signal box); and • an electric staff instrument, staff contact box, wall-mounted lock box brass padlocks, series of black and white prints of historical photos related to Kiama (in staff room).					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The Kiama Railway Station Group is in good condition having been well maintained. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year** Station	1893	**Finish year** Station	1893	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	1897—turntable relocated to Kiama from Bombo. 1914—turntable extended. 1925—platform extensions, removal of lamp room. 1980s—turntable refurbished. 1996—Station Master's residence destroyed by fire. 2002—line electrified.					

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	2005—lift and footbridge. Date unknown—all yard structures removed except for turntable and ash pits. Date unknown—alterations to platform building, comprising modern security screens to windows, some timber flush doors. 2010—new heritage paint scheme and repairs undertaken. 2014—Electronic Ticketing Staff (ETS) decommissioned in situ. 2015—turntable refurbished. 2017—station refurbished including removing paint from original brickwork on Station Building, mortar repairs, repainting timber and steel elements, general repairs and maintenance
Further comments	

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. In April 1881 the Parliament of New South Wales authorised the construction of the South Coast (Illawarra) Railway Line between Sydney and Kiama. Construction of the various sections of the railway line were awarded by tender to various contractors. Construction of the first section of the line from Illawarra Junction (Redfern) commenced in October 1882. The sections of the line opened in sequence as follows: Hurstville in 1884; Sutherland in 1885; Waterfall in 1886; and Clifton through to Wollongong and North Kiama (Bombo) in 1887. The line was completed and fully opened in 1888. In June 1890, Henry Deane, acting chief engineer of the NSW Government Railway Department., signed the working plan and sections for the contract for the Kiama to Nowra railway extension. *The Act to Sanction the Construction of a Line of Railway from Kiama to Nowra* was presented to the Legislative Council in August 1890 and passed in parliament. In the intervening period, the Public Works Department invited tenders for construction of the proposed line and 20 were received for consideration. That of E Pritchard, the lowest at £224,821 16s 2d, was accepted. Work commenced

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on the project in early 1891.

A separate tender was awarded in February 1893 to Featherstone and Barbat at £4069 18s 7d for the construction of station buildings between Kiama and Nowra. The *Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser* reported on 18 February 1893:

> The buildings are of the most economical character, yet suitable to requirements…At Kiama there will what is termed an island station building and platform, built of brick on concrete. the general waiting room will be 22 x 14, or 20 x 11 minus porches; other rooms are 14 x 11, 24 x 14, and 15 x 14; total length of building, 108 x14.

Kiama Station opened on 2 June 1893 as part of the first completed stage of the Kiama to Jervis Bay Railway which terminated at Bomaderry (Nowra). The remaining station buildings were constructed of timber using a skillion roof.

Kiama was built as a passenger station and combined signal box on an island platform in the centre of the town. The goods yard was also opened and a locomotive sub-depot south of the station. The timber footbridge, an elaborate landing and covered stair, led down to the platform. The brick station was the first example of its type, the design of which was used at many stations built over the next 30 years. The design of the footbridge and stairs (plans dated 1892) were signed by Henry Deane. The Illawarra Line remains a single track with a crossing loop at the station.

In the 1890s, a system of standardized train station designed were developed. Originally classified as 'suburban' and 'pioneer', they were eventually reclassified with an alpha numerical system. In 1913, William Hutchinson, chief engineer, railway construction, complicated this system when he approved a series of standard train station designs which he classified as A1 to A10, depending on the size of the building. This system differed from the original alpha numerical system. As part of Hutchinson's system he created the standard 'A' design, which incorporated a combination of three distinct design patterns, classified as A1 through to A10. In this system, types A1 to A4 and A8 to A10 were based on the design of Kiama Station. Several later train stations, such as Marrickville, Canterbury and Belmore would adapt a design quite similar to Deane's design for Kiama.

The Kiama Station yard originally covered a huge area, extending from Terralong Street at the north end to Barney Street to the south.

NSW Government Railway Department plans for Station Arrangements dated 1925 show (from north to south):

- a cottage south of Terralong Street;
- platform extensions and removal of a lamp room from the platform;
- retaining walls;
- a cream loading platform on the east side of the yard, east of the platform;
- tanks under the Bong Bong Street overbridge and a rest house southeast of the overbridge;
- a cattle yard and weighbridge southeast of the overbridge, and, further south, stock yards and an engine shed and turntable (west of rail lines); and
- a goods shed with platform and loading stage, and east of these, another rest house.

At the far southern end of the yard, on the south-eastern side, was the Station Master's residence and the Dairy Farmers Co-operative Milk Company building (just north of the Barney Street overbridge).

Structures that have since disappeared include the footbridge and stairs, the Station Master's residence, the Bong Bong Street overbridge, the goods shed and the engine shed. A Dairy Farmers Co-Op siding and a N.S.W. Produce Company siding opened in 1947 are also no longer used. Ash pits are shown in the 1925 plan of the station arrangements, north of the turntable—one within the (no longer extant) engine shed and one north of the engine shed.

In 2001–2002 the electrification of the line was completed from Dapto and in 2005 a lift to the platform was completed with a concrete footbridge link to Eddy Street and concrete stairs.

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THEMES	
National historical theme	Developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Industry—activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods
National historical theme	Developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Transport—activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements
National historical theme	Economy—developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Pastoralism—activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use
National historical theme	Culture—developing cultural institutions and ways of life
State historical theme	Creative endeavour—activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Kiama Station was opened in 1893, the first railway station built on the Bombo to Bomaderry section of the Illawarra Line. The railway was constructed following a period of mid-nineteenth century expansion. It instigated a second period of growth in the town, with an influx of workers, migrants and tourists arriving via the train line leading to intense residential development in the surrounding area. Kiama Station is representative of the development of travel routes throughout regional NSW, becoming a travel hub in the southern region. It is also representative of a significant period of modernisation and development in the Kiama region—housing, businesses and the tourist economy expanded following its introduction. The station also shows the growing connection between Kiama and Sydney in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Kiama Railway Station Group has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The development of the Illawarra Line was approved by the NSW Parliament in 1881, with plans and contracts later commissioned by engineer in chief Henry Deane. Although the NSW Government Railway Department was responsible by the design of the station, Deane was intimately involved with the design and construction of the station, signing off on and possibly designing the original footbridge. However, much of Deane's work has since been lost or removed over time. Deane's design for Kiama Station inspired the design of the later station types A1-A4 and A8 -A10, with further metropolitan station's based on the design. It is representative of Deane's legacy in the development of the NSW Government Railway Department . The Kiama Railway Station Group has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Kiama Station Building, was designed by the NSW Government Railway Department and is a traditional, late-nineteenth century station building with fine ornamental details. It inspired a series of standardised designs which were implemented at stations throughout NSW, and is highly significant as the original station building on which the later 'A' series station designs were based. The building has been altered over time, with several additions introduced and removed, the masonry painted over and re-exposed, and the introduction of contemporary services and amenities. However, despite alterations, the building retains a high degree of original fabric, including much of its decorative detailing. The windows are largely original timber-framed double-hung sash windows with multicoloured glass panes. The coloured motifs are carried over into transom lights above several doors. The exterior retains Classically inspired details, such as the pediment and moulded architraves. Internally, the waiting room has been modified to accommodate modern use, but it too retains original details such as the skirting boards. Despite alterations, the Station Building is an excellent example of its typology. While modest in design, and now incorporating an extensive contemporary addition to the south, it retains much of its original form, massing and layout, and a high degree of original fabric. The Kiama Railway Station Group has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. However, as a focal point for local and regional travel, it is likely that the station group holds some significance to the local community. It is also possible that the station holds social significance to rail enthusiasts or special interest groups. The Kiama Railway Station Group does not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. Kiama Station forms the basis for the standardised A model stations, inspiring the designs for the later A1-A4 and A8-A10 designs. It's design was used as the model for further stations on the Illawarra line and throughout NSW. As such, it is revealing of late nineteenth century station design and construction The Kiama Railway Station Group has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.

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Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Kiama Station was designed by Henry Deane of the NSW Government Railways department and was the first of its kind as an 'island station' design. The Kiama Station Building inspired the designs of numerous station buildings in NSW, becoming the model for later standardised 'A' station designs. This station type is now common throughout NSW, but as Kiama is the original station building, and one which displays a good degree of integrity, it has a high degree of rarity in NSW. The Kiama Railway Station Group has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The Kiama Station Building is an excellent example of a late-nineteenth century train station, and particularly 'island station' design, in NSW. It forms the basis of a series of stations developed in the 1890s for the Illawarra Line and a wider program of railway expansion throughout NSW—it inspired the design of several later standardized station types. As the original design, the Kiama Station Building displays characteristic elements of the typology and is representative both of government railway design in the late-nineteenth century, and of the historical development of the railway and transport system throughout NSW. The Kiama Railway Station Group has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Integrity	The Kiama Railway Station Group has been modified over time, with large early components of the site, such as the original footbridge, ash pits, goods shed, and Station Master's residence removed. The existing building has undergone modifications, with several additions introduced and removed, the masonry painted over and re-exposed, and the introduction of contemporary services and amenities. The modern lift and footbridge and canopies detract from the visual character of the site, but make a minor impact on the physical integrity of the Station Building. The Station Building and the platform are largely intact and retain much of their original form and massing, with the Station Building retaining a high degree of original fabric.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*—Kiama Railway Station Group I133
	SHR #01176
	Section 170 Register

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Plan	New South Wales Railways	Kiama to Jervis Bay Contract No 1 Kiama to Nowra, Working Plan and Section Drawings Nos 1 & 2	1890	NSW Land Registry Services
Act	New South Wales Parliament	An Act to sanction the construction of a line of Railway from Kiama to Nowra	12 Aug 1890	http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/num_act/ktnrao1890n4278.pdf
Article	*Australian Town and Country Journal*	Kiama to Nowra Railway	16 Aug 1890	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Freeman's Journal*	Kiama to Nowra Railway	16 Aug 1890	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	The Kiama to Nowra Railway Construction	2 Jun 1891	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama to Nowra Railway	18 Feb 1893	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Publication	CC Singleton	Railway History in Illawarra, New South Wales	1984	University of Wollongong Research Online, Illawarra Historical Society Publications

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of Kiama Railway Station Group as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011* and as an item of state significance on the State Heritage Register.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	18		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of Kiama Station looking southeast showing the station building, platform, overbridge and setting.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the station looking northwest showing the contemporary addition to the rear of the station building.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the station platform looking north showing the western elevation of the station building, with decorative steel brackets.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of original window and door surrounds with classical detailing, and original decorative glazing.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the station building showing the northern elevation of the station building, looking south.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View north showing the southern elevation of the station building.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View looking northeast showing the entrance to Kiama Station.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage

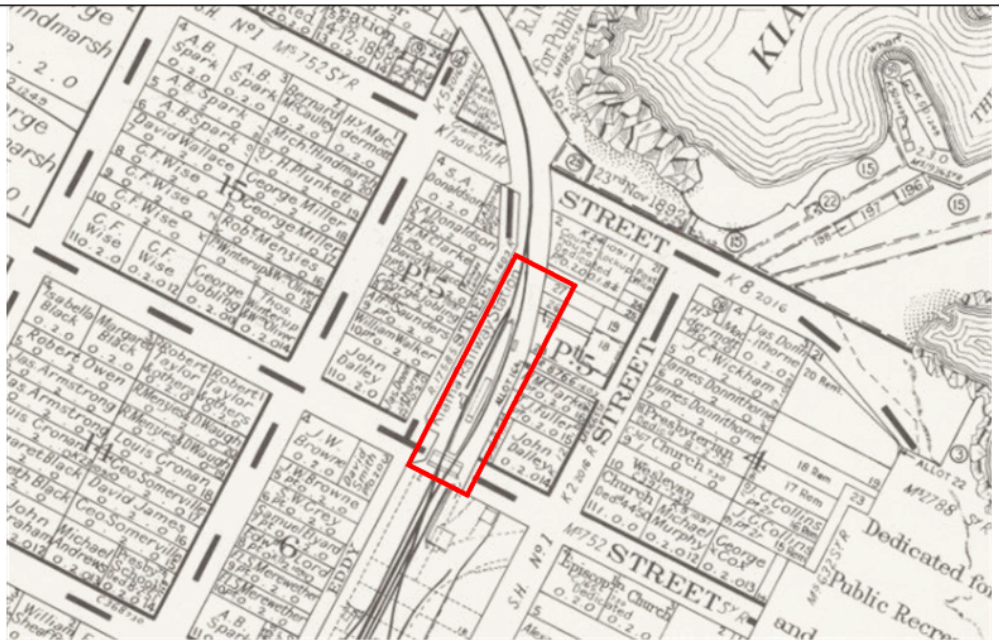


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Map showing the approximate location of the Kiama Station, on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing), showing how the station disrupted the original grid plan of the town.				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW

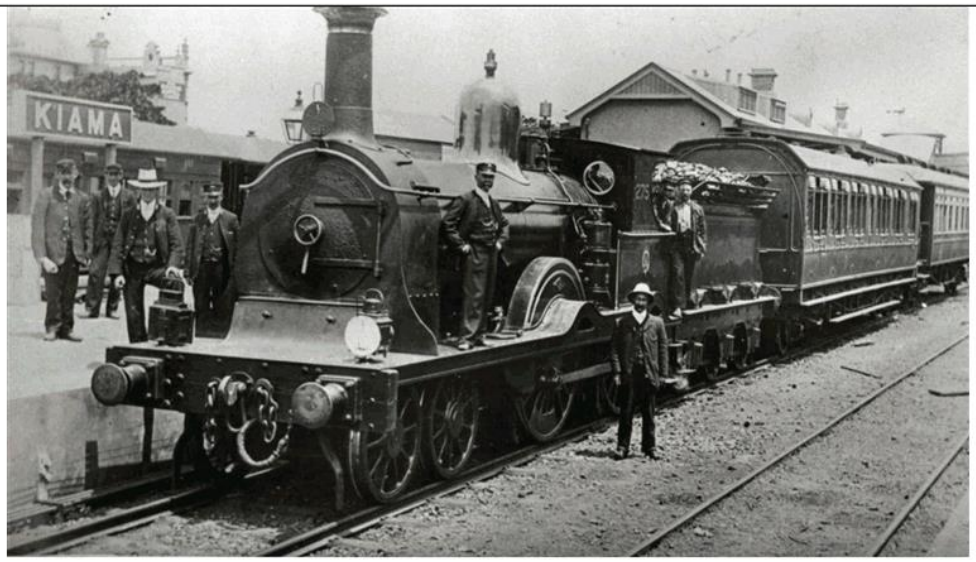


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	A train arriving at Kiama Station in 1900.				
Image year	c.1900	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama City Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a photograph from the Rail Archives record, showing the Station Building.				
Image year	1905	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Rail Authority

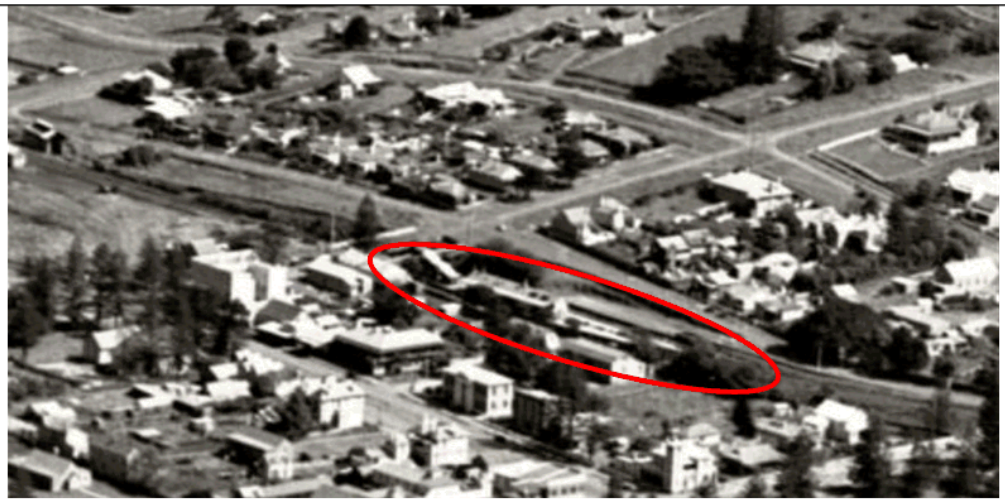


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph taken in 1936 showing Kiama Station with its earlier access stairs, and the surrounding development. The station is approximately indicated in red.				
Image year	1936	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Royal Australian Historical Society



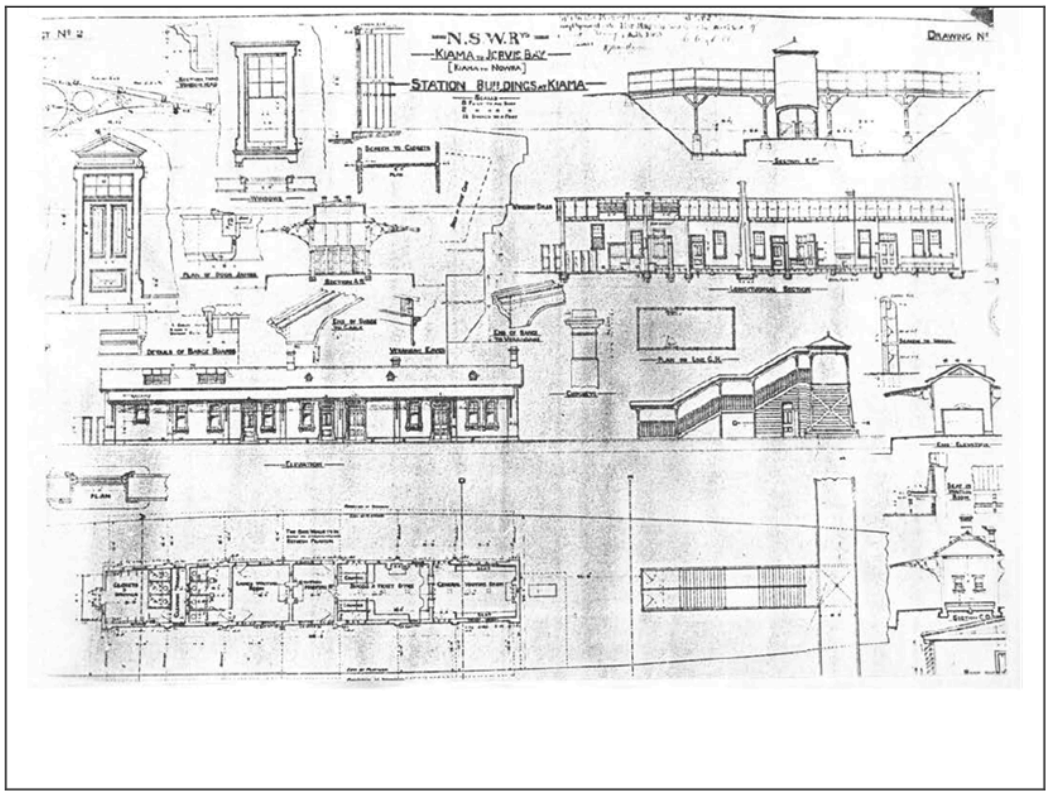
20

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a copy of plans of the Kiama Station Building.				
Image year	1982	**Image by**	Stuart Alan Sharp	**Image copyright holder**	University of Sydney



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Kiama Station in 1990, prior to its redevelopment. At this time, the south elevation of the Station Building had been modified with a small extension added.				
Image year	1990	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama City Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Kiama Station in 1991, showing the repainting of the building, with an addition on the north elevation of the Station Building.				
Image year	1991	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama City Library



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ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Kiama Infants' School (former)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Education					
Item category (if known)	School - State (public)					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	31					
Street name	Shoalhaven Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	PT 1–8, DP 1085635; SP 79219, SP 77849 and SP 77851					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.668718		**Longitude**	150.855258	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Residential, Commercial					
Former Use	School					
Statement of significance	The former Kiama Infants' School has cultural significance for historic, associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values at a local level. It is a significant former school building built in stages between 1871 and 1893 as Kiama's first permanent public school. It operated for 130 years from 1871 to 2001, and has significance for the provision of public education to successive generations of Kiama's children over this period. The building also has significance for its association with its architect, GA Mansfield, and for its simplified but well-appointed Victorian Gothic Revival design. While the setting of the building is compromised by the surrounding hotel development, it is a landmark and representative example of an institutional Victorian Gothic building in Kiama, a rare typology to the local area. The former Kiama Infants' School building also has significance for its association with former NSW Premier George Fuller, who attended the school as a child.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	GA Mansfield, WE Kemp (later addition)					
Builder/ maker	Eliot Brown, TE Quiggan (later addition)					
Physical Description	The former Kiama Infants' School, 31 Shoalhaven Street, is two joined Victorian Gothic Revival style school buildings constructed 1871–1893. It consists of an earlier single-storey wing on the west which is connected to a later two-storey wing on the east. The buildings are constructed of unpainted and unrendered local bluestone on a stone base with sandstone quoins, coping and stringcourses for detail. The roofs of the buildings are high-pitched hipped and gabled type with cement tile cladding and have sandstone corbelled chimneys. Gable ends have prominent carved timber bargeboards and finials, with circular sandstone ventilators on the two-storey wing. Eaves are bracketed on the two-storey wing. The east elevation of the two-storey wing faces Kiama, can be seen from Shoalhaven Street and is set within pleasant landscaped gardens. This elevation has symmetrical groups of three timber-framed double-height windows on both floors, all of which have sandstone architraves and mullions. The gable ends of the single-storey wing also reflect this arrangement. Fenestration is otherwise defined by regularly spaced single timber-framed windows. A verandah runs along the north edge of the single-storey wing. On the north of the two-storey wing is a protruding addition, which has a corrugated iron skillion roof. The buildings are now mostly obscured by the surrounding hotel development. Only the east and north elevation of the two-storey wing are easily viewable from Shoalhaven and Minnamurra streets. The original single storey is almost completely obscured from the street, with only glimpse views of the roof available.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The former Kiama Infants' School is in good condition, having been conserved during its conversion to a hotel. The archaeological potential of the site in unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1871	**Finish year**	1893	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	1873—additional room. 1875—underground water tank. 1879—additions. 1889–1893—two-storey wing constructed to meet growth in enrolments. 1896—new teacher's residence. 2003–2004—significant redevelopment on the site. 2008—the buildings are converted to a hotel, including three residential apartments on second floor of infants building.					
Further comments	The boundary of the heritage listing appears to extend to Minnamurra Street in the north (to the rear of the site) and incorporates the contemporary hotel building, which does not contribute to the significance of the place.					

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. In March 1861, a formal application was made for the establishment of a non-vested school. In 1863, plans were being prepared for a new school building. A public meeting was convened in August 1867 to further plans to erect a public school and teacher's residence at Kiama and organise fundraising to solicit the local contribution of £500 towards a building suitable for a first-class teacher. The Local School Board chose two blocks at the corner of Shoalhaven and Minnamurra streets. Tenders were invited for the erection of the Kiama Public School in November 1869. The building was designed by G Allen Mansfield, architect to the Council of Education, to accommodate about 200 pupils. The foundation stone of the school was laid on 22 April 1870 by John Marks, mayor of Kiama before 200 to 300 people. The tender of John Brown of Wollongong was accepted for a cost of £1168, including the provision of desks and other fittings for the schoolhouse. An additional ½ an acre of land adjoining the selected site was purchased as a teacher's residence for £150—with the Council of Education contributing two thirds of the cost.

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The *Illawarra Mercury* reported in September 1870 that the new school building was under construction 'by slow and sure degrees and begins to exhibit some of its architectural beauty'. The same month, 'Charles Cameron, Hon. Sec. Public School Board, Kiama' invited tenders for alterations and additions to the teacher's residence care of D Finlayson, Terralong Street.

The school, with teacher's residence, was officially opened on 5 April 1871 by John Marks, mayor of Kiama. The total cost of the school was £1566/0/11. *The Empire* reported in September that the school was under the charge of H Stewart, assisted by Miss Kohne and had about 200 children on the roll and attendance of nearly 170.

In January the following year, on one day alone the attendance was 193, 13 more than the building was designed to accommodate. Soon the school was overcrowded, the *Kiama Independent* predicting that 'sanitary conditions, it may be very well supposed, will soon make it necessary to enlarge the accommodation the building contains'. Accordingly, in September 1872, Charles Cameron of the Public School Board, Kiama invited tenders for the erection of an additional room at the school. In January 1874, there was a new open veranda on the north side of the school building, yet the building and staff were insufficient for the large number of children enrolled. The following year, tenders were called in November for construction of an underground water tank at the school.

The Council of Education invited tenders in August 1876 for erection and completion of proposed additions to Kiama Public School. Fresh tenders were called in July 1877. The tenders were invited in October 1878 for repairs to the public school. The Stage II and Stage III additions were designed by G Allen Mansfield in the Gothic Revival style. Stage II, the Infants School, was added in 1874. Stage III was completed in 1879.

The Minister for Public Instruction rebuffed calls in 1882 to enlarge the school as the attendance of 245 was below the accommodation limit of 260 pupils. Some works took place after July 1884 when tenders were called for erection of two weathersheds and repairs to the school, including erecting stone steps, asphalting the grounds and sloping the embankment. Kiama was declared a Superior Public School in September 1890.

Increasing enrolments led to further extensions and the construction of Stage IV, a two-storey wing. Tenders were invited in 1892 for construction of the additions and awarded in August to TE Quiggan for the sum of £2394 10s. The additions were designed by architect WE Kemp.

Additions and repairs to the school were completed in April 1893 costing £2200. The extension was officially opened on 9 May 1893 by the Minister for Education, Hon FB Suttor. In the intervening period in January 1896, J Head of Sydney completed a new teacher's residence on one corner of the school grounds containing eight rooms, bathroom, kitchen and laundry. It was built in brick with a corrugated iron roof presenting 'a neat, commodious and picturesque structure'. The first residents were Mr and Mrs Richardson.

Subsequent works to Kiama Public School included fencing (1905), repairs to school and residence (1919), improvements to residence, shelter shed and fence repairs (1924) and repairs, painting and renovations (1936).

In 1965, a new primary school was built on a different site in Thompson Street catering for Years 3–6, while the original infants school building at 31 Shoalhaven Street held Kindergarten to Year 2.. In 2001, the infants' school relocated to new premises at Thompson Street uniting with the primary school. The Bombo Building which was one of the original buildings at the old Infants school was also relocated to Thompson Street and refurbished.

Amendment No. 54 to the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan1996* was gazetted in June 2002 to allow development of the site as a tourist facility with Kiama Council approval, encourage conservation of the former school and conversion to an art gallery, encourage public access to the former school, protect trees deemed significant by the Council, ensure the proposed development of land was of an appropriate design and prohibit erection of residential flat building on the land.

The former Kiama Public School site underwent major development in 2003–2004 when the school was converted to a hotel, originally under Grand Mercure ownership, later Mirvac Hotels and Resorts

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	as a Sebel. The weatherboard classroom building was relocated to the Thompson Street site. In 2008, Kiama Council took action in the Land and Environment Court regarding unauthorised development of the Kiama Infants School building on behalf of Sebel Harbourside Kiama. The Kiama Infants School building is now part of the Sebel Harbourside Kiama. The Sebel Harbourside Kiama (former Kiama Infants' School) was sold in 2019 following advertising of an expression of interest.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Educating
State historical theme	Education—activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally
National historical theme	Developing Australia's cultural life
State historical theme	Creative endeavour—activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The former Kiama Infants' School is significant as the first permanent public school established in Kiama. The construction of the school building in 1871 formalised and secured the presence of a government school for the town, replacing an earlier and frequently closed school from 1861. Designed by architect GA Mansfield and extended several times from 1871 to 1893, the Kiama Infants' School quickly became one of the largest schools in the area. The school has significance at a local level for its role in the provision of education to successive generations of Kiama residents, operating for 130 years between 1871 to 2001. The former Kiama Infants' School has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The former Kiama Infants' School was designed by GA Mansfield, a prominent architect who designed many iconic buildings in Sydney, including History House, the Macleay Museum, and part of Prince Alfred Hospital. Mansfield drafted the plans for the original single-storey school building and its later additions from 1871 to 1879, before the building was completed with the addition of the two-storey wing designed by WE Kemp. The building has significance for its association with Mansfield, whose design scheme is closely reflected in the building and Kemp's addition. The former Kiama Infants' School also has significance for its association with NSW Premier and federal politician, George Fuller, who attended the school as a child. Fuller was NSW Premier from 1922 to 1925. The former Kiama Infants' School has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The former Kiama Infants' School has significance as the largest and most prominent example of Victorian Gothic Revival architecture in Kiama. It demonstrates the steep-pitched gable form roof, excellent masonry construction, and carved timber bargeboards typically associated with the Gothic style in a simplified but well-appointed design. The building reflects Mansfield's approach to school buildings, stripping ornament out of the design to create rustic, durable buildings that reflected their institutional use. This gives the building a diminished sense of scale, despite its size, adding to its appeal. The hotel development around the building has severely compromised its setting, preventing a full appreciation of the building. But it is still considered to be of local significance as a landmark building in Kiama. The former Kiama Infants' School has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	The former Kiama Infants' School is likely valued by the community, especially by those who attended the school. However, a detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken and as such there is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if the former Kiama Infants' School could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. The former Kiama Infants' School has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The Kiama Infants' School building is unique to the Kiama area as a large and intact Victorian Gothic building. Few examples of buildings in the Gothic style remain in Kiama, making the former Kiama Infants' School building significant to the local area for its rarity. The building has additional rarity for its size, reflective of its historical institutional use. The former Kiama Infants' School has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The former Kiama Infants' School building is an excellent representative example of a late-nineteenth century Gothic style school building. Despite no longer operating as a school and its setting being severely compromised by the surrounding hotel development, the building continues to embody the Victorian Gothic style, having significance at a local level as a result. The former Kiama Infants' School has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	The former Kiama Infants' School has a good degree of integrity and intactness. The setting of the building is severely compromised by the hotel development, which obscures much of the building. Internal modification to convert its use for a hotel has impacted the internal fabric, but the building appears to be completely original on the exterior.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*—Kiama Infants' School (former) I136

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Laying the Foundation Stone of the Kiama Public School	28 Apr 1870	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Opening of the Kiama Public School	6 Apr 1871	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Letter to Newspaper	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	To the Editor	8 Aug 1872	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Local Intelligence	11 Jan 1872	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Tender	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Department of Public Instruction	1 Jul 1884	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Illawarra Mercury*	The Scrap Album	9 Aug 1892	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Notice	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Public School Demonstration	6 May 1893	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Tender	NSW Government Gazette	Tenders for Works in Connection with Public Schools	17 Sep 1895	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	Kiama Library	Schooling in the Kiama District	Undated	Kiama Library
Article	Kiama Public School	Kiama Public School-History	Undated	Kiama Public School webpage
Legislation	Minister for Planning	Kiama Local Environmental Plan 1996 (Amendment No 54)	2002	legislation.nsw.gov.au
Article	*Illawarra Mercury*	Trade-off in Kiama over school site	26 Dec 2008	Illawarra Mercury webpage
Article	*Kiama Independent*	Sebel Harbourside Kiama sells form more than $10 million	30 Mar 2017	Kiama Independent webpage

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of 31 Shoalhaven Street as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	19		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	March 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The former Kiama Infants' School building as viewed from Shoalhaven Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The former Kiama Infants' School as viewed from Minnamurra Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Location of the former Kiama Infants' School on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing). The site is outlined in orange, with the approximate location of the school building and garden outlined in blue.				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The former Kiama Infants' School c1920s.				
Image year	c1920s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The school grounds in 1977.				
Image year	1977	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



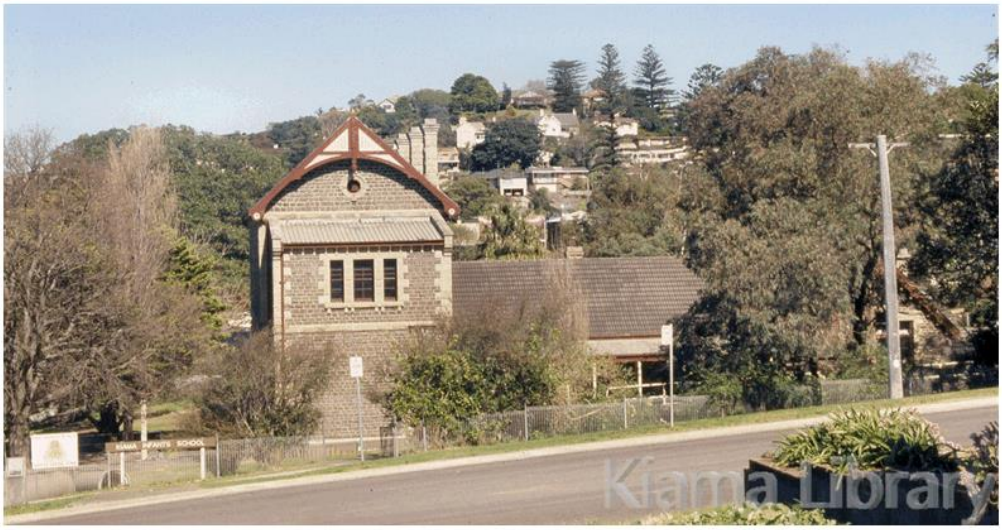
12

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The former Kiama Infants' School in the 1990s, prior to the hotel development surrounding the building.				
Image year	c1990s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Cottage (former 10 Collins Lane)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Hindmarsh House					
Item type (if known)	Complex/Group					
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)					
Item category (if known)	Cottage					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	35					
Street name	Shoalhaven Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama			**Postcode**	2533	
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 1, DP 738273					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.668997	**Longitude**	150.854592		
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner	Unknown					
Current use	Residence					
Former Use	Residence					
Statement of significance	The cottage at 35 Shoalhaven Street (formerly 10 Collins Lane) has cultural significance for historic, aesthetic, and representative values at a local level. Built c1880s, the cottage has historical significance as it demonstrates the impact the railway had on the grid-like subdivision pattern of Kiama established in the 1840s. The introduction of the railway changed the streetscape as well as lot patterns of many buildings in central Kiama, as evidenced by the cottage's unusual and truncated triangular lot, dating from the railways' construction from 1888 to 1893. The cottage is also significant as a good representative example of a Victorian weatherboard cottage, making a strong contribution to the streetscape and Hindmarsh Park.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	No. 35 Shoalhaven Street is a simple detached single-storey Victorian weatherboard cottage located on a triangular lot on the northern end of Hindmarsh Park in central Kiama. Built on a bluestone base, the cottage features a characteristically Victorian high-pitched gable roof of corrugated iron with a simple rendered masonry chimney. The cottage has a wide wraparound verandah with a skillion roof supported by chamfered timber posts. The building features original timber-framed arch-headed sash windows and an arch-headed timber front door with early hardware. The cottage is surrounded by a shallow, landscaped garden and is set back from Hindmarsh Park and the Shoalhaven Street diversion by a contemporary picket fence.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	No. 35 Shoalhaven Street is in good condition, having been well maintained. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**		**Finish year**	1880s	**Circa**	☒
Modifications and dates	2014–2015—the garden is landscaped and the cottage is renovated.					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770 ,Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. No. 35 Shoalhaven Street is located on part of Lot 18 of Section 16 of the Town of Kiama Plan. The allotment was granted by purchase on 31 July 1844 to Henry Isler. The lot changed hands in 1855 to William Marks and then in 1859 to Samuel M Grey. Grey sold the site in June 1875 to Matthew Barlow, publican of the Kiama Hotel. In October the same year, he advertised to let a 'well furnished and commodious family residence, containing 9 rooms, with ½ acre of land attached situated at the foot of Shoalhaven Street facing the harbour. The house has been recently fitted up. Regardless of expense and from its situation and accommodation would be suitable for a private family, or a private boarding house'. This building appears to have been located on the easternmost half of the allotment fronting Shoalhaven Street and Black Beach. It does not match the description of the present 'Hindmarsh House' and there is no mention in newspaper advertising of another building on the allotment to the west.

Heritage Data Form

	In February 1878, the property known as 'Barlow's House' was advertised for auction sale on 25 April as Barlow was retiring to his country property. In one advertisement in February, it was described as a 'boardinghouse at Kiama—ten rooms', and being a 'comfortable new Cottage'. A subsequent advertisement in April offers a slightly different description: 'that favourite Boarding-house, known as "Barlow's" containing 10 rooms, well of water, garden of half-an-acre, paled in; site best in town; close to the baths, and water reserve'. Once again, there is no mention of a secondary house on the allotment. The property was sold at the auction to local baker, Arthur Yates. He immediately advertised the house to let, 'now occupied by Mr Barlow as a boardinghouse, for which purpose or as a family residence it is admirably adapted'. The subsequent lessee is not known. In September 1879 Yates advertised to let 'that very convenient and eligibly situated cottage, 9 or 10 rooms with splendid well of water, stabling etc, at present occupied by Mr Surveyor Scheaffe'. This advertisement once again only mentions the single large house but also now references stabling attached to the residence. Arthur Yates retired from his business and sold the Crown Bakery to Benjamin Lane by December 1884. Rate books in 1888–1889 name Yates as the owner of a house in Shoalhaven Street, though whether he is also the occupant is unclear. The subject house was most likely erected in the 1880s given it is not mentioned in documentary sources before this date. In 1890, Yates' land was surveyed for resumption for the proposed South Coast (Illawarra) Railway Line. On the plan, Yates' allotment is divided into three portions, 35, 36 and 37, all owned by Arthur Yates. At this date, allotment 18 contained two principal buildings (with outbuildings) respectively occupied by Arthur Yates and two by Dr Hozier. No. 35 Shoalhaven Street was located on Lot 35 on the plan, owned and occupied by Arthur Yates at this date. Dr Hozier's house (the other house owned by Yates in Shoalhaven Street), new palisading, stable and outhouses was advertised for sale and removal in 1892 as they were in the path of the new railway line. Yates retained ownership of the house he occupied to the west of the railway line, which was accessed from Shoalhaven Street. The 1891 Census names Arthur Yates at 'Kiama' but does not record him in a particular street. However, as the listing is interspersed among those for Collins Street, it suggests the house was in close proximity to those houses. Arthur Yates passed away in December 1893 and the funeral left his late residence 'Reserve Cottage', Shoalhaven Street. The residence was sold in 1905 to James Reidy. Following his death in November 1930, probate of the will was granted to Michael Robert Ryan, solicitor. The allotment of land containing 21 perches, then in the occupation of Mrs MM Morgan, was advertised for sale in November 1931. Michael Robert Ryan sold the property in April 1935 to Jean Taylor Graham for the sum of £125. She owned and occupied the residence, described in the electoral rolls as 'Central Park' until 1984 when it was sold to Lenabi Pty Ltd. The property is now known as 'Hindmarsh Cottage' and is let out as a holiday home.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Building settlements, towns and villages
State historical theme	Accommodation—Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	No. 35 Shoalhaven Street, formerly 10 Collins Lane, is a Victorian weatherboard cottage likely constructed in the 1880s. Built on land that was resumed for the South Coast (Illawarra) Railway Line, the cottage has significance as evidence of the railway's effect on the development pattern of Kiama. Construction of the railway required resumption of large areas of land in the centre of Kiama and the demolition of many buildings. Those that were no removed were retained on smaller, irregular lots like the cottage's. These contrast against the rectangular parcels of the rest of Kiama, which followed the regular pattern of the 1840s Town of Kiama Plan. No. 35 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	There is no evidence the dwelling was occupied by a significant figure or associated with persons or an event of significance to the local area. No. 35 Shoalhaven Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	No. 35 Shoalhaven Street is a pleasant Victorian weatherboard cottage which makes a strong positive contribution to the streetscape and the setting of Hindmarsh Park. The cottage demonstrates key aspects of Victorian-era cottage design, like its high-pitched gable roof, modest size, and wide wraparound verandah. The building's original arch-headed timber windows and front door also add to the quality of the design, improving its offering to the amenity of the local area. No. 35 Shoalhaven Street has picturesque qualities for its integrity, design and siting, and has aesthetic significance as a pleasant example of a Victorian weatherboard cottage as a result. No. 35 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken and as such there is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if 35 Shoalhaven Street could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. No. 35 Shoalhaven Street has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Victorian weatherboard cottages were a common typology of building in Kiama, with many surviving examples found throughout the area. No. 35 Shoalhaven Street is located near a grouping of Victorian-era weatherboard cottages along Collins Lane, all of which demonstrate similar features and scale. The cottage is neither rare or unusual in the local area as a result. No. 35 Shoalhaven Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	No. 35 Shoalhaven Street is a fine example of a Victorian weatherboard cottage, having a good degree of integrity and retaining much of its original or early fabric. The cottage demonstrates key characteristics of Victorian cottage design, including its weatherboard cladding, high-pitched gable roof, wide skillion verandah, and timber framed arch-headed windows and front door. The overall form and presentation of the cottage is unchanged, being representative of the original scale, form and materiality of this type of dwelling in the local area and having significance as a result. No. 35 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	No. 35 Shoalhaven Street has a good degree of integrity and retains much of its original fabric. Recent works have sympathetically restored the building, with modifications to the building being limited to interior areas. The cottage reflects its original scheme and is a good example of this typology of building, though its setting is somewhat compromised by recent changes to the garden related to its letting as a holiday home.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*—Cottage (former No 10 Collins Lane) I137

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Land Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 157 No 833	1876	NSW Land Registry Services
Land Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 151 No 68	1875	NSW Land Registry Services
Land Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 37 No 522	1855	NSW Land Registry Services
Land Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 180 No 442	1878	NSW Land Registry Services
Land Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 1715 No 264	1935	NSW Land Registry Services
Land Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 3588 No 503	1984	NSW Land Registry Services
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	To Let	14 Oct 1875	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Plan	New South Wales Railways	Kiama to Jervis Bay Contract No 1 Kiama to Nowra, Working Plan and Section Drawings Nos 1 & 2	1890	NSW Land Registry Services
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Boarding-House at Kiama-ten rooms	12 Feb 1878	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertiser	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Thursday, 25th instant at Kiama	23 Apr 1878	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	To Let	5 Jul 1878	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	To Let	10 Oct 1879	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Obituary	23 Dec 1893	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Estate James Reidy Deceased	21 Nov 1931	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Webpage	Kiama Stays	Hindmarsh Cottage	Undated	https://stayinkiama.com.au/property/hindmarsh-cottage
Rates	Kiama Council	Rate Book Index	Various	Kiama LIbrary

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of 35 Shoalhaven Street as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

Heritage Data Form

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	20		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	No. 35 Shoalhaven Street as viewed from Hindmarsh Park to the south.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	No. 35 Shoalhaven Street as viewed from the east.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of 35 Shoalhaven Street,on the 1972 Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of Kiama from Tunnel Hill, c1930s, showing the cottage circled in red				
Image year	c1930s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Records NSW



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Timber cottage					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)					
Item category (if known)	Cottage					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	74					
Street name	Shoalhaven Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot A, DP 926997					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.67182		**Longitude**	150.853852	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner	Unknown					
Current use	Residence					
Former Use	Residence					
Statement of significance	No. 74 Shoalhaven Street does not meet the threshold of heritage significance.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☐		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Noah White					
Physical Description	No. 74 Shoalhaven Street is a two-storey Federation weatherboard cottage constructed on masonry foundations. The residence has a hipped and gabled roof of corrugated iron with a rendered masonry corbelled chimney. It fronts Shoalhaven Street to the west. The primary western elevation features a projecting gabled bay with decorative timber detailing, timber shingles and a projecting bay window of timber-framed sash windows with coloured glass accents. This elevation also incorporates an open verandah with a skillion roof and a contemporary balustrade. The verandah covers dual front doors, both of which have coloured glass sidelights. At the rear of the cottage is a large-scale two-storey addition, which can be easily seen from the street. On the north side of the cottage is a concrete driveway which leads down to a brick garage, above which is a recent faux weatherboard addition replacing a deck from the 1990s. The rear wing of the cottage is extended on the south elevation, with an intrusive gable roof-storey sited above the ridge of the cottage's roof. The property is set back from the street by a contemporary garden and is enclosed by an unsympathetic, contemporary stone and timber fence.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	No. 74 Shoalhaven Street is in good condition, having recently been renovated. The archaeological potential of 74 Shoalhaven Street in unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1904	**Finish year**	1905	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	1990s—dwelling is extensively renovated, with large additions constructed to the rear. 2014–2016—rear deck remodelled and enclosed. Trees in rear garden removed. New stone and timber fence added to front, replacing a picket fence.					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. No. 74 Shoalhaven Street is located on part of Lot 10 of Section 5 of the Town of Kiama Plan granted by purchase to William Walker on 13 May 1840. By 1871, the allotment was in the ownership of Thomas John Fuller who sold it in 1886 to James Somerville. Three years later, Somerville sold the site to Noah White and Peter Charles Davies as tenants in common. White and Davies were partners as builders and contractors at this date. The 1890 plan of survey for the proposed route of the railway extension to Kiama shows a small building delineated on the Lot 10 of Section 5 and pre-dates the present building and was possibly demolished to make way for the building of 2-4 Railway Parade. The easternmost portion of the allotment was transferred to the Minister for Public Works in October 1892 for the railway corridor, leaving a residue of 1 rood and 21 perches owned jointly by White and Davis. In January 1895, N White and PC Davies dissolved their partnership and continued separately in

Heritage Data Form

	business as builders and contractors. Coinciding with this event Davies sold part of Lot 10 to White, retaining a portion of the allotment with a right of way adjoining the subject site to east and comprising 9 ¾ perches. The residue of one rood and one quarter perches fronting Shoalhaven Street was registered in Noah White's name in March 1895. The 1901 Census records Noah White and PC Davies as adjoining principal householders in Shoalhaven Street. White built a new house in Shoalhaven Street in late 1904 and immediately transferred the property to his wife, Elizabeth Jane White in July the following year. Following her death in 1911, 74 Shoalhaven Street passed by transmission to Elizabeth Morrow in December 1912. The property passed by transmission in 1931 to Elsie Lilian Jane Morrow. In the intervening period the house was let to a succession of tenants. No. 74 Shoalhaven Street changed hands in 1964 to Geoffrey Robert Wilson then in 1971 to Dorothy Ivy Alice Phillips and Lorna Ruth Phillips. Widows, Dorothy Ivy Alice Phillips and Lorna Ruth Phillips are listed at 74 Shoalhaven Street in the 1972 and 1977 electoral rolls, but only the latter is recorded at this address in the 1980 edition. Lorna Ruth Phillips later died at Kiama in the Blue Haven Retirement Village where she presumably moved after she and Dorothy sold 74 Shoalhaven Street in 1983 to Ian Frederick Bilkey and Julie Ann Bilkey. They owned the residence until 1992 when it was conveyed to Inscola Pty Limited. The residence was extensively renovated and extended in the 1990s. The property was most recently sold in December 2013.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Building settlements, towns and villages
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The cottage at 74 Shoalhaven Street was built in 1904–1905 by local builder Noah White on a private subdivision associated with the dissolution of White's business partnership with Peter Davies. While an early building, 74 Shoalhaven Street is of dubious historical importance, especially considering the large and intrusive modifications made to the building since the 1990s that have obscured its original form. As such, 74 Shoalhaven Street cannot be considered to meet the threshold of significance. No. 74 Shoalhaven Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	There is no evidence the dwelling was occupied by a significant figure or associated with persons or an event of significance to the local area. No. 74 Shoalhaven Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The primary façade of 74 Shoalhaven Street demonstrates a good degree of integrity and a is solid example of Federation weatherboard cottage design, with appealing features such as its timber shingling, sidelights to the front doors, and a patterned gable-end. Unfortunately the building is heavily modified to its rear and its front garden setting has been recently altered, compromising the integrity and setting of the cottage and detracting from its significance. As such, 74 Shoalhaven Street cannot be considered to have aesthetic significance at a local level. No. 74 Shoalhaven Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if the dwelling at 74 Shoalhaven Street could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. No. 74 Shoalhaven Street has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Federation timber cottages such as 74 Shoalhaven Street are common in the local area. 74 Shoalhaven does not demonstrate any rare or unusual features of the type which would meet the threshold of significance for this criterion. No. 74 Shoalhaven Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	Overall, 74 Shoalhaven Street is now a poor example of a Federation weatherboard cottage, having undergone significant modification to the rear of the building in the 1990s and most recently in 2014–2016. The intrusive extensions added to the cottage during these works are highly visible from the street and are unsympathetic to the character and scale of the cottage, obscuring its original form and compromising its ability to represent Federation-era design. Recent modifications to the front fence and garden of the cottage have changed its setting, further detracting from its significance. While the front of the building shows a good degree of integrity and can demonstrate characteristics of Federation design, including its timber shingling, open skillion verandah and patterned gable end, the overall presentation of the cottage is modern and modified. If these intrusive additions were removed, 74 Shoalhaven Street would reach the threshold of significance for representativeness but it cannot do so in its current state. Despite this, 74 Shoalhaven Street makes a positive contribution to the streetscape, and would be considered contributory to the heritage character of the local area. No. 74 Shoalhaven Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Integrity	Overall, 74 Shoalhaven Street has a low-moderate degree of integrity. The primary façade of the cottage retains a good degree of integrity and intactness, but the house is heavily modified. The substantial two-storey addition at the rear of the cottage is very intrusive and detracts from the cottage's significance. The setting of the cottage has also been altered, with an intrusive stone fence replacing a more appropriate picket fence. The character of the place has been significantly altered by these modifications, detracting from its ability to represent an early twentieth century weatherboard cottage.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*— Timber cottage I140

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed 497 Bk 436	1892	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 120 Fol 128	1871	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Primary Application 2808	1871	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 1156 Fol 61	1895	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 1078 Fols 165/166	1892	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 940 Fol 108	1889	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 1156 Fol 44	1895	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 1618 Fol 82	1905	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 6262 Fols 164/165	1951	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 7453 Fol 187	1958	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 1078 Fol 22	1892	NSW Land Registry Services
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Dissolution of Partnership	26 Jan 1895	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Public Notice	15 Jan 1895	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Valuations	Valuer General	Valuation Roll, Kiama	1929–1953	State Archives & Records

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Remove 74 Shoalhaven Street as an item of local significance within Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*. List 74 Shoalhaven Street as a contributory item in the proposed Southern Town Centre Residential Heritage Conservation Area.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	22		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The primary façade of 74 Shoalhaven Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Oblique view of 74 Shoalhaven Street, showing the recent intrusive addition at its rear and intrusive stone fence.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of 74 Shoalhaven Street from the south, showing the intrusive 1990s extension to the rear of the building on this elevation.				
Image year	2019	**Image by**	Google	**Image copyright holder**	Google



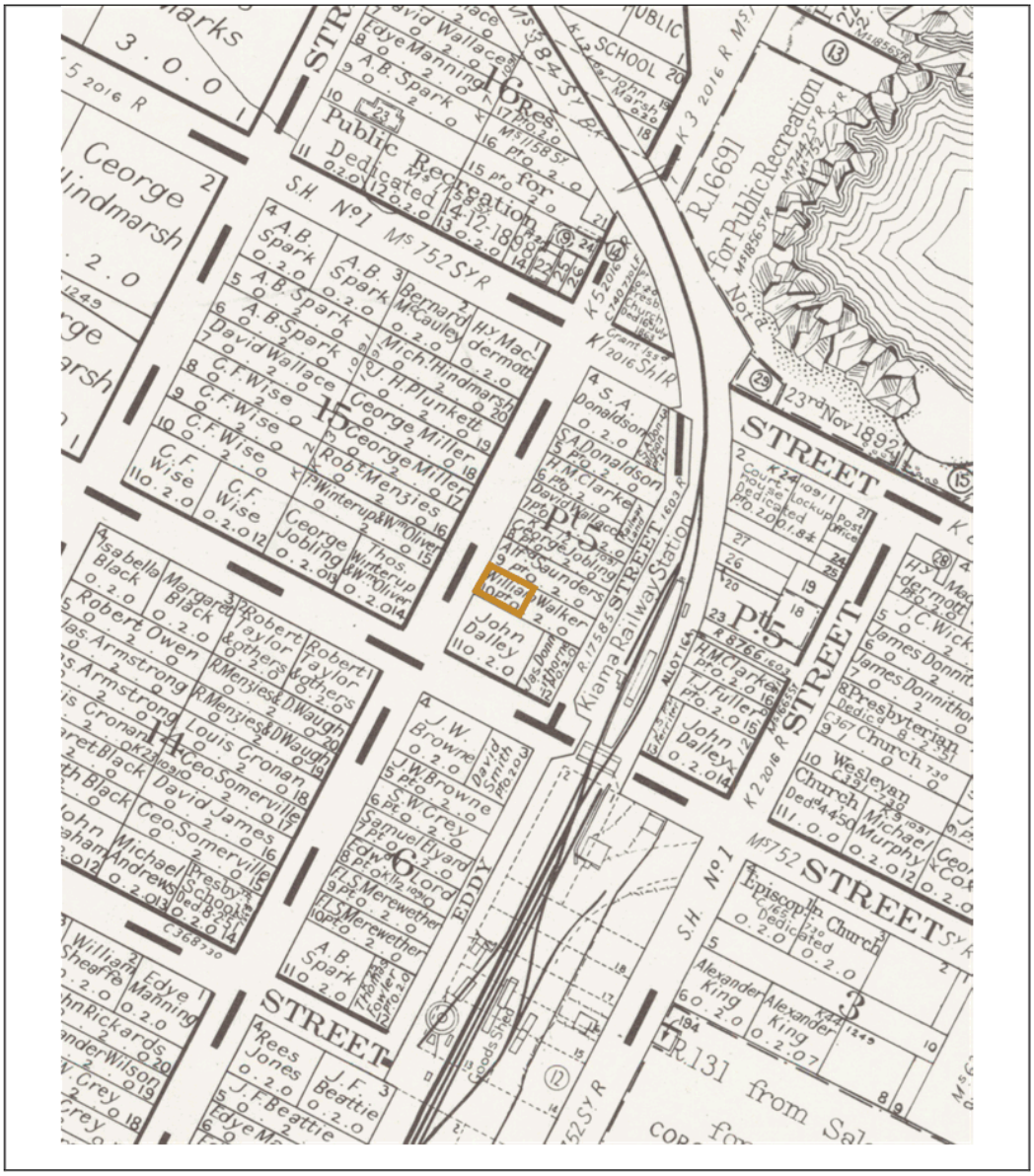
9

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of 74 Shoalhaven Street on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of 74 Shoalhaven Street c1910s, showing its original form.				
Image year	c1910s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	N/A



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Dalmeny House					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)					
Item category (if known)	House					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	72					
Street name	Shoalhaven Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama			**Postcode**	2533	
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lots 1 and 2, DP 234450; Lot 33, DP 595377					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.671665		**Longitude**	150.853998	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner	Unknown					
Current use	Residence					
Former Use	Doctor's surgery and residence / baby health centre / bed and breakfast					
Statement of significance	Dalmeny, 72 Shoalhaven Street, has culturally significance for historic, aesthetic, rarity and representative values at a local level as a locally significant late-Victorian villa constructed in 1894. Built by quarry owner George Fuller for his daughter, Dalmeny is a significant relic of the prosperity Kiama experienced in the late-nineteenth century. Enriched by the success of Kiama's local industry in the 1880s and following the opening of the railway in 1893, wealthy figures such as Fuller were able to construct grand masonry houses in Kiama as expressions of their fortune. This is reflected in Dalmeny's construction, which combines Gothic Revival style with Italianate detailing in a visually appealing and aesthetically significant design that is enhanced by its garden setting. Despite modifications, Dalmeny is a good example of a substantial late-Victorian masonry villa in Kiama. It is a rare example of its typology for its unique design and apparent height. The building has additional significance for its use as a medical practice and baby health centre for most of the twentieth century, providing much-needed health services to the local community for a substantial period of time.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	James Walker					
Physical Description	Dalmeny, 72 Shoalhaven Street, is a detached, two-storey late-Victorian dwelling constructed of rendered stone on a bluestone foundation. The building faces Shoalhaven Street to the west. Dalmeny has a high-pitched double-gable corrugated iron roof and two rendered masonry chimneys with Italianate corbelling and stoneware pots. On its primary elevation are two street-facing gable ends which overlook the balcony. All gable ends have wide bargeboards and timber finials. The balcony on the primary (Shoalhaven Street) elevation has a bullnosed corrugated iron roof, reclaimed cast-iron lace brackets and balustrades, and cast-iron posts on the ground floor. It is enclosed by weatherboard on its sides. Both floors of this façade have French doors with fanlights, with a front door on the ground floor. Beside the building on its north elevation is a driveway and carpark, with access to the house via a flight of stairs to a gabled porch entry. Adjacent this entry is an enclosed bullnosed verandah. Windows on the north elevation are regularly spaced and are timber double-hung sash type with bracketed rendered stone sills. This bracketing is also reflected in the eave coping of the gabled porch. On the south elevation opposite is a faceted projecting bay, which has a batten-roll steel roof with bracketed coping and timber sash windows. A string course separates the two floors, with hood moulding over the lower floor. At the rear of the building is a projecting gable wing, enclosed skillion balcony, and ground-floor deck. Dalmeny is set back from the street by a front garden and picket fencing. It is screened from the street by mature trees. The gardens on the north of the building are well maintained and reflect a Victorian-era planting scheme implemented in the 1980s. They also contain an original mature Norfolk pine, a surviving feature of its original garden.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	Dalmeny is in good condition, having been well maintained. The archaeological potential of 72 Shoalhaven Street is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1894	**Finish year**	1894	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	1951—Dalmeny is converted into four flats, and the garage is converted into a meeting hall. 1980–1981—Dalmeny is extensively restored by the Meek family. Internal walls are demolished, a fibro-cement addition is removed, and the verandah enclosure removed and replaced with salvaged cast iron lace and posts. The garden is also remodelled to a Victorian scheme. 1994—much of the garden is removed for parking for a bed and breakfast.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770 Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. No. 72 Shoalhaven Street is located on part of Lot 9 of Section 5 of the Town of Kiama Plan, originally granted by purchase to Alfred Saunders on 13 August 1840. The *Kiama Independent* reported in August 1894 that James Walker was in the midst of erecting a house in Shoalhaven Street for George Lawrence Fuller of Dunmore. Less than three months later, the same newspaper reported 'a spacious brick dwelling house is now being erected in Shoalhaven Street for Mr GL Fuller of Dunmore. We learn the house, on completion, will be occupied by Dr Anderson'. The house was built for Fuller's third daughter Emily upon her wedding to Dr Thomas Primrose Anderson. In August 1895, the *Kiama Independent* reported that Dr Anderson could now be consulted at Dalmeny in Shoalhaven Street. He died three years later at his father-in-law's residence, Dunmore, from tuberculosis. Dr Anderson's ill-health forced him to relinquish his practice to Dr Robert Beith who

Heritage Data Form

	advertised in August 1898 that he had taken over the practice and could be consulted at Anderson's residence (Dalmeny). Emily moved to live with her parents at Dunmore after she was widowed. She remarried in 1919 and moved to Illowra with her new husband Mark F Morton, Member for Wollondilly in the Legislative Assembly 1901–1938. Incidentally, Morton was previously married to Emily's sister, Minnie Gunningham Fuller, but he was widowed. Dr Robert Beith retired in mid-1924 and sold his practice located in Dalmeny to Dr Corner. Beith left the district in October. George Somerville invited tenders in July for repainting the residence. Dalmeny remained a doctor's surgery and residence for many years. No. 72 Shoalhaven Street changed hands in 1936 to Kenneth Primrose Anderson, son of Dr Thomas Primrose Anderson and Emily Anderson. He in turn sold the same in 1939 to Dr John Harris who relocated his practice and residence to Dalmeny. Harris died three years later. In March 1944, Dr Cranna acquired the practice off Harris and relocated to Kiama soon after. Thelma Florence Jane Harris sold the property in March 1951 to the Wollondilly Group, the South-West Group and the Kiama Branch of the Country Women's Association (CWA) as a seaside home. At this date, part of the residence was converted to a baby health centre and the remainder to flats for the CWA. *The Land* reported at this date: 'President of the Wollondilly Group of the CWA and state vice president, Mrs WH Cullen, has taken initial bookings for the home…and is at present at residence there to see that the first available flat has furnishings and fixings all in place, and the windows cleaned after the renovations, in readiness for Easter tenants'. *The Land* also offered the following description of the building works: Front of this once-stately mansion, which was occupied for many year by Dr R Beith, will be converted into the Baby Health Centre and mothers' waiting room. The shallow front steps have been removed and easily negotiated ramp put in…[and] these two rooms will be entirely self-contained and separate from the remainder of the house. On the left side of the house a flight of steps leads to the ground floor flat. One the other side two separate entrances lead to the two upstairs flats. Each flat is self-contained and will have accommodation for a family comprising mother and father and children. Front balcony space, which is enclosed against the weather can be used to provide extra bed accommodation when needed. The CWA owned the residence until December 1967 when it was sold to Clifford George Edwards and Celia Alexandra Edwards. The property most likely converted to a single residence at this date. Celia was widowed soon after and sold 72 Shoalhaven Street to Allan William Gooderham Connor and Doreen Mary Connor in December 1971. Benjamin John Meek and Margaret Ann Meek purchased the residence in 1980 and restored the property. It changed hands most recently in 1994, 2001 and 2005.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Building settlements, towns and villages
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.
National historical theme	Developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Health—activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the wellbeing of humans
National historical theme	Marking the phases of life
State historical theme	Birth and death—activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	Dalmeny, 72 Shoalhaven Street, a late-Victorian villa built in 1894 and is one of Kiama's most distinguished buildings. Built by quarry owner, George Lawrence Fuller, Dalmeny's size and design reflects the success of Kiama's industry following the boom of the 1880s and the opening of the railway in 1893. Dalmeny has significance as a reflection of Kiama's prosperity in the late-nineteenth century. The building also has significance for its role as a town medical practice from 1894–1951 and for its use as a baby health centre by the CWA from 1951–1967. It has been closely associated with the health and wellbeing of Kiama residents for much of the twentieth century. No. 72 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	Dalmeny, 72 Shoalhaven Street, is associated with George Lawrence Fuller, quarry owner—but the association is not considered strong enough to meet the threshold of significance. Fuller never resided at Dalmeny, which was built for his daughter and her husband, nor did other individuals or groups of significance to the local area. No. 72 Shoalhaven Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	Dalmeny, built 1894, is a substantial late-Victorian villa which has aesthetic significance to the local area. The building's design is Gothic Revival in style with Italianate influences, creating a visually unique and appealing design which contributes strongly to the streetscape. The overall form of the building reflects a Gothic scheme, including its steep-pitched, multi-gabled roof with finials. This is combined with Italianate details, like its chimneys, moulded bracketed sills and copings, to create a rich, layered design reflective of the newfound prosperity of Kiama in the late-nineteenth century. The property's garden setting, including the original Norfolk pine, contributes to its significance by providing an appropriate and mature setting to the building. No. 72 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if 72 Shoalhaven Street could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. No. 72 Shoalhaven Street has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Several examples of substantial two-storey Victorian masonry houses can be found in Kiama, making the type uncommon but not rare. But unlike the other examples, Dalmeny's two-storey height is apparent from the street, giving the building a sense of height and scale which is not found elsewhere. This, combined with its unique Gothic Revival and Italianate design, makes Dalmeny an unusual dwelling in the local area, having significance at a local level. No. 72 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.

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Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	Dalmeny, 72 Shoalhaven Street, is a good example of a substantial late-Victorian villa in the local area. Although modified, Dalmeny has been sympathetically restored to remove intrusive accretions, providing a faithful representation of what the building might have looked like at the time of its construction. Victorian-era villas of Dalmeny's apparent scale are unusual in Kiama, making it a good representative example for this typology of building in the local area. No. 72 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	Dalmeny at 72 Shoalhaven Street has a moderate degree of integrity and intactness. Modifications by the CWA in the mid-twentieth century included the enclosure of the balconies and the construction of a fibro-cement addition. These intrusive accretions were later removed when Dalmeny was restored in 1980–1981 but some original detailing had already been lost. The cast-iron lace, posts and balustrades are replacement fabric. Internal walls were also demolished during restoration works. The overall form of Dalmeny now more closely reflects what it would have originally looked like, with key elements such as its double-gable roof, chimneys, brackets and bay window unaffected.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*— Dalmeny House I139

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 1742 No 23	1936	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 1822 No 329	1938	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 1829 No 893	1938	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 1850 No 66	1939	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 2126 No 206	1951	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 2869 No 338	1967	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 3037 No 530	1971	NSW Land Registry Services
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Dr Robert Beith	25 Aug 1898	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Newsettes	6 Dec 1894	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Brevities	25 Aug 1894	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*The Land*	CWA Seaside Home, Kiama was independent purchase	28 Mar 1952	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Newsettes	6 Aug 1895	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Personal	11 Mar 1944	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of 72 Shoalhaven Street as an item of local significance within Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	21		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Dalmeny as viewed from the south along Shoalhaven Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The front elevation of Dalmeny.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The north elevation of Dalmeny.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage

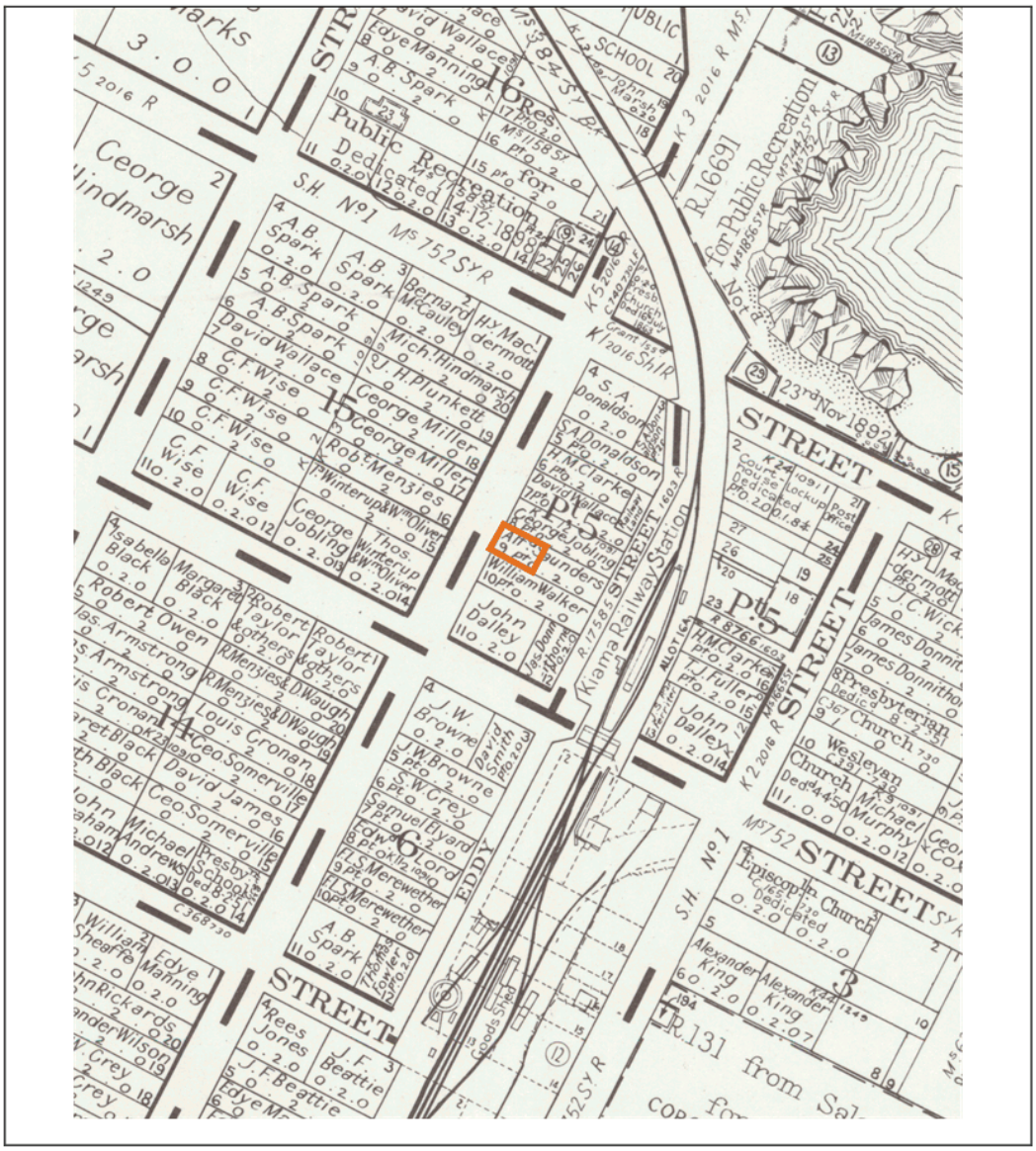


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of Dalmeny, 72 Shoalhaven Street, on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Dalmeny prior to its restoration in 1980–1981 by the Meeks.				
Image year	c1970s	**Image by**	Ben Meek	**Image copyright holder**	Ben Meek



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Dalmeny, likely during its restoration in 1980–1981.				
Image year	c1980	**Image by**	Anne Ali	**Image copyright holder**	Wollongong City Library



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Kiama Terrace houses					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)					
Item category (if known)	Terrace					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	24–40					
Street name	Collins Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lots 1-9, SP 19175					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.6682618607		**Longitude**	150.8539829990	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Shops, cafes					
Former Use	Quarry workers' housing					
Statement of significance	The terraces at 24–40 Collins Street Kiama have historic, aesthetic, rarity and representative values at a local level as an excellent example of modest, late-Victorian, workers' cottages. They originate from a grant of the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan, and in 1867 were owned by prominent local entrepreneur, William Geoghegan. The cottages were largely built between 1884 and 1900 and are part of a residential precinct developed by Geoghegan on Block 16 of the Kiama Town Plan. The residential precinct incorporated a series of Victorian and Federation cottages, establishing the residential character of the Kiama Town Centre. The residential precinct was developed to accommodate the growing workers' population and shows the evolution of residential design, and the enduring popularity of weatherboard construction in Kiama. The terraces are an excellent example of their typology, displaying characteristic elements, such as high-pitched gable roofs, modest scale, timber finishes and wide verandahs. The cottages are largely externally intact, retaining their original scale and form, and much of their original fabric. Situated on a prominent site at the peak of a slope and along the historical entrance to the Kiama Town Centre, they define the scale and character of the surrounding streetscape. They hold a high degree of landmark quality, are a rare example of terrace cottages in the Kiama Town Centre, and are likely to be rare within the wider regional context. The terraces are representative of a period of late-nineteenth century growth and development in Kiama. They demonstrate key aesthetic characteristics of the area, having historical and aesthetic significance at a local level and rarity and representative significance at a state level.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

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Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION	
Designer	Unknown
Builder/ maker	Unknown
Physical Description	Nos. 24–40 Collins Street comprises a series of Victorian weatherboard terrace cottages. The series features a combination of detached groups, with one narrow terrace at the northern end, and a later weatherboard cottage at the southern end. The terraces are situated at the edge of a levelled area, next to the slope of Collins Street. They are constructed on elevated masonry and timber foundations to raise the properties to street level, with the height of the properties stepped down from north to south. Oriented north to south, the primary elevations of the cottages front Collins Street to the west. However, given the diagonal slant of the block, the boundary of each cottage is 'stepped back', with the line of the properties receding to the north. The terraces feature high-pitched gable roods of corrugated iron with a timber finial at the apex of the northern gable end. A series of wide verandahs run along the western elevation of all but the southernmost cottage. These verandahs have skillion roofs of corrugated iron, supposed on timber posts, with contemporary timber balustrades. A series of standing signs have been attached to these roofs for business identification. Most verandahs have either concrete paving of timber flooring, with many used for restaurant seating or retail purposes. Timber lattices enclose the verandas to the north and south for privacy. The primary elevations are characterised by typical symmetry, with original, timber-framed sash windows to either side of a central door. However, several doors have been replaced with contemporary alternatives. The cottages are set back from the street by a steep garden bed with mature tree plantings and ground covers, and are separated from this garden by a wide pedestrian thoroughfare, used for outdoor dining. Access to the cottages is from this area. The southernmost cottage was a later addition and displays a different character. The primary façade does not incorporate a verandah, and runs in line with the boundary of the neigbouring property's verandah. This cottage is similarly constructed of weatherboard and painted to match the remainder of the row, but it incorporates large panels of contemporary timber windows, and has a shallow skillion awning. The roof of this cottage is contrary to the remainder of the row and slopes upwards, in contrast to the downwards slope of the other verandahs. The cottage appears to have been modified, with a photograph from the 1920s suggesting this property originally featured a verandah, which has since been enclosed, and a parapet. The northernmost cottage (No. 24 Collins Street) appears to have been constructed slightly later than the remaining terraces, although prior to Number 40. It is narrower than the remainder of the cottages, and faces Minnamurra Street, surrounded by a garden bed. The primary façade is simple, with a single, off-centre, timber-framed window to east. The window is currently encased by a security grill. The façade is painted, with a sign that reads 'the Terrace, Shops & Refreshments'. It is unclear when this was introduced. The rear of the properties are not consistent, with some constructed of weatherboard, and others masonry. Similarly, some incorporate rear verandahs with skillion roofs, others have no rear access. A number of the cottages have timber-framed sash windows to the rear, and many of the southern cottages have timber panels that restrict access to the subfloor area. A concrete path runs along the rear of the northern cottages to provide access. However, all of the cottages are separated from the neighbouring carpark by a landscapes area. The terraces were converted to commercial use in the late-twentieth century and have undergone several internal modifications to accommodate this use. As several tenancies are currently utilised as restaurants, they have been altered to incorporate commercial kitchens, facilities and amenities. A group of Victorian terrace houses that have been converted to shops and cafes. The group is constructed of weatherboard with hipped roofs of corrugated iron. A series of open verandahs runs along the primary western elevation, all with skillion roofs of corrugated iron, timber posts and contemporary timber balustrades. The group are stepped, following the slope of the topography. The cottages are an excellent example of their type within Kiama and retain a good degree of external

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	integrity and original fabric. An early painted sign has been retained on the northernmost elevation. They are a rare group within the area.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The terrace cottages are in excellent external condition, having undergone a series of conservation projects. The cottages retain their original form and much of their original external fabric. The interior of the properties have been modified to accommodate commercial use, but this has been largely contained to the interior and does not effect the overall presentation of the cottages. The rear of the cottages are not as well maintained and the street-facing alignment, but are not in poor condition. The archaeological potential of Nos. 24–40 Collins Street is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1884	**Finish year**	1900	**Circa**	☒
Modifications and dates	After 1920—the terrace at Number 40 is altered—verandah is enclosed and parapet removed. c1970s—the terraces at 24-40 Collins are converted for commercial use. c2010–2018–the cottages are painted blue.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770 Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. Nos. 24–40 Collins Street is located on lots 5, 6 and 7 of Section 16 of the Town of Kiama Plan, originally granted by purchase to David Wallace in 1840. The respective allotments were progressively acquired by William Geoghegan from 1867, though he was noted as the occupier of some of these lots prior to purchasing the land. The Collins Street frontage remained undeveloped until 1884 when William Geoghegan invited tenders for the erection of a terrace of six cottages in Collins Street. Geoghegan's cottages were erected with 12 months. This section of the Collins Street terraces are shown on as the 1890 railway survey plan. The site of 40 Collins Street is shown as vacant land adjoining Collins Lane. In July 1894, the Geoghegan estate appealed the valuation of the '8 houses' in Collins Street to no avail and the valuation was upheld at £20. It is commonly believed that the cottages were built for families recruited to work in the near Terralong Street quarries. However, it ispossible that the

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	cottages were built to accommodate a range of local workers and labourers of all industries. The northernmost cottage, Number 24, appears to have been constructed slightly later than the remainder of the terraces, and is not visible in historical photography from the 1890s showing the introduction of the railway line. It appears to have partially replaced an earlier structure represented on the 1890s railway plan. Following Geoghegan's death in 1896, his property passed by transmission to Priscilla Geoghegan, the following year. She passed away in 1901 at Petersham and the property passed by transmission to Thomas Holden. Holden advertised Geoghegan's land for auction sale on 13 August 1901 as comprising 17 cottages (attached and detached) and vacant land. The advertisement boasted 'This is practically the largest Estate of House property ever offered in the town of Kiama, and every facility will be given to those of small capital to secure a comfortable Home. The cottages are commodious and have recently been painted, all being in a good state of repair. The situations are such as to command good investments, and in no way depreciate in value'. However, th auction sale was called off, and the subject property remained in the ownership of Thomas Holden as trustee for the late Priscilla Geoghegan. Thomas Holden conveyed the property in June 1909 via the *Trustee Act 1898* to Sidney McIvor Whittle. Whittle sold off a portion of the land in 1910 but retained the residue. In 1912, Whittle sold the terrace group (part of lots 5, 6 and 7) to Nesbit Evans Hindmarsh. Presumably Hindmarsh continued to let the individual cottages to a succession of tenants. In 1972, the property was conveyed to Alfred Neil Hindmarsh and Douglas Nesbit Hindmarsh as tenants in common. They promptly conveyed same to T & A Investments, which undertook extensive renovations, including restoring verandahs and converting the cottages into shops and cafes, which remains their current use. No. 40 Collins Street, the southernmost of the terrace group closest to Collins Lane, was sold to Cornelius Connelly in 1907. It comprised 13 ½ perches of land and was part of Lot 7 of the Town of Kiama Plan. The block plan on the land title document shows the footprint of a building on the site. The exact date of construction of 40 Collins Street is not known, but is estimated between 1894 and 1907. Connelly advertised the auction sale of his 'town property' on 30 June 1914 as including 'house and land fronting Collins Street, 8 rooms, back and front entrance'. The property was sold at this date to William Henry Morrow. He did not occupy the property. Following his death, 40 Collins Street passed by transmission to his widow, Elsie Lilian Jane Morrow in 1931. According to the valuation card covering the period 1953 to 1964, the property at this time was 'a wood brick cottage, 7 rooms and kitchen with an iron roof'. Morrow sold the cottage in 1960 to Mrs Margaret Hindmarsh, Alfred Neil Hindmarsh and Douglas Nesbit Hindmarsh. It changed ownership in 1972 to Kaleula Developments Pty Ltd. The following year it was conveyed to T & A Investments Pty Ltd. 40 Collins Street underwent extensive renovations at this date and it was converted for commercial use along with the other terrace cottages 24–38 Collins Street. The entire group, 24–40 Collins Street, was strata subdivided in 1983. The terrace group at 24–40 Collins Street was classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) in 1984. A permanent conservation order was gazetted for 24–40 Collins Street in 1986.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Economy—developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Commerce—activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services
National historical theme	Building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavor for such activities
National historical theme	Phases of life—marking the phases of life

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State historical theme	Persons—activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The terraces at 24–40 Collins Street originate from a grant of land from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan. In 1867, the land came to be owned by William Geoghegan, a prominent local entrepreneur and property owner. The terraces are one of Geoghegan's most ambitious building projects and formed part of a precinct of modest workers' cottages he established to accommodate an influx of people who arrived during the nineteenth century to work at the quarry or in businesses which grew around it. Geoghegan developed much of the northern and western portions of Block 16 of the Town of Kiama Plan, later donating the land for the Temperance Hall. His properties define the character of the block, and the entrance to Kiama. The terraces are demonstrative of a period of intense residential development from the late-nineteenth century, and the enduring popularity of weatherboard construction in the area. Nos. 24–40 Collins Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The terraces at 24–40 Collins Street are part of a group of several properties built for William Geoghegan. The land was owned by Geoghegan from 1867 until his death in 1893, but there is no evidence that he ever lived at the property or was particularly involved in its day-to-day use. The site was occupied by a number of local families, including the Hindmarsh family at 40 Collins Street, but there is no substantive evidence of any significant occupancy. Nos. 24–40 Collins Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The terraces at 24–40 Collins Street are an excellent example of modest late-Victorian weatherboard workers' cottages. They demonstrate key aspects of Victorian-era cottage design, including high-pitched gable roofs, modest size, timber finishes and wide verandahs. The row of cottages define the western boundary of the lot. Located in Geoghegan's residential precinct, and neighbouring historical terraces in Hindmarsh Park to the North, they help to establish the scale and character of the area, and particularly inform later development. As the cottages are on a prominent street corner on the approach to the town, they hold a high degree of landmark quality. The terraces display a good degree of external integrity, retaining much of their original form and fabric, and make a positive contribution to the streetscape. They are also demonstrative of early terrace housing in a regional area, giving the properties aesthetic significance at a state level. Nos. 24–40 Collins Street has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. However, since their conversion to commercial use in the 1970s, the properties have been a focal point for local retail and hospitality, and are likely to hold some social significance in the local community. It is not known if 24–40 Collins Street could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of 24–40 Collins Street has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. Nos. 24–40 Collins Street has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Victorian weatherboard cottages were a common typology in the Kiama area, with extant examples seen throughout the region. However, there is little remaining evidence of late-Victorian terrace cottages within the LGA, with the cottages seemingly the only extant example within the Kiama Town Centre. The terraces at 24–40 Collins Street are rare in the Kiama context. They retain a high degree of external integrity. As part of an intact group of Victorian and Federation-era housing on Collins Street, they also form a rare and cohesive example of early terraces in the Kiama region. Nos. 24–40 Collins Street has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.

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Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The terraces are an excellent example of modest Victorian cottages, with a good degree of integrity in exterior form and fabric. They demonstrate key elements of Victorian design, such as high-pitched roofs, modest scale, timber finishes, and wide verandahs. Although the interiors have been modified, the overall form and presentation of the cottages is largely unchanged, being representative of the original form, scale, and materiality of this type of dwelling in the local area. The terraces at 24–40 Collins Street are representative of a period of early residential development in the Kiama Town Centre, demonstrating rapid nineteenth-century expansion in the area. As a series of intact Victorian terraces, they are also representative of terrace design and construction within the wider regional area. Nos. 24–40 Collins Street has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Integrity	The terraces are highly externally intact, retaining their original form and much of their original fabric. Having undergone a period of conservation in the late-twentieth century, the cottages display a high degree of integrity and are in good condition. They have been internally modified to accommodate commercial use, but these modifications have largely been contained to the interior of the property and do not impact the overall understanding of the dwellings, or the legibility of their Victorian character.

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*— Kiama Terrace houses I98
	State Heritage Register—#00472
	Illawarra Regional Environmental Plan 1986 (now defunct)
	National Trust 1984

INFORMATION SOURCES

Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 1781 Fol 189	1907	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 2059 Fol 249	1910	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 2287 Fol 86	1912	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 1408 Fol 148	1902	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 1039 Fol 25	1891	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 1235 Fol 193	1897	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 59 Fol 171	1868	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 1776 Fol 77	1907	NSW Land Registry Services
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Important Property Sale Geoghegan's Estate	13 Aug 1901	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Tenders	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	To Builders	9 Sep 1884	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Municipal Appeal Court	26 Jul 1894	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Important Sale	20 Jun 1914	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of 24–40 Collins Street as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011,* and as an item of state significance under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	7		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the terraces from the north, from the corner of Collins and Minnamurra streets.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the narrower cottage at 24 Collins Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail showing the gap between the blocks of cottages at 24–40 Collins Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the southern cottages facing southeast, showing the commercial tenancies, outdoor seating and steep garden bed.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View towards the later cottage at 40 Collins Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View towards the rear of the southern cottages.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of the terraces at 24–40 Collins Street on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands

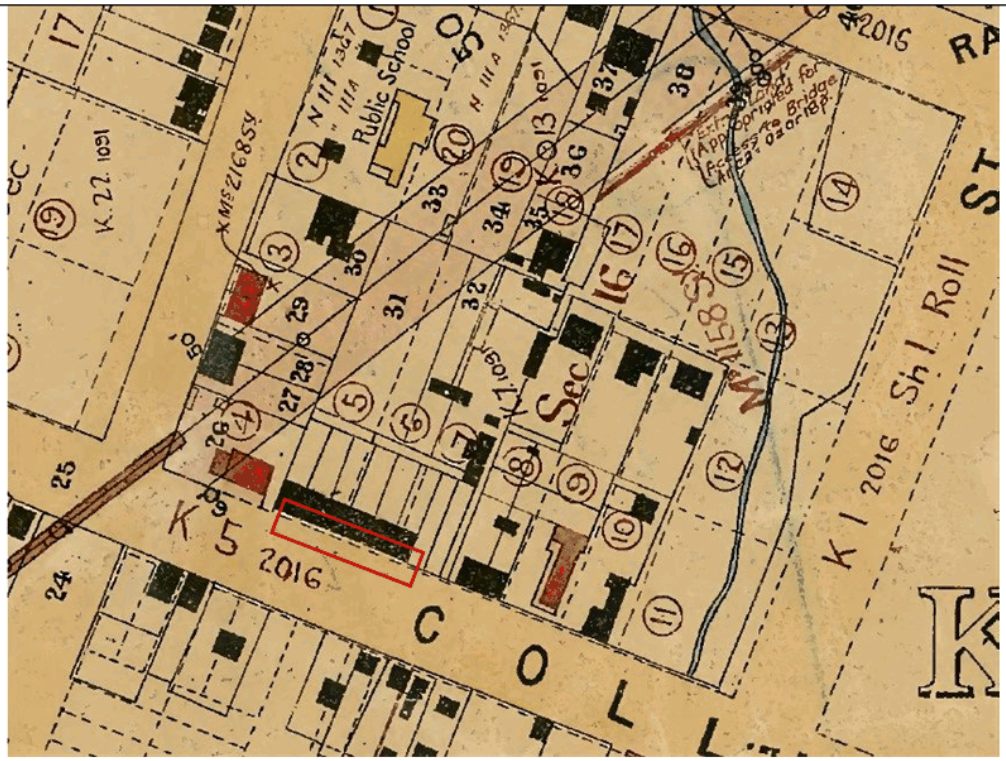


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail from the 1890 Kiama to Jervis Bay railway survey plan, showing the extant cottages indicated in red. (Contract No 1 Kiama to Nowra, Working Plan and Section Drawings Nos 1 & 2)				
Image year	1890	**Image by**	NSW Land Registry Services	**Image copyright holder**	NSW Land Registry Services

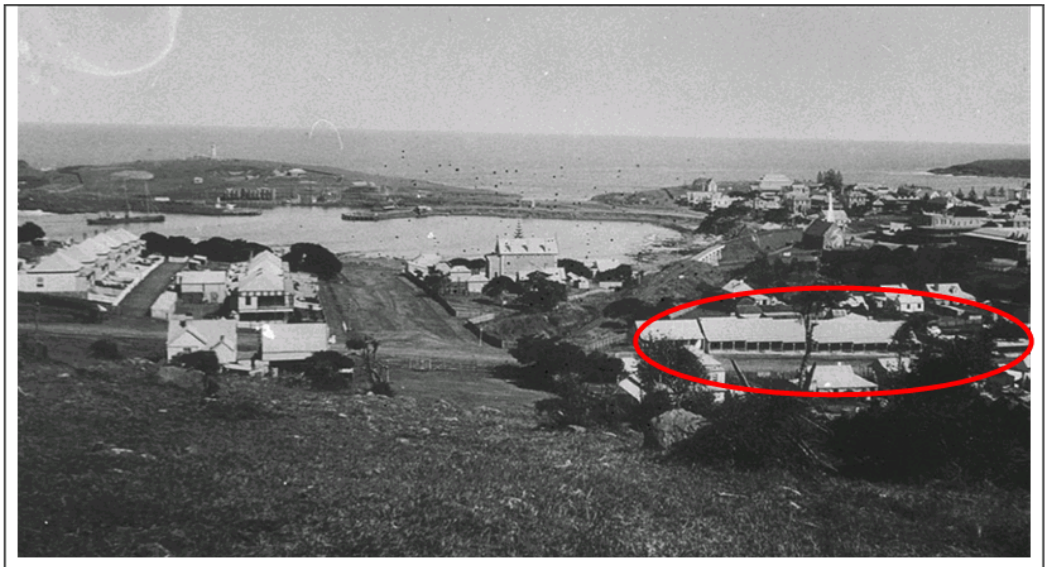


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph of Kiama township c1890s looking southeast, towards the town. The terraces are circled in red— it appears that 24 Collins Street had not been constructed at this time.				
Image year	c1890s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph of Kiama township, looking south along Collins Stree, towards Terralong Street. The terraces are visible on the left, indicated by arrow. The cottage at 24 Collins Street has been constructed by this time, with the existing window visible.				
Image year	c1910	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library

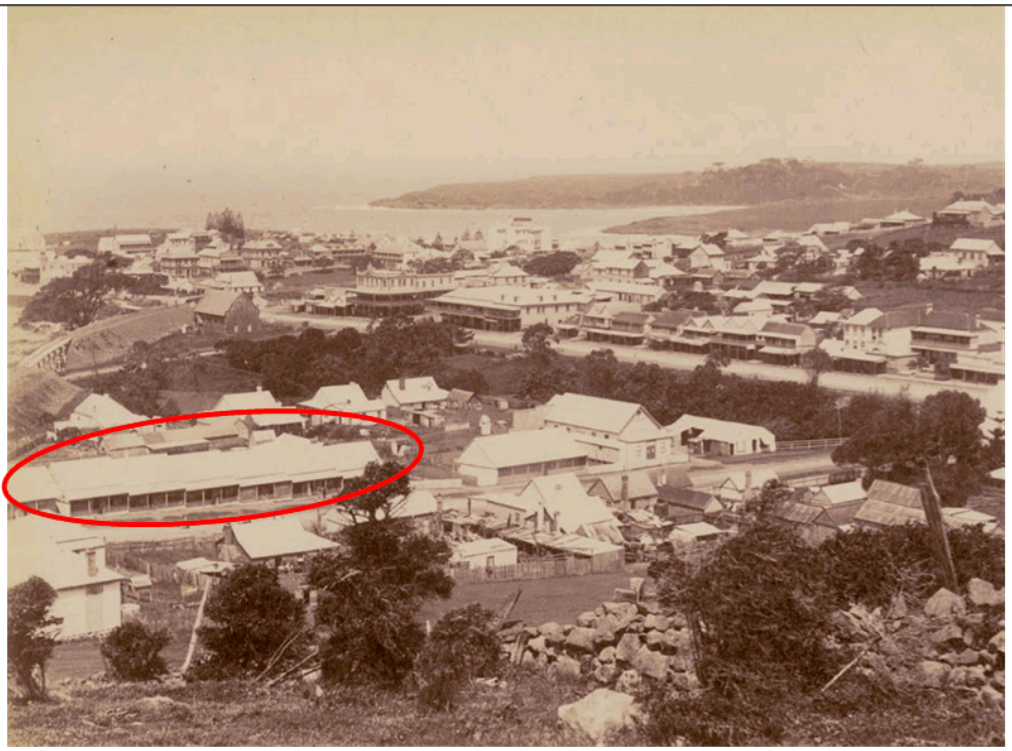


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph of Kiama township looking southeast, showing the terraces (circled in red).				
Image year	c1900–1910	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of NSW (PXE 711/515)



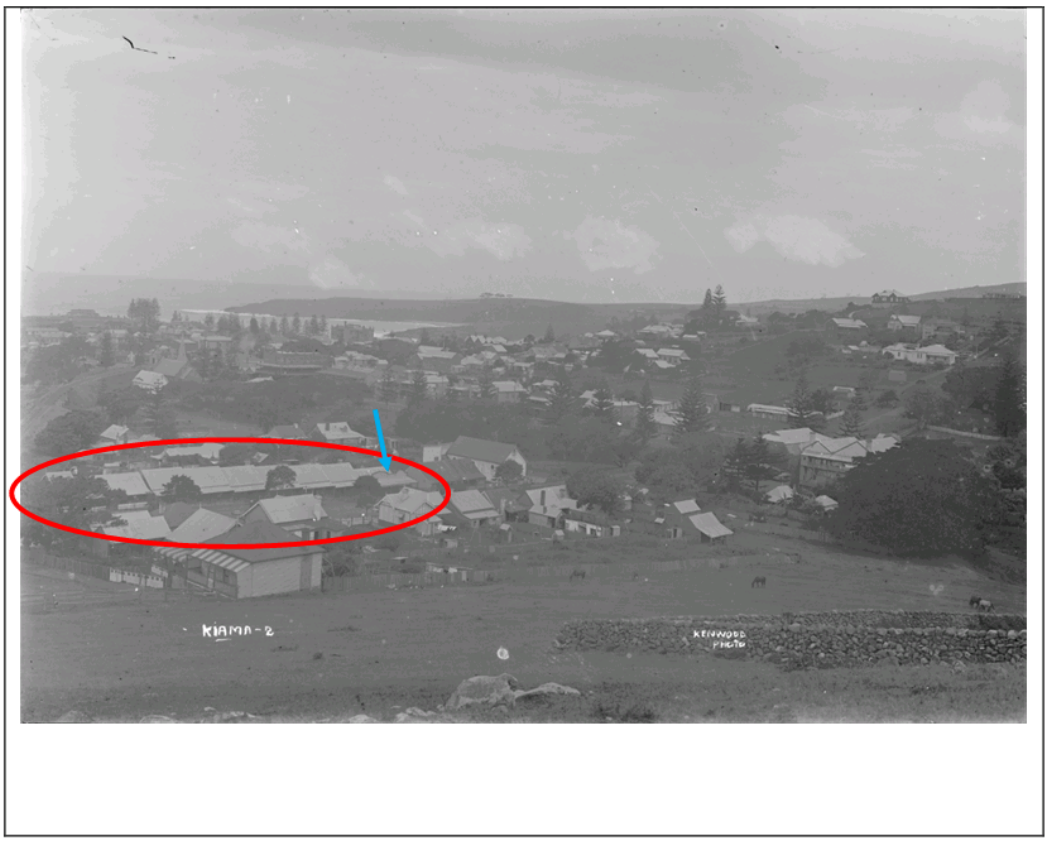
20

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph of Kiama by Rex Hazlewood taken in the 1920s. The terraces are circled in red. 40 Collins street, indicated by blue arrow, appears to include an open verandah and parapet at this time.				
Image year	c1900–1910	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of NSW (PXE 711/515)

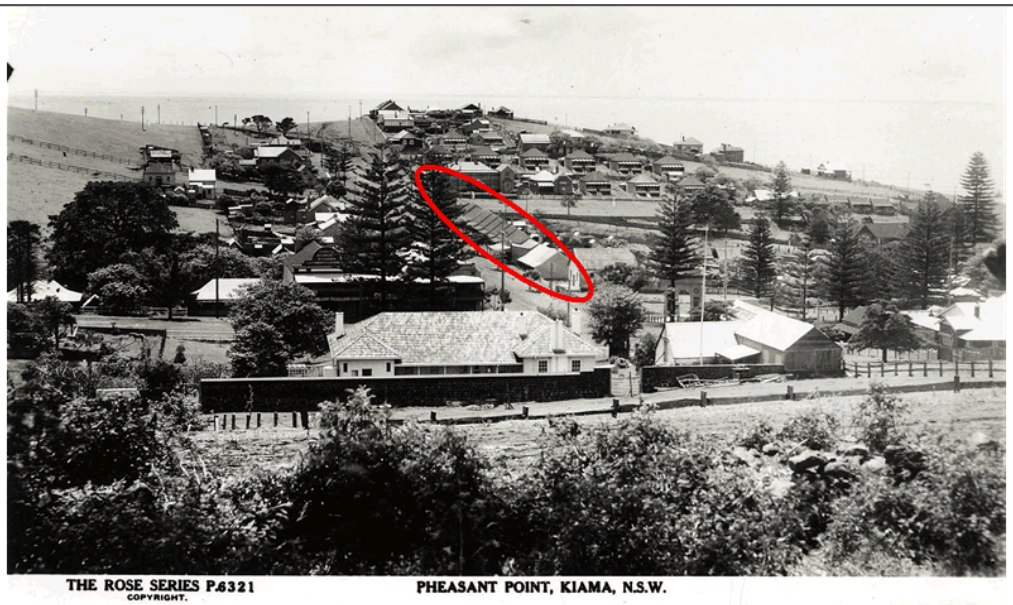


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph from a postcard of Kiama from the 1920s–1930s showing the development of the setting of the terraces.				
Image year	c1920s–1930s	**Image by**	George Rose	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



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ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Kiama Terrace Houses					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)					
Item category (if known)	Terrace					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	42–44					
Street name	Collins Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 100, DP 845518					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.6686522599		**Longitude**	150.8537263960	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Residences					
Former Use	Residences					
Statement of significance	The terraces at 42–44 Collins Street have cultural significance for historic and aesthetic values to the local area, and rarity and representative values at a state level. The terraces at 42–44 Collins Street are an excellent example of modest, late-Victorian workers' cottages. They originate from a grant of the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan, and the land they stand on was owned by prominent local entrepreneur William Geoghegan from 1876. The cottages were built in the early 1880s and are part of a residential precinct developed by Geoghegan on Block 16 of the Town of Kiama Plan. The residential precinct incorporated a series of Victorian and Federation cottages, establishing the residential character of the Kiama Town Centre. Developed to accommodate the growing workers' population in the area, the precinct shows the evolution of residential design and the enduring popularity of weatherboard construction in Kiama. The terraces at 42–44 Collins Street are an excellent example of their typology, displaying characteristic elements, such as high-pitched gable roofs, modest scale, timber finishes and wide verandahs. They are largely externally intact, retaining their original scale and form, and much of their original fabric. Situated along the historical entrance to the Kiama Town Centre and neighbouring Geoghegan's other terrace at 24-40 Collins Street, they make a strong contribution to the streetscape, helping to define the scale and character of the entry to the town. They are a rare example of terrace cottages in the Kiama Town Centre and are likely to be rare within the wider regional context. They are representative of a period of late-nineteenth century growth and development in Kiama. They also demonstrate key aesthetic characteristics of the area.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	Nos. 42–44 Collins Street comprise two single-storey Victorian terraces largely constructed of weatherboard. They are rectangular in form, oriented north to south, and front Collins Street in the west. The cottages are built on a gentle slope to the east, with elevated foundations to the rear. They feature a high-pitched gable roof of corrugated iron with contemporary flashings. The primary west elevation features a wide verandah, with a skillion roof supported by timber posts with decorative brackets that appear to be reproduction. There are currently standing signs attached to the roof for business identification. The verandah extends to the boundary of the property and is enclosed by a contemporary timber balustrade. The verandah has concrete flooring and is enclosed to the north and south by weatherboard panel. The cottages are separated from the street by a paved footpath and a steep garden bed. Access is provided by a single opening in the verandah at ground level. The terraces are divided into two premises by a latticed panel separating the verandah. Doorways are located to either side of this dividing panel. The primary façade of both premises features timber sash windows with timber mullions, likely original. The northern gable wall is clad in weatherboard, with the southern wall constructed of masonry. The southern wall has been painted and includes a sign which reads '1879 Amaki Cottage'. The rear of the property appears to consist of an enclosed verandah with a skillion roof, and contemporary windows. The two cottages have been converted to commercial tenancies, with the interiors modified to accommodate this use. There is a contemporary addition to the rear of the property in the east. This addition is oriented west to east, and fronts Collins Lane in the north. This addition is aesthetically similar to the development to the rear of 2 Collins Lane. It is constructed of weatherboard on masonry foundations, with a hipped and gabled roof divided into three bays. There are three gables to the primary façade with timber bargeboards, decorative timber detailing and timber finials. A verandah runs across this elevation, with contemporary timber balustrades, columns and fascias. The primary façade includes large panels of contemporary timber glazing and doors.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The cottages are in excellent external condition, having been well maintained. They retain their original form and much of their original external fabric. However, the interior of the properties has been modified to accommodate commercial use. As the modifications are internal they do not affect the overall presentation of the cottages. The archaeological potential of 42–44 Collins Street is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1881	**Finish year**	1881	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	c1980–c1999—the cottages are converted to commercial use. c2007—the addition is constructed. 2010–2018—the cottages are painted their current blue colour.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770 Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. No. 42–44 Collins Street is located on part of Lot 8 of Section 16 of the Town of Kiama Plan, originally granted by purchase to Edye Manning on 19 August 1840. Following a succession of ownership, Lot 8 was purchased in 1876 by William Geoghegan. In 1882 he lodged an application to convert the allotment to Torrens title. The allotment was built upon at this date as in December 1880 Geoghegan invited tenders for the erection of two cottages in Collins Street next to the Temperance Hall. In 1884, Geoghegan was recorded as complaining about the laying of gas pipes 'longitudinally' in front of his 'new cottages, next to the Temperance Hall in Collins Street'. Following William Geoghegan's death, the property (part Lot 8, Lot 7 and part lot 9) passed by transmission in 1897 to his widow Priscilla Geoghegan. She sold off the eastern portion of Lot 9 with cottage (5 Collins Street) to William Abigail but retained ownership of 42–44 Collins Street until her death in July 1901. Her trustees advertised for auction sale on 13 August '17 comfortable cottages, attached and detached, and vacant allotments' in Geoghegan's Estate. Lot 3 of the sale comprised

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	'Bird Fort Cottages adjoining Temperance Hall, with frontage to Collins Street'. The pair of cottages did not sell at this date and remained in the trusteeship of Thomas Holden. Sidney McIvor Whittle took over as trustee in 1909 and continued to manage the Geoghegan Estate property, including 42–44 Collins Street. Whittle retained ownership of the property until 1912 when it was sold to Jonas Price of Kiama, contractor. He did not occupy either cottage, instead letting them to a succession of tenants—Annie and William Nelson, a labourer (1913 to 1920s), Charles Robert Gunning, a fettler with the NSW Government Railways (1923 to 1930s) and NR Campbell, a labourer (1930s). Following the death of Price in 1943, the property was advertised for auction sale on 15 December as one of his town properties. Nos. 42–44 Collins Street was described in the advertisement as 'measuring 1 rood 18 perches, having erected thereon two semi-detached cottages with a frontage of 116 links to Collins Street with a depth of not less than 250 links, subject to rights of way on the northern and eastern sides and shewn on the plan annexed to the contract for sale, being part of Lots 7,8 and 9 of Section 16 of the Town of Kiama'. The property does not appear to have sold at this date as it passed by transmission in February 1945 to Charles Thomas Price, who in turn conveyed it in May the same year to James Thomas O'Keefe of Kiama, garage proprietor. Following the death of James Thomas O'Keefe, the property passed by transmission to his widow, Florence Ann O'Keefe in 1976. She conveyed 42–44 Collins Street in 1979 to Barry Richard Latchford and Narella Fay Latchford of Bondi Junction. They owned the cottages to 1984 when they were sold to Warren Joseph Steel and Sandra Lynette Steel who leased 42–44 Collins Street back to the Latchfords. Nos. 42–44 Collins Street were subsequently leased to various tenants as commercial premises. Anthony Arnold Graham became registered owner of the building in 1988.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.
National historical theme	Culture—developing cultural institutions and ways of life
State historical theme	Domestic life—activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions
National historical theme	Phases of Life—marking the phases of life
State historical theme	Persons—activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The two terraces at 42–44 Collins Street originate from a grant of land from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan. In 1876, the land came to be owned by William Geoghegan, a prominent local entrepreneur and property owner. Built in the 1880s, the terraces were once part of Geoghegan's precinct of modest workers' cottages along Collins Street that accommodated an influx of workers who arrived in Kiama in the nineteenth century. Geoghegan developed much of the northern and western portions of Block 16 of the Town of Kiama Plan, later donating land for the Temperance Hall. His properties define the character of the block, and the entrance to Kiama. The terraces are demonstrative of a period of intense residential development in the late-nineteenth century and the enduring popularity of weatherboard construction in the area. Nos. 42–44 Collins Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The terraces at 42–44 Collins Street are part of a group of several properties built for William Geoghegan. The land was owned by Geoghegan from 1876 until his death in 1893, but there is no evidence that he ever lived at the property or was particularly involved in its day-to-day use. Nos. 42–44 Collins Street were occupied by a number of local families but there is no substantive evidence of any significant occupancy. Nos. 42–44 Collins Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The terraces at 42–44 Collins Street are an excellent example of modest late-Victorian weatherboard workers' cottages. They demonstrate key aspects of Victorian-era cottage design, including high-pitched gable roofs, modest size, timber finishes and wide verandahs. The cottages continue a row of Victorian terraces which define the western boundary of the block. Located in Geoghegan's residential precinct, and neighbouring historical terraces to the north in Hindmarsh Park, they help to establish the scale and character of the area, and particularly inform later development in the area. The terraces display a good degree of external integrity, retaining much of their original form and fabric, and make a positive contribution to the streetscape. They are also demonstrative of early terrace housing in a regional area, giving the properties aesthetic significance at a state level. Nos. 42–44 Collins Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. However, since their conversion to commercial use in the 1970s, the properties have been a focal point for local retail and hospitality, and are likely to hold some social significance in the local community. It is not known if 42–44 Collins Street could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of 42–44 Collins Street has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. Nos. 42–44 Collins Street has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Victorian weatherboard cottages are a common typology in the Kiama area, with extant examples seen throughout the region. However, there is little remaining evidence of late-Victorian terrace cottages in the LGA, with the cottages seemingly the only extant example within the Kiama Town Centre. The terraces at 42–44 Collins Street are rare in the Kiama context. They retain a high degree of external integrity. As part of the intact group of Victorian and Federation-era housing on Collins Street, they also form a rare and cohesive example of early terraces in the Kiama region. Nos. 42–44 Collins Street has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.

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Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The terraces at 42–44 Collins Street are an excellent example of modest Victorian cottages, with a good degree of integrity of exterior form and fabric. They demonstrate key elements of Victorian design, such as high-pitched roofs, modest scale, timber finishes and wide verandahs. Although the interiors have been modified, the overall form and presentation of the cottages is largely unchanged, being representative of the original form, scale, and materiality of this type of dwelling in the local area. The cottages are representative of a period of early residential development in the Kiama Town Centre, demonstrating rapid nineteenth-century expansion in the area. As a series of intact Victorian terraces, they are also representative of terrace design and construction within the wider region. Nos. 42–44 Collins Street has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Integrity	The terraces at 42–44 Collins Street are highly externally intact, retaining their original form and much of their original fabric. Having undergone a period of conservation in the late-twentieth century, they display a high degree of integrity and are in good condition. The cottages have been internally modified to accommodate commercial use, but these modifications have largely been contained to the interior of the property and do not impact the overall understanding of the dwellings, or the legibility of their Victorian character.

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*—Kiama Terrace houses I96
	State Heritage Register—#00473

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Title	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 2287 Fol 90	1912	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 2059 Fol 259	1910	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 1408 Fol 148	1907	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 1235 Fol 193	1897	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 618 Fol 4	1882	NSW Land Registry Services
Rates	Kiama Council	Rate Books	1913-1936	Kiama Council
Electoral Rolls	Commonwealth Electoral Commission	Commonwealth Electoral Roll, New South Wales	1913-1950s	Ancestry.com.au
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	House and land for sale	11 Dec 1943	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent*	Obituary Mr C R Gunning 64 years	14 Aug 1948	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Tender	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Tenders	7 Dec 1880	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Council	5 Aug 1884	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of 42–44 Collins Street as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011,* and as an item of state significance under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	8		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the terrace cottages, looking southwest.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the primary westelevation, looking southwest from the corner of Collins Street and Collins Lane.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the terraces in the streetscape, looking northeast. Neighbouring historical terraces are visible in the distance.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the rear addition and the rear of the terrace cottages (east elevation), looking south.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of the terraces on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph of Kiama township looking south along Collins Street towards Terralong Street. The photograph shows the northern elevation of the property.				
Image year	c1880s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library

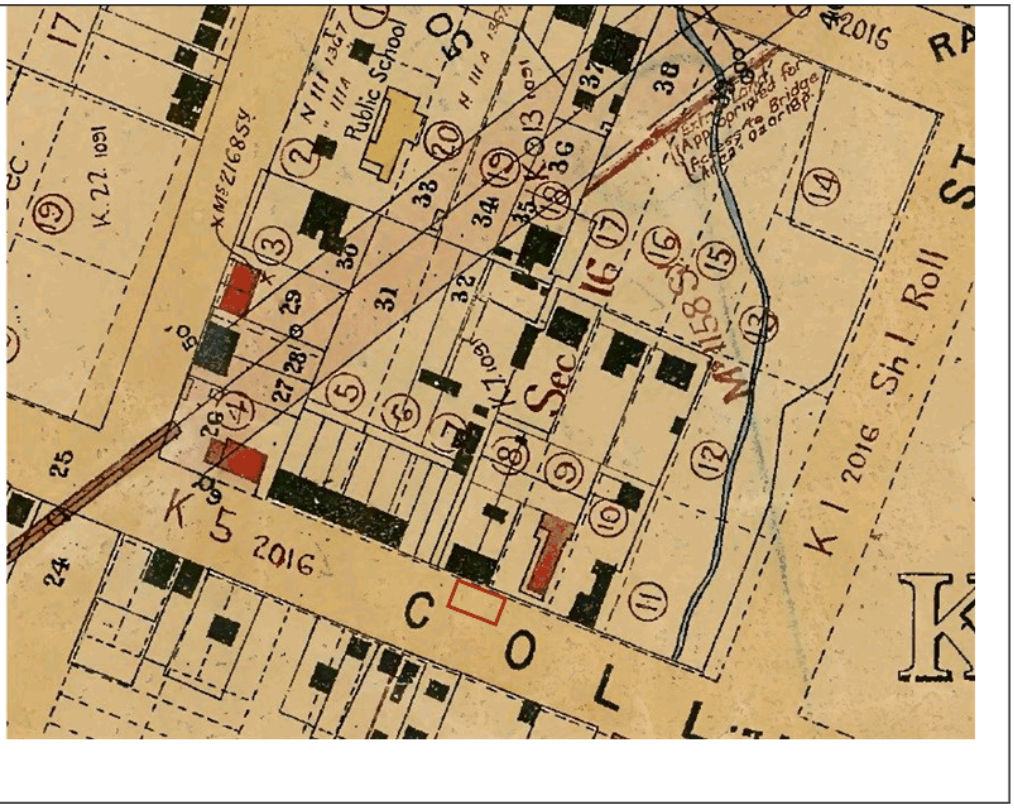


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail from the 1890 Kiama to Jervis Bay railway survey plan, showing the extant cottages in red. (Contract No 1 Kiama to Nowra, Working Plan and Section Drawings Nos 1 & 2).				
Image year	1890	**Image by**	NSW Land Registry Services	**Image copyright holder**	NSW Land Registry Services



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph of Kiama township looking southeast, showing the terraces (circled in red) prior to the construction of the rear addition.				
Image year	c1900-1910	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of NSW (PXE 711/515)

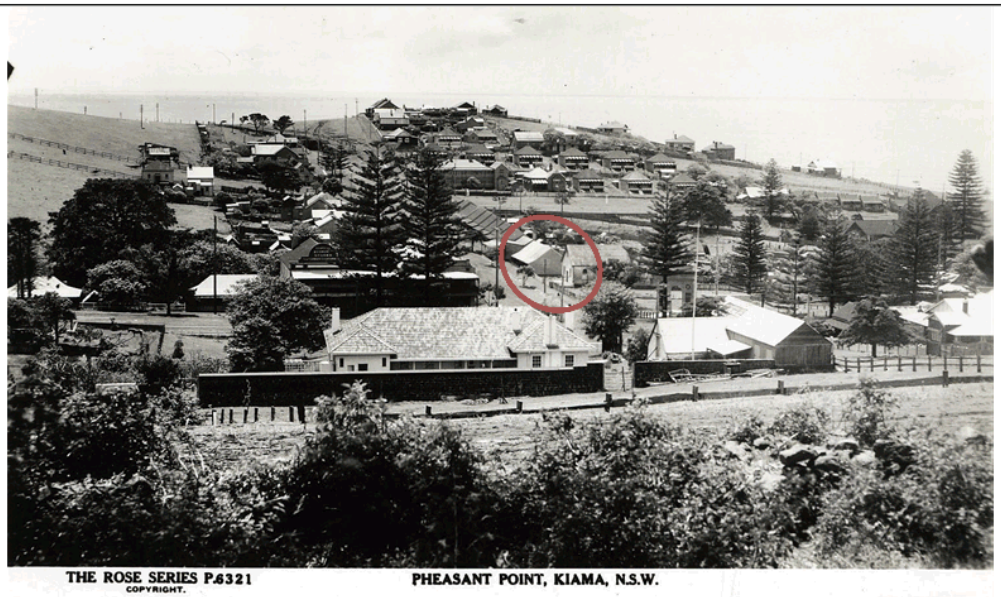


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph from a postcard of Kiama from the 1920s–1930s showing the development of the setting of the terraces.				
Image year	c1920s–1930s	**Image by**	George Rose	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



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ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Kiama Masonic Lodge (former Temperance Hall)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Kiama Temperance Hall					
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Community Facilities					
Item category (if known)	Hall Masonic					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	46					
Street name	Collins Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 1, DP 905608					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.6687906010		**Longitude**	150.8535973420	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Functions, art gallery					
Former Use	Aboriginal land, farm, town lot, Masonic Temple, Temperance Hall					
Statement of significance	Kiama Masonic Hall has cultural significance for aesthetic values at a local level and historic, associative, rarity and representative values at a state level. It has significance to the local community as a site of ongoing community activity and has a high degree of significance as a tangible representation of the expansion of the temperance movement in New South Wales (NSW) in the nineteenth century. The Sons of Temperance was introduced to Australia in the late 1860s, with the Southern Cross Division established at Kiama in 1868. This division was established prior to the National Division, suggesting its early success, and remained one of the most prominent in NSW throughout the nineteenth century. The hall was purpose built for the Kiama branch of the Sons of Temperance in the 1870s and became a focal point for the Southern Cross Division from this time. The establishment of the hall coincided with —a period of social expansion and development contiguous with an influx of workers to the area. It is representative of social movements and trends in the town, coming to be owned by the Kiama Masonic Lodge in 1908. The hall has been continuously used as a Masonic Lodge since 1909, representing over a century of community use. Its establishment as a Masonic Lodge in the early 1900s suggests the importance of Kiama as a regional hub for the Masonic movement prior to a boom of regional lodges in the 1920s. The site has state significance for its connections to the establishment and expansion of the Sons of Temperance, and the later expansion of Masonry in NSW. In New South Wales, the hall is a rare example of an extant, early, purpose built temperance hall, and is representative of the spread of the Sons of Temperance movement, and its particular prominence in the south coast area. Within the Kiama region it has rarity as a privately owned community facility with elements of the Classical Revival style in the Kiama region, and is a good example of a modest regional Victorian-era community building. It incorporates a restrained but well executed Federation-era Classical Revival portico, and is the best example of its type in the region. The Masonic Hall also has representative value to the State of NSW as a fine example of a regional Masonic lodge.					
Level of Significance	State ☒		Local ☐			

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	H Bridges					
Builder/ maker	James Dinning (stonework) D Finlayson (woodwork)					
Physical Description	The Kiama Masonic Lodge (former Kiama Temperance Hall) at 46 Collins Street is a detached, single-storey Victorian building. It has a square footprint, and is oriented north to south, fronting Collins Street to the west. Constructed of rendered masonry and basalt rubble, the building comprises two wings—the main hall building, and a secondary wing to the north with a small rear area. The building was once exposed masonry but is currently rendered and painted. The property is separated from the street by a shallow paved courtyard and is separated from the footpath by a masonry fence. The main hall wing has a high-pitched gable roof of corrugated iron, oriented west to east, with the gable facing out to Collins Street in the west. The gable features deep eaves with painted soffits. A flat skillion roof of corrugated iron stretches across the secondary wing to the north. A skillion roof covers the rear, eastern area. The primary door to the main wing is accessed via a portico. The portico is a later addition, replacing an earlier structure from the Federation period. It is classically inspired, with moulded Doric columns supporting an awning with moulded courses articulated across the architrave and entablature. The primary façade is characterised by classical symmetry and features a decorative gable ventilator at the apex of the gable, surrounded by painted mouldings. There is a rounded arch window to either side of the entrance, with painted stone sills. These windows are now covered with security screens. The door is a decorative painted timber double door. A sign above the portico reads 'Masonic Temple 1876'. The secondary wing, originating from a later period of expansion, is comparatively simple. It is dominated by a secondary portico of painted decorative masonry with lattice-style ornamentation. A secondary, matching door, is located behind this portico. A series of three smaller rounded arch windows run along the southern elevation. A contemporary rear extension has been constructed near the southeast corner of the site to provide additional amenities.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The hall has been modified several times. Although the main body of the hall has a Federation era-presentation with its Classical Revival portico, the secondary wing and the rear ancillary structure are later additions. The building in its current form as been reasonably well maintained. However, there is evidence of cracking and wear in the paintwork. Smaller cracks are visible along the primary façade. The archaeological potential of 46 Collins Street is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1870	**Finish year**	1880	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	1889—additions (White and Davis, contractors). 1890s–1911—the original verandah is enclosed and an extension is introduced along the northern alignment. 1908–1920s—alterations are made to accommodate the Masonic Lodge. Historical photographs suggest than an earlier verandah was removed and replaced with the portico at this time. It also appears that the rectangular windows were altered to rounded arches. It is unclear when the building was rendered, but it is likely to have been done with the addition of the secondary northern wing.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. No. 46 Collins Street is located on part of Lot 9 of Section 16 of the Town of Kiama Plan, and was granted by purchase to AB Spark. Following a succession of owners, the land was sold in 1875 by Robert Saddington to William Geoghegan. Geoghegan promptly applied to convert the land to Torrens title. According to Primary Application 4066, Geoghegan stated he was occupying the two roods of land himself. The land was not registered until September 1880 on certificate of title Vol 506 Fol 201. The Sons of Temperance organisation was formed in American in 1842 and became prominent as a fraternal anti-liquor movement, taking the motto "to shield themselves from the evils of intemperance, to afford mutual assistance in case of sickness and to elevate their character as men". Membership was highly restrictive, with prospective members having to be nominated by an existing 'brother'. Following nomination, existing 'brothers' would investigate the nominees life and character to ascertain whether they were "worthy" of membership. If permitted to join, brothers paid a joining fee (generally about a weeks' wages), and paid a weekly fee. These fees went to supporting brothers in

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times of illness, and providing for their widows in death. Although Reverend R.P. Crook arranged the first meeting of the "Temperance Society" in New South Wales in Sydney in May 1834, the Sons of Temperance were introduced throughout the 1860s.
The Sons of Temperance were organised into three divisions, local (also known as regional), state and national. The first order was established in the colony by Dr Hobbs, a Baptist minister, and in 1868m a National division was formed with Brother George Lucas as the Most Worthy Patriarch (the leader). However, a month prior to this, in February 1868, one of the first regional divisions, the Southern Cross Division of the Sons of Temperance was established in Kiama. This division became prominent in New South Wales and came to operate out of the Collins Street premises.

In 1870, the Southern Cross Division of the Sons of Temperance determined to advance a loan of £50 towards the erection of Temperance Hall at Kiama and secured a site in the town, being portion of W Colley's allotment next to the school in Collins Street. A year later, the Sons of Temperance decided to build their hall in Shoalhaven Street near the post office. More than one local was opposed to the change of site to 'an awkward, out of the way place at the back of all the houses behind Mr Redford's' and threatened to withdraw their subscription. By this time, Colley's land was owned by William Geoghegan.

By early 1871, the members of the Southern Cross Division of the Sons of Temperance numbered 108. A companion division of Daughters of Temperance was also formed and numbered 36 members.

At the sixth anniversary celebrations of the Southern Cross Division of the Sons of Temperance in May 1874, the chairman reported that the committee had decided to erect a temperance hall 'in some central place where the division can holds its meetings, and for the accommodation of those gatherings which are often inconveniently contained within these walls [Kiama court house]'.

The project stalled for a few more years, though donations to the Kiama Temperance Hall Building Fund continued to grow. On 9 March 1876, eight years after the formation of the Southern Cross division of the Sons of Temperance, Dr Tarrant laid the foundation stone of the new hall in the presence of 200 people—there was dancing all afternoon to the sounds of the Town Band, followed by tea at the court house. By this date, the site of the hall was William Geoghehan's land in Collins Street.

The Sons of Temperance commissioned H Bridges to design the new hall at an estimated cost of £750 pounds. H Bridges of Terralong Street invited tenders in July 1877 for quarrying or carting stone for the Kiama Temperance Hall. The next month, he invited tenders for roofing and other finishing works for the new building.

The stonework for the hall was completed by James Dinning in October 1877. D Finlayson was awarded the tender for woodwork at a cost of £345 pounds. Prior to completion of the building, events in aid of the Kiama Temperance Hall Building Fund were held during the year, including a grand concert on 22 August 1877 at the court house.

The Kiama Temperance Hall was officially opened on Easter Monday 1878. The *Kiama Independent* published the following detailed description of the building and facilities:

> The walls of the building are of rubble masonry (the material for which was quarried from the basaltic columns at the cutting in Terralong street). Its dimensions are 60 feet by 28 feet, and it is estimated that the ground floor along will accommodate 360 persons. At the western end is a spacious gallery, 26 feet by 16, capable of seating 150 more, thus the total extent of the hall will seat upwards of 500 persons. At the eastern end there is a commodious stage or platform, 10 x 14 feet, with ornamental side wings…The stage may be approached from the main hall also from a room underneath the ordinary level of the floor, which is 10 x 25 feet, and may be used as a division, committee, or lodge room.

William Geoghegan formally conveyed 46 Collins Street in December 1880 to the representatives of the Southern Cross Grand Division Sons of Temperance for the sum of £50.

In April 1888, the trustees of the Temperance Hall adopted a plan to extend the building. This involved removing the present stage, installing extra seating and building an addition at the rear of the hall to house a new stage with two dressing rooms and a large room beneath it. *The Evening News* reported

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	on 26 December 1888 that the tender of White and Davis was accepted for the sum of £270. The additions and improvements were completed by August 1889, when the second annual exhibition of the Kiama Poultry and Floricultural Society was held in the hall. No. 46 Collins Street was advertised for auction in 1899. The building and land was sold to James Herbert Somerville for £170. He had the option of taking the furniture of the hall on a valuation. The *Kiama Independent* reported 'the building, we learn, is to be thoroughly renovated, and run as a Public Hall by Mr Percy Somerville, brother of the purchaser, which is a guarantee that the place will be well looked after'. In June 1908, James Somerville sold the Temperance Hall to the Kiama Masonic Lodge, represented by Jonas Price, Charles Moore Stevenson and William Ashley Hunter. The following month, JJ Bettingell, Secretary of the Masonic Lodge, invited tenders for alterations. The tender was awarded to Martin Ettingshausen. In October, Bettingell wrote to Kiama Council seeking permission to erect a substantial picket fence on the front boundary of the Masonic Lodge, and permission was granted. The building was converted into a Masonic Hall and was opened for use the first week of February 1909. According to the *Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser* the building featured the addition of 'stained glass windows of handsome design and beautiful colouring…[and] the features of the old building have been wonderfully utilised… the old gallery has been removed and the one-time stage converted into a spacious apartment suitable for a supper room or a meeting place. The dungeons underneath have also been painted and cleaned and are now bright and airy'. The hall was modified several times in the early twentieth century, with historical photographs suggesting that the original building included a verandah. This verandah was later enclosed with a shallow addition along the northern alignment. This was eventually removed and later replaced with the to accommodate the current portico. Further works included the conversion of rectangular windows to rounded arch windows, and the rendering and painting of the masonry. Hugh James Roy Collet of Caringbah, plant operator, became the registered proprietor of the property in March 1975. In February 2009, a plaque was erected to commemorate 100 years of freemasonry in the building. Lodge Kiama No. 35 has been meeting continuously in the building since 1909.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Events—activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences
National historical theme	Developing Australia's cultural life
State historical theme	Social institutions—activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities
National historical theme	Developing Australia's cultural life
State historical theme	Creative endeavour—activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	Kiama Masonic Lodge at 46 Collins Street originates from a grant of land from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan. In 1875, the land came to be owned by local entrepreneur and property owner, William Geoghegan—. The building was originally built as a Temperance Hall for the Southern Cross Division of the Sons of Temperance, with the foundation stone laid in 1876. The Southern Cross Division of the Sons of Temperance was one of the first divisions in Australia and was both one of the earliest, and most prominent in New South Wales. This division was established at Kiama and led to the creation of the Hall on Collins Street. The property became a focal point for the activities of the Southern Cross Division, and was used by the Sons of Temperance until the 1890s when it was sold. The property eventually passed to the Kiama Masonic Lodge in 1908, and has been continuously used by the Lodge since this time. The hall is representative of social development in Kiama, is demonstrative of growing social groups and movements, and has been a hub for community activity since construction. Kiama Masonic Lodge has cultural significance at a State level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	Kiama Masonic Lodge is situated on land once owned by William Geoghegan—there is some indication that he either lived at or otherwise occupied the site for a period of time. However, the construction of the Temperance Hall likely removed any earlier structures on the site. As such, there is no substantive evidence of Geoghegan's occupation. The hall was purposed built for and occupied by the Sons of Temperance. The Kiama branch of the Sons of Temperance established the Southern Cross Division, one of the most prominent in New South Wales, contributing to the expansion of the movement throughout the late nineteenth century. The Southern Cross Division was established prior to the National Division, suggesting the popularity of the movement in regional New South Wales, and the importance of Kiama in the growth of the Temperance movement. The Hall is a tangible representation of this group's importance in New South Wales in the nineteenth-century and is revealing of the extent of the wider temperance movement in Australia. The eventual closure of the Temperance Hall and its sale are suggestive of the waning popularity of temperance in Australia at the turn of the century. Since 1909, it has continuously served as a Kiama Masonic Lodge. The hall demonstrates the ongoing popularity of the Masons in the area, with the building adapted over time to accommodate their needs. Kiama Masonic Lodge has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Kiama Masonic Lodge is a good example of a modest Victorian meeting hall with Federation Classical Revival elements. The design of the original hall was simple and restrained, but it was heavily altered in the early twentieth century and now features a number of typically classically inspired elements, such as the symmetrical fenestration of the main hall wing and the Classical Revival portico. Although not purpose built for the Masonic Lodge, the current building is representative of aesthetic ideals seen in a number of Lodge buildings in NSW. It is a fine example of a restrained Masonic Lodge building in a regional area. Kiama Masonic Lodge has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. However, due to the historical and continued use of the hall by the Kiama Masonic Lodge and for community activities, it is likely that it would have social significance to the local community, and potentially within the wider Masonic network. It is not known if Kiama Masonic Lodge could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. Kiama Masonic Lodge has not been assessed under this criterion.

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Rarity SHR criteria (f)	No. 46 Collins Street housed the Kiama Branch of the Sons of Temperance. The Southern Cross Division of the Sons of Temperance was established in Kiama in 1868 (prior to the National Branch) and became prominent in the New South Wales temperance movement. The hall at 46 Collins Street was a focal point for the Southern Cross Division, and is one of the earliest buildings in New South Wales established for the movement, and is one of the few remaining temperance halls in the state. No. 46 Collins Street is the only Masonic Hall in Kiama and appears to be rare in the local region.. It is one of only a small number of privately owned, non-civic buildings that displays elements of the Classical Revival style. Given Classical Revival architecture was mainly used for civic and commercial institutions in Kiama, such as the Council Chambers and the Westpac Bank in Manning Street, it suggests the social importance of the Masonic Lodge to the town. The building is historically and aesthetically rare in the area. Kiama Masonic Lodge has cultural significance at a State level under this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	No. 46 Collins Street was a meeting place for the Southern Cross Division of the Sons of Temperance, one of the earliest established divisions in New South Wales. The Hall is representative of the expansion of the movement in New South Wales, and their prominence in regional towns. No. 46 Collins Street is also representative of a period of expansion and growing wealth in Kiama in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It also demonstrates the importance of the the ongoing popularity of the Masonic Lodge. The hall has been in continuous use by the community since its construction and is a focal point in the area. Although not purpose built as a Masonic Lodge, it displays Classical Revival elements which are traditional for Masonic buildings and is representative of a wider Classical Revival trend that emerged during a period of expansion for the Masonic order. Kiama Masonic Lodge has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Integrity	The Kiama Masonic Hall was altered several times in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to accommodate the change of use and expanded uses of the building. These works included the enclosure and later replacement of a verandah, rendering and painting of the masonry, minor additions to the northern alignment (which were later replaced with a substantial secondary wing), and the later construction of a rear ancillary structure. As such, while the main wing of the hall displays some original decorative elements, such as the gable ventilator and moulding, much of its original form and fabric has been altered. Although the building is no longer intact, the late Victorian and early Federation elements of the main hall remain legible. The interior of the hall has also undergone several modifications to accommodate the change in use from the Sons of Temperance hall to the Masonic Lodge and no longer express their original form. The exterior paint finishes and render are in a state of some disrepair and are not an excellent representation of the Hall's original presentation.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*—Kiama Masonic Lodge (former Temperance Hall) I97
	State Heritage Register— #00474
	Illawarra Regional Environmental Plan 1986 (now defunct)
	National Trust of Australia Register, item 3264

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Article	*Illawarra Mercury*	Temperance Hall at Kiama	14 Jan 1870	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Illawarra Mercury*	Kiama	17 Jan 1871	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	The Temperance Hall	22 Dec 1870	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Original Correspondence	29 Dec 1870	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Sons of Temperance	14 May 1874	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Tenders	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Temperance Hall	24 Jul 1877	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Tenders	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*		21 Aug 1877	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Illawarra Mercury*		30 Apr 1878	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Local News	1 May 1888	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Evening News*			Trove, via National Library of Australia
Tenders	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*		22 Jul 1908	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	The Temperance Hall, Kiama	12 Jan 1899	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama Council	17 Oct 1908	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*		12 Aug 1908	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Illawarra Mercury*		9 Feb 1909	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	The Masonic Hall	6 Feb 1909	

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of the Masonic Hall as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011,* and as an item of state significance under the *Heritage Act 1977.*

Heritage Data Form

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	6		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	28 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View towards Kiama Masonic Hall from the southwest showing the primary, western façade.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the primary façade showing Kiama Masonic Hall portico, looking east. There is evidence of wear in the paint finishes and cracking.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



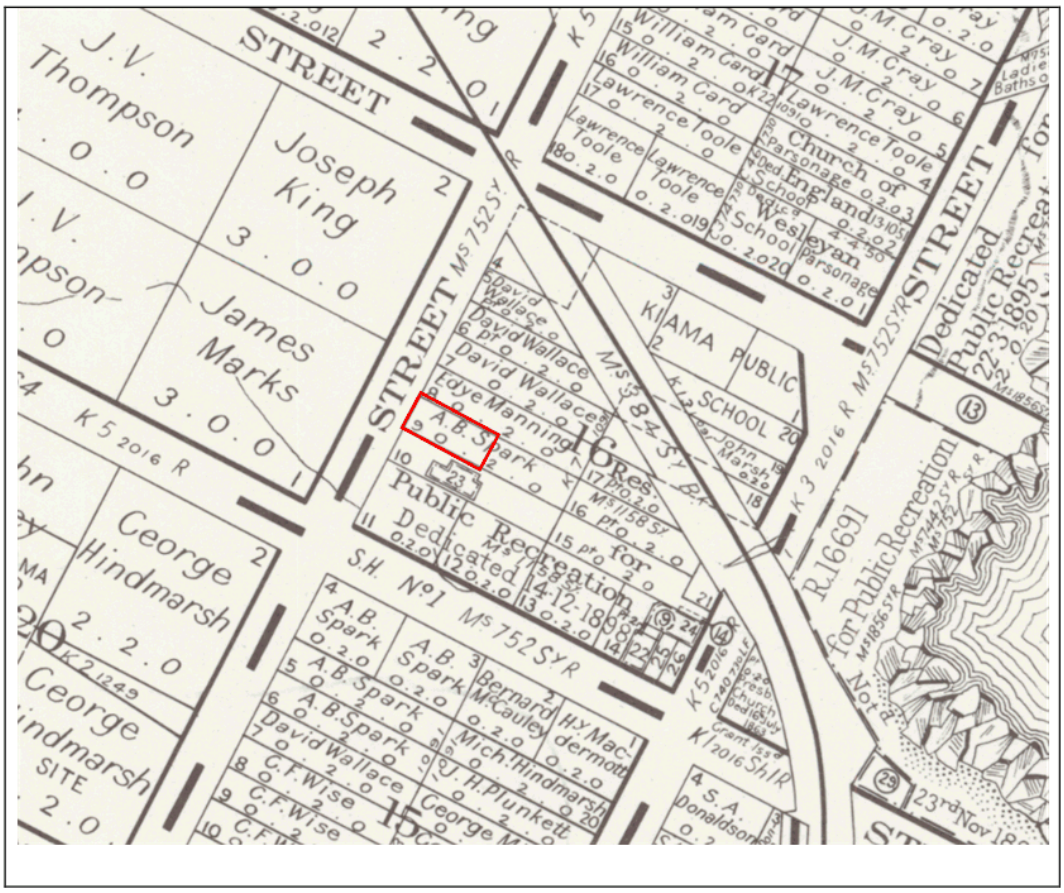
11

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of Kiama Masonic Hall on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph looking south along Collins Street showing the original Temperance Hall Building. The unrendered masonry, rectangular windows and portico are visible.				
Image year	c.1880s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph showing the Temperance Hall prior to alterations in the 1880s and 1890s.				
Image year	c1880s–1890s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



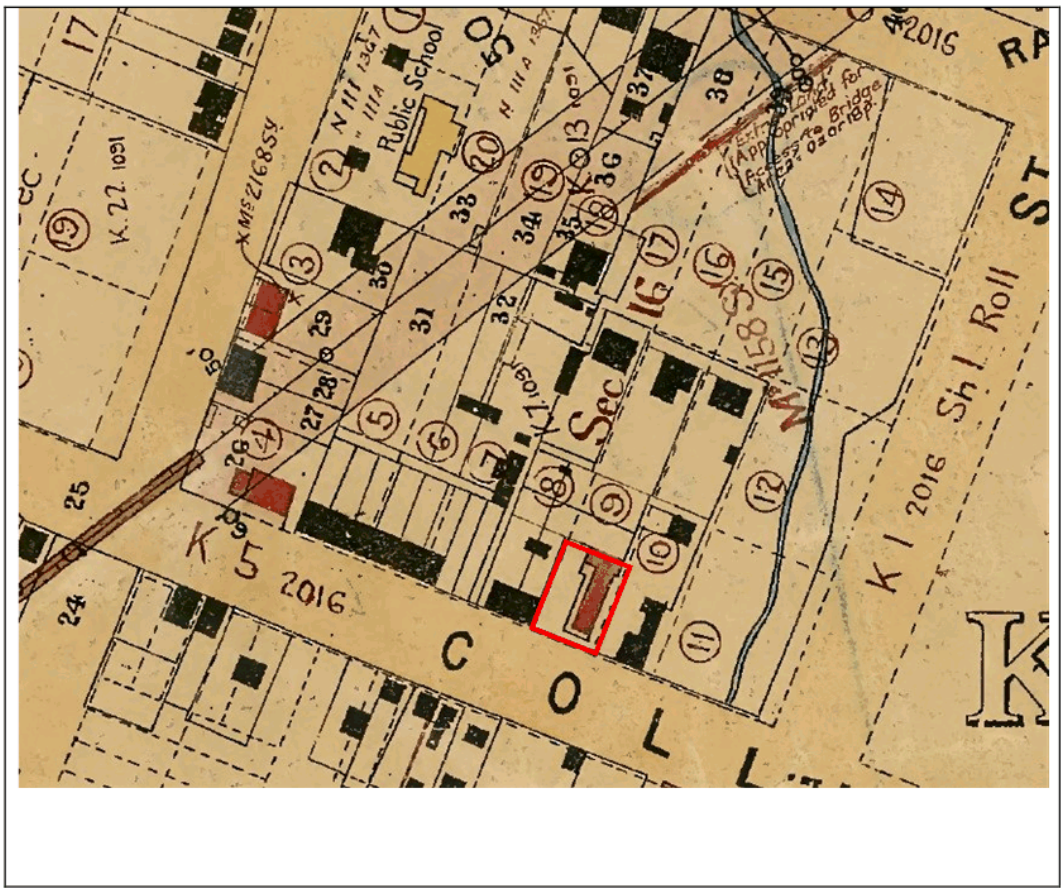
14

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail from the 1890 Kiama to Jervis Bay railway survey plan, with the approximate location of Kiama Masonic Hall outlined in red. (Contract No 1 Kiama to Nowra, Working Plan and Section Drawings Nos 1 & 2)				
Image year	1890	**Image by**	NSW Land Registry Services	**Image copyright holder**	NSW Land Registry Services



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a photograph by Samuel Cocks showing the enclosed verandah on the western alignment and the extension along the northern alignment of the hall.				
Image year	1890s–1930s	**Image by**	Samuel Cocks	**Image copyright holder**	University of Wollongong



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of c1911 photograph showing the hall. It appears that the previous enclosed verandah and addition have been removed and replaced. The rectangular windows along the northern alignment have been altered to rounded arches.				
Image year	c1911	**Image by**	Kenwood	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of New South Wales



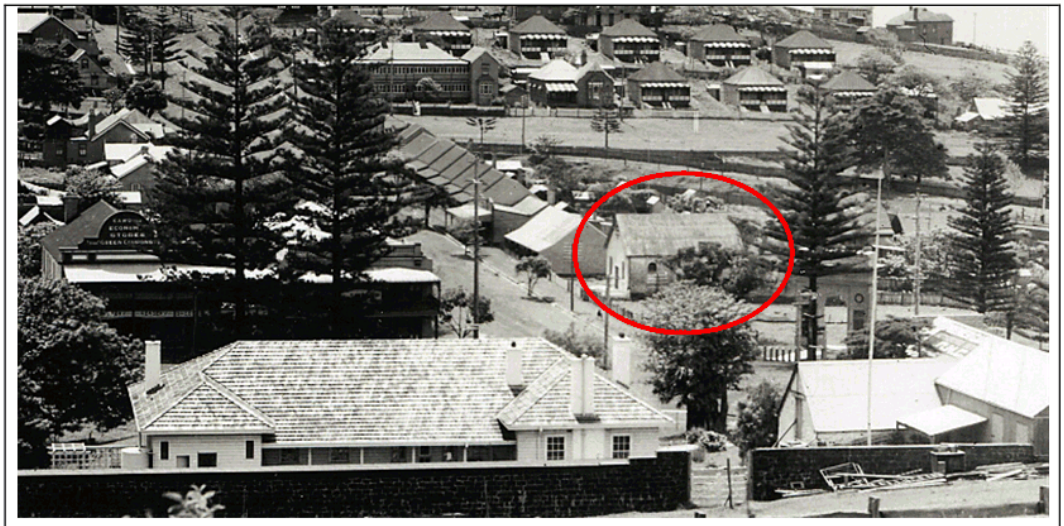
17

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historic photograph from a postcard in the Rose Series by George Rose showing the temple in the 1920s-1930s, circled in red, and the development of its setting.				
Image year	c.1920s-1930s	**Image by**	George Rose	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	A historical aerial photograph from 1966 suggests that the secondary wing of Kiama Masonic Hall had not yet been constructed.				
Image year	C1966	**Image by**	Department of Lands	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Kiama rail yard turntable					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Transport—rail					
Item category (if known)	Railway Turntable					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number						
Street name	Corner Eddy Street and Noorinan Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 2, DP 1073158					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.674133		**Longitude**	150.852989	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner	Transport Asset Holding Agency (Formerly Railcorp)					
Current use	Railway Turntable					
Former Use	Railway Turntable					
Statement of significance	The Kiama rail yard turntable, built in 1897 and expanded in 1914, has cultural significance for historic values at the local level, and for technical, rarity and representative values at a state level as an extant early feature associated with the operation of the railway through Kiama in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth century. The turntable is one of three remaining examples on the Illawarra Line and is still operational. Railway turntables were a significant technology which enabled trains to make return trips from areas with limited space, with the Kiama turntable being a good example of its type in NSW. The turntable is in good condition and has heritage significance at a state level.					
Level of Significance	State ☒			Local ☐		

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	William Sellers & Co.					
Physical Description	The Kiama rail yard turntable is a 60-foot railway turntable located southeast of the southern end of Eddy Street. The turntable is a sunken and circular brick-edged structure with a single rail on timber sleepers running around the inside and a cast iron turntable machine in the centre of the circle marked 'William Sellers & Co. Philadelphia No. 1327'. The brick edging of the turntable has a soldier course capping but is otherwise in stretcher bond.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The Kiama rail yard turntable is in good condition, having recently been restored. Paint on the brickwork is peeling in some areas. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown					
Construction years	**Start year**	1897	**Finish year**	1914	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	1914—the original 50' turntable is replaced with a 60' version. 1980s—turntable restored. 1994—turntable restored. 2015—turntable is restored again. Decking is upgraded. Iron plates added to the sides of the girders to strengthen weakened metal.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770 Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. Kiama Station opened in 1894 as part of the first completed stage of the Kiama to Jervis Bay railway that terminated at Bomaderry (Nowra). Kiama was built as a passenger station and combined signal box on an island platform in the centre of the town. The goods yard was also opened and a locomotive sub-depot south of the station. The Kiama station yard originally covered a much larger area, extending from Terralong Street at the north end to Barney Street in the south. NSW Railways plans dated 1925 for 'Station Arrangements' show (from north to south): • a cottage south of Terralong Street; • platform extensions and removal of a lamp room from the platform; • retaining walls; • a loading platform on the eastern side of the yard, east of the platform;

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	• tanks under the Bong Bong Street overbridge and a rest house southeast of the overbridge; • cattle yards and a weighbridge southeast of the overbridge; • stock yards and an engine shed and turntable (west of rail lines); • a goods shed with platform and loading stage, and east of these, another rest house. At the far southern end of the yard, on the southeastern side, was the station master's residence and the Dairy Farmers Co-operative Milk Company building (just north of the Barney Street overbridge). In May 1890, the *Illawarra Mercury* reported that 'a locomotive turntable is in the course of erection at the Kiama terminus. This appliance will save a lot of unnecessary delay at Wollongong, where the engines at present are turned'. The Kiama terminus mentioned here is actually at North Kiama (Bombo). In July 1896, the Board of Railway Commissioners visited Kiama station accompanied by the mayors of Kiama and Jamberoo. Kiama Mayor, Ald Hindmarsh, brought to the commissioners' attention the inconvenience caused at North Kiama 'the delay occasioned in traffic ... through engines detaching from trains when arrived thereat for the purpose of reversing at the turn table' and called for the removal of the turntable to Kiama. Commissioner Eddy promised to remove the turntable to Kiama station as requested. The *Kiama Independent* reported on 13 April the following year 'a large gang of men at work throughout Sunday last removing the turntable from North Kiama and erecting it at Kiama Station' with the work expected to take several days to complete. It comprised a single track loco shed and 50' turntable site south of Kiama station. A new turntable was installed at Kiama Station in 1912 to service larger engines 'now used to be turned there'. The original turntable was replaced with a 60' model. In 1993, the State Railway Authority (SRA) advised Kiama Council that it intended to decommission the steam train turntable and remove a length of connecting rail because it required extensive restoration work which the SRA was not willing to undertake. Council, with support of the community and business, contributed funds and received a NSW Planning Department Heritage Grant to restore the turntable at Kiama station. The works were completed over five days in March 1994 and the SRA agreed to include the steam train turntable in the authority's general works maintenance program. Further restoration work to the turntable was undertaken by Sydney Trains in October 2015, consisting of upgrade of decking, cleaning of bottom flanges, and lubrication of wheels and the central pivot. 'This involved fabricating and bolting strengthening plates onto the external side on both plate-web girders over structurally unsound areas of metal, as well as a final coat of paint on all new components to prevent long-term corrosion.' The first use of the restored turntable was on the occasion of the 'Kiama Picnic Train' on Sunday 18 October, 2015.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Industry—activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods
National historical theme	Developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Transport—activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Kiama Rail Yard Turntable has historical significance as an extant early feature of the Kiama Rail Yard. Built 1897 and replaced with a larger turntable in 1914, the Kiama turntable is associated with the early operation of the railway through Kiama in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth century. The arrival of the railway to Kiama in 1887, and its expansion to the town centre in 1893, was a boon for the area, greatly increasing Kiama's accessibility in terms of passengers and the movement of goods. Turntables like Kiama's contributed to this increase in accessibility, allowing locomotives to be turned in limited space for return trips. It remained operational until the 1970s, when bi-directional diesel locomotives were introduced. The turntable has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	There is no evidence the turntable is associated with a significant figure or associated with persons or an event of significance to the local area. The turntable does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	While rail turntables may hold aesthetic importance to some people, the visual appeal of the Kiama turntable is limited because of its utilitarian industrial design. The turntable does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if the turntable could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The Kiama turntable is an extant, intact example of an early rail technology which allowed the operation of railways in residential areas. Rail turntables are a means of turning rollingstock in limited space, requiring only a siding and space wide enough for a locomotive to turn. This made them ideal for areas where space was typically limited, such as Kiama, enabling early locomotives to make return journeys from these destinations without having to travel further afield to turn. Kiama's turntable is operational and has exceptional significance for its ability to demonstrate this technology, which enabled the efficient operation of railways prior to the development of locomotives that could travel in both directions. The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. The turntable has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The Kiama turntable is one of three remaining turntables on the Illawarra Line and is very rare as a result. Turntables were once a common occurrence on rail lines but fell out of use as modern locomotives that could travel both directions came into use, with many being demolished since. Only a few functional examples remain in NSW. The turntable has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The Kiama turntable is an excellent example of a rail turntable. It is in good condition, having recently been restored, and demonstrates the primary characteristics of the technology. The Kiama turntable is still operational and continues to be used occasionally to turn rollingstock. The turntable has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Integrity	The Kiama turntable has a good degree of integrity. It is in good condition, having been restored in 2015. Restoration works involved upgrades to the decking and the welding of metal plates to the sides of the girder to strengthen areas of weakened metal. The turntable is still operational.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*—Kiama Rail Yard turntable I100
	State Heritage Register—Kiama Railway Station Group and Turntable #01176
	Transport Asset Holding Entity (Fmr Railcorp) S170 Kiama Railway Station Group and Turntable

INFORMATION SOURCES

Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Article	*Illawarra Mercury*	Newsletter	20 May 1890	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Daily Telegraph*	The Country: The Railway Commissioners	29 July 1896	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Visit of the Railway Commissioners	30 Jul 1896	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Local and General Items	13 Apr 1897	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Report	Kiama Council	Restoration of Steam Train Turntable Kiama Railway Station	1994	NSW Heritage Library
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	No title	17 Jul 1912	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Webpage	Sydney Trains	Kiama Railway Station Turntable Restored—October 2015	2015	Transport Sydney Trains

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of the Kiama Rail Yard Turntable as an item of local significance within Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*, and as an item of state significance under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	36		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Kiama rail yard turntable as viewed from Eddy Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the turntable looking towards Kiama Station.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



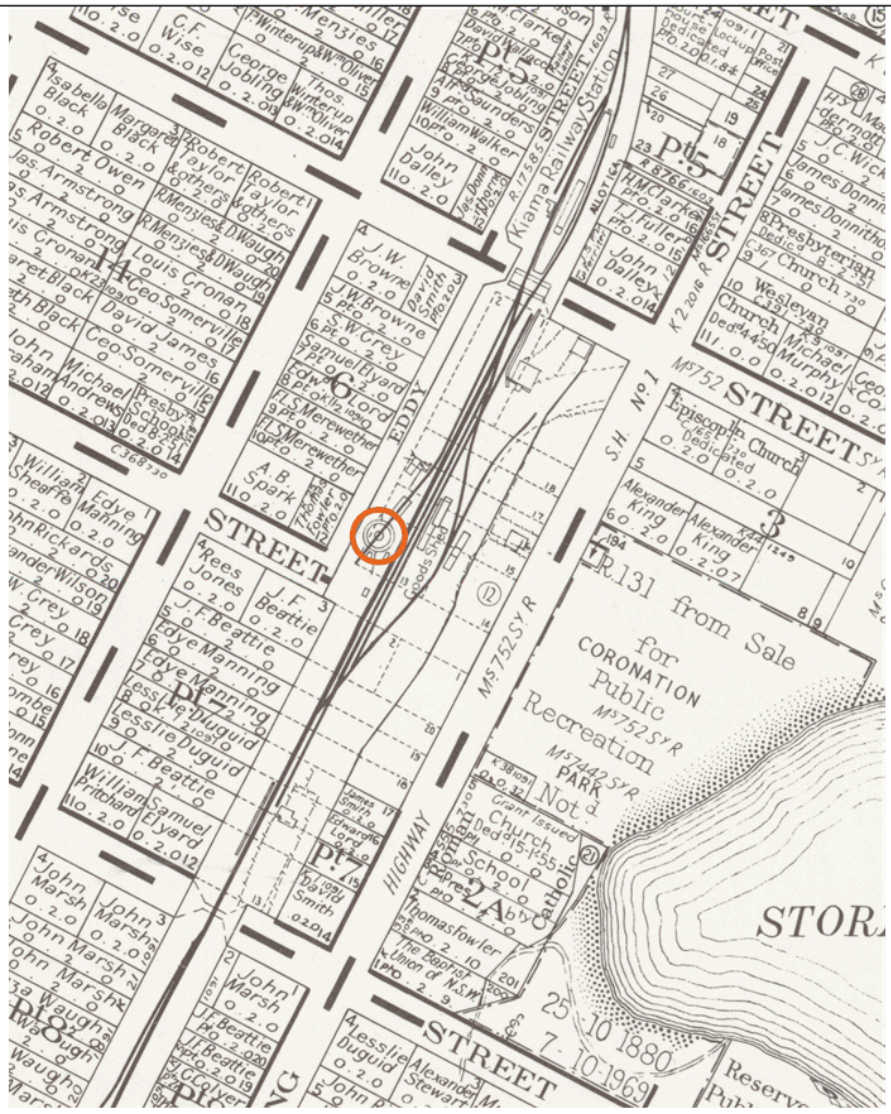
8

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Location of the Kiama rail yard turntable on Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	C32-Class Locomotive 3206 pulling into a turntable, attributed as Kiama.				
Image year	c1920s	**Image by**	Australian Rail Historical Society Unidentified Collection.	**Image copyright holder**	University of Newcastle



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ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	War memorial and field gun					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Complex/group					
Item group (if known)	Monuments and memorials					
Item category (if known)	War memorial					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	The Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial and Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun					
Street number	3					
Street name	Manning Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 100, DP 635688					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.672495		**Longitude**	-34.672495	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Memorial					
Former Use	Memorial					
Statement of significance	The Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial and Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun have cultural significance for historic, associative, aesthetic, technical, rarity and representative values to the local Kiama area and technical, rarity and representative values at a state level. They are rare monuments commemorating Kiama's connection to Australian military history. The Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial is a restrained but well executed obelisk memorial commemorating a local soldier, Captain Stevenson. Stevenson was actively involved in the Kiama community and held several positions in the Australian Army, passing for major three weeks before his death, as well as commanding the Kiama local militia. Stevenson served in the Boer War, after which he returned to Kiama, passing away in 1909. His monument was funded by popular subscription of local residents and was constructed shortly after his death. The monument marked the boundary of the former drill camp, with the unveiling ceremony attended by a large crowd of civilians and serving military. It has rarity as an example of a Boer War memorial created for a single individual, particularly one who survived the war, which has not been altered to include subsequent memorials. The Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun is a rare surviving example of Japanese artillery brought back to Australian from World War II's South West Pacific theatre. The field gun is one of two captured in Rabaul, New Guinea, by the crew of the *HMAS Kiama*—it was presented to the town in recognition of the close relationship between the warship and its namesake. Built in 1944, the *HMAS Kiama* visited Kiama during the final years of the war, with the citizens of the town sending 'comforts' (such as clothes, snacks and entertainment) to the crew. On route to its 'passing out' in 1946, the *HMAS Kiama* returned to the town. During this visit, the major was presented with the two field guns to commemorate the end of the war. Although such guns were plentiful in the field, only a small number were brought back to Australia. The second gun can no longer be exhibited, but the Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun still on display is one of the most intact examples extant in Australia, and may be the only intact example in NSW. The field gun commemorates the					

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	involvement of Kiama's civic population in World War II. Together, the two monuments have historical and associative significance, commemorating Kiama's connection to Australia's military past and its connection to significant military and naval figures. The two items are now displayed in a modest landscaped garden set back from the street, near Kiama Council chambers. They are the only military monuments in the town's civic area. The items contribute greatly to the character of the area, and make a strong visual contribution to the streetscape. Together the items have significance for historical, associative, aesthetic, technical, rarity and representative values and are vital element in the Manning Street streetscape.	
Level of Significance	State ☐	Local ☑

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Stevenson Memorial designed by D Townend					
Builder/ maker	Stevenson Memorial constructed by D Townend					
Physical Description	The Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial is comprised of a piece of polished emerald-green Swedish granite mounted on a block of Victorian bluestone. The monument has four sides, forming a pointed obelisk articulated over three levels, with two levels of stone at the base. It is oriented to face east, with the commemorative inscription located on the central level of granite. The year of its construction is inscribed on the level below. The inscription reads 'Erected to the memory of Capt CM Stevenson, VD by his late comrade of 'E' (Kiama) Company, 2nd Al Regt'1909. The monument is situated in a small landscaped garden to the southeast of the Kiama Council chambers and is separated from the footpath by a border of concrete pavers. In the northwest—to the rear of the monument—is the Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun. Both items are surrounded by mature shrubs and plantings. The Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun is a 75mm two-pounder with a 75mm calibre—it was capable of handling 6.34kg projectiles and had a range of 8300 metres. The field gun has a single-piece gun barrel with a sliding breechblock based on German Krupp designs and a long split-trail carriage based on French Schneider designs. The crew would have been partially protected by a gun shield made of 1/8 inch(3mm)-thick armour plate. The Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun has a cartridge case identical in length with that used in the Type 38 75mm field gun. A plaque is attached to the field gun which reads 'Japanese Light Mountain Gun, Captured at Rabaul September 1945, Presented to the Municipality of Kiama by the Corvette H.M.A.S Kiama, 6th February 1946'.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial is in fair condition, having been generally well maintained. However, there is evidence of wear and water erosion on the base, with general dirt and bird faeces on the monument. The Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun appears to be well maintained, although plantings are encroaching on it. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1909	**Finish year**	1909	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	The Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial does not appear to have been modified since its installation, although its setting has been converted to garden space. The Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun is largely unmodified, having been in storage for several decades.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770 Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. **Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun** Both of the Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Guns associated with Kiama were secured by Captain Benson (*HMAS Kiama*) in Rabaul with the express purpose of presenting them to the town. The guns were later presented to Kiama's mayor by Lieutenant Commander Godden (*HMAS Kiama*) during a civic welcome for the warship on 6 February 1946. Following the ceremony, the officers and crew f enjoyed a welcome dinner at the town's drill hall, visits to cinema, a dance at the School of Arts and a farewell dinner. After their initial presentation on Kiama Wharf, the field guns were rolled up through the streets in ceremony and put in storage. In March 1946, the commanding officer of the *HMAS Kiama* presented Council with the brass plates for affixing to the two field guns. The plaque reads 'Japanese Light Mountain Gun, Captured at Rabaul

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	September 1945, Presented to the Municipality of Kiama y the Corvette H.M.A.S Kiama, 6th February 1946'. Following local agitation for their display, one gun was mounted at the front of the Council chambers. The other gun is believed to have deteriorated to the point where it is no longer fit for exhibition. The *HMAS Kiama* was built in Brisbane in 1944 and was named in honour of the south coast town. Shortly after it was commissioned, it visited Kiama—where Captain Lieutenant Benson and crew were accorded a civic welcome by the mayor, alderman WR Holden. At this time, alderman Holden also unveiled a plaque bearing the municipal coat of arms—this was presented to the warship by the municipality to affix to the ship. The *HMAS Kiama* was 'adopted' by the town and several organisations sent 'comforts' to it at various times. During World War II, the *HMAS Kiama* carried troops, acted as escorts, took part in bombardments and did patrol work. On return from duty, the corvette and its crew spent a week in Kiama prior to returning to Sydney to be 'paid off'. The Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun was originally one of two Japanese-made guns brought to Kiama after they were captured at Rabaul. It is a two-pounder and would have been capable of handling 6.34kg projectiles, with a range of 8300 metres. Type 94 was designated for the year the gun was accepted—25**94** in the Japanese Imperial Year Calendar, or 1934 in the Gregorian Calendar. This style of field gun was the standard pack artillery piece of Japanese infantry divisions and was used as a general-purpose infantry support weapon by the Imperial Japanese Army during the Second Sino-Japanese War and World War II. The field gun could be broken down into 11 pack loads within three to five minutes for transport by animals or men. The heaviest component weighed about 95kg, and the weapon was intended to be transported by six pack horses or 18 men. In daylight, the field gun could be reassembled within 10 minutes. **Captain CM Stevenson Memorial Obelisk** Captain Charles M Stevenson died in Sydney on 11 February 1909 at the age of 49 years. He was interred the following day at North Kiama in the presence of the 'largest number of mourners seen in the district for many years'. Indeed, his passing occasioned great mourning in the town, with town flags flying at half mast, shops closed and work at the quarries suspended a mark of respect. He was described in a local information as a man who 'always did his duty faithfully and as well as it was in the power of man to do, be it work of any kind'. Past and present members of the Kiama local militia took up a subscription to erect a 'handsome monument' in memory of their late officer in charge, each member foregoing a day's pay. Stevenson joined the regiment as a private on 24 September 1883 and held the ranks of corporal, sergeant, colour-sergeant, lieutenant and captain, and had also passed for the rank of major three weeks before his death. He passed with honors from the Infantry School Class B and on 29 April 1905 had the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration conferred upon him. He had also received the appointment as staff-officer to commandant (Wollongong-Bulli subsection), a role he held until his death. He had also commanded E (Kiama) Company since 10 March 1901. Stevenson was particularly associated with the South Coast Rifle Association and served in the Boer War. He was awarded the VD Decoration in 1905 in recognition of 20 years 'faithful service'. His funeral and the unveiling of the monument were attended by high-ranking military officials, including Brigadier-Colonel Ranclaud VD, who commanded the 1st Australian Infantry Brigade, and noted the high esteem the community held for Stevenson. Stevenson was highly regarded in the Kiama community and was an active member of the Kiama Masonic Hall. Joining in 1887, he was first elected to the 'Worthy Master's' chair in 1891. He was elected again to the same role in 1894 and 1905, later becoming director of ceremonies. His enduring importance in the Masonic organisation was recognised in his funeral ceremony, with the coffin taken through the streets to the Kiama Masonic Hall, and his Masonic robes included in his burial. Stevenson was also active in the local community more broadly, being elected to a role in the Office of Auditors for the Borough of Kiama in February 1897. He continued to serve in this capacity for several

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	years, having refused a position as alderman in 1891. The Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial was erected at the northeast corner of the Kiama Military drill camp facing Manning Street. It was designed and constructed by D Townend of Kiama and comprises a piece of polished emerald-green Swedish granite mounted on a block of Victorian bluestone. The monument was unveiled on 30 May 1909 by Brigadier Col Ranclaud, VD, 'in the presence of over 1000 people'. According to the *Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*, 'so popular was the late Captain Stevenson that about two dozen officers, not only of his own Regiment but of other military unites have signified their intention of being present'. It bears the inscription: ''Erected to the memory of Capt CM Stevenson, VD by his late comrade of "E" (Kiama) Company, 2nd Al Regt.'

THEMES	
National historical theme	Development local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Events—activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences
National historical theme	Governing
State historical theme	Defence—activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation
National historical theme	Marking the phases of life
State historical theme	Persons—activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial and Japanese Type 94 Mountain are tangible links to Kiama's military past, representing one of Kiama's most respected military officers and the town's connection to the *HMAS Kiama* respectively. The Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial is reflective of the esteem the town held for Stevenson. It is also representative of the active presence of the Kiama local militia, who funded its construction via public subscription. The monument was formerly located along the eastern boundary of the military drill camp and has since been incorporated into a landscaped garden in the civic centre of the town. It is one of several monuments that commemorate military activity in the town, but is the only monument located in the town's civic centre, serving as a focal point in the streetscape. The Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun is demonstrative of the Kiama's involvement in World War II, having been presented in recognition of the relationship between the town and the *HMAS Kiama*. It commemorates not only the active service of the military, but also the valued contributions of community organisations who supported the crew of the *HMAS Kiama*. It is also a rare surviving example of Japanese artillery brought back to Australian from World War II's South West Pacific theatre. The Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial and Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun have cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial commemorates the military service of Captain Stevenson, and marks the respect for both the man and his distinguished service. Stevenson, who served the local community as a borough auditor and was active in the local Masonic Lodge, spent several decades serving in the military. He occupied prominent positions in the local militia and served with the army, passing for the rank of major just three weeks before his death. Stevenson also saw active service in the Boer War. He was well known and respected by the local militia and the wider community, with the Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial financed by public subscription. The monument is a testament to his enduring reputation. The Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun is one of two guns captured in Rabaul New Guinea by the crew of the *HMAS Kiama*. The guns were taken with the express purpose of presenting them to the town of Kiama in recognition of the special relationship between *HMAS Kiama* and its namesake. Built in 1944, the *HMAS Kiama* was one of the first corvettes named for a regional town. During its two years of active service, the warship was involved in a number of manoeuvres and operations in World War II's South West Pacific theatre. The people of Kiama supported the crew throughout the war, with several local groups providing 'comforts' for the men. This bond was recognised at the cessation of hostilities with the presentation of the two guns. The gun on exhibition bears a plaque which commemorates the occasion and is a significant representation of the role Kiama played in World War II. The Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial and Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun have cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.

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Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial is a modest monument in a restrained obelisk design. Carved by a local craftsman, it is well executed from fine materials, and has been fairly well maintained. The memorial's simple design is common to many military memorials, and particularly those commemorating the Boer War. It is distinctive in having a single memorial to one individual with no later additions. The monument was formerly located on the eastern boundary of the drill camp site, and would have been a defining characteristic in the landscape. However, in the years following its construction, the Council chambers were constructed close by. Since this time, the monument has been incorporated into a small, simple garden area. This garden also incorporates the Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun and is a pleasant addition to the character of the streetscape. The monuments are set back from the street. Although they are somewhat overshadowed by the Council chambers, they are a distinctive aspect of the Manning Street streetscape, contributing to the visual character of the area. The Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial and Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun have cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of current strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. Although, it is possible that the masonic community may have connections to the Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial, and, given the commemorative nature of the monument, it is likely that the community holds regard for items as part of their commemoration activities. It is not known if the Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial and Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun is an example of Japanese artillery used in World War II's South West Pacific theatre. Its design was modern by World War II standards, having a horizontal sliding breech block, split trails, and hydropneumatics recoil mechanism. It was particularly favoured in New Guinea and Borneo for its ability to be broken down for mountain travel. Captured in Rabaul in 1945 and presented to the mayor of Kiama in 1946, the provenance of the gun is clear, and it remains largely intact. The field gun is also rare in NSW, potentially being the only example of its kind in the state. Although a similar Type 94 gun is held in the collection of the Australian War Memorial Museum (AWMM) in Canberra, the AWMM example has lost significant components, such as the site and shield, which are distinctive. As such, the Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun has potential to provide insight into the technical achievements of Japanese artillery during the Sino-Japanese War and World War II. The Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion. The Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial has not been assessed under this criterion.

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Rarity SHR criteria (f)	There are several military memorials throughout in Kiama, including the memorial arch in Hindmarsh Park, ,but the Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial is rare in the local area as a military memorial for a single individual. Monuments to single individuals are comparatively rare in New South Wales, with most recognising groups. Although several of the extant individual monuments in New South Wales commemorate soldiers from the Boer War, the majority of these were later adapted to incorporate additional commemorative plaques and/or engravings. The Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial monument has a high degree of significance as an intact memorial to a single individual. The monument was also constructed to commemorate a soldier who died in peace time, rather than in action. Such memorials are highly rare in New South Wales and speak to the high regard Captain Stevenson was held in by the local community. The situation of the monument gives it further rarity, Located separately from the wWar mMemorials in Hindmarsh Park, the monument is the only such memorial in the civic and commercial precinct of the Town Centreof Kiama. The Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial's original setting, at the eastern boundary of the former military drill camp has since been altered, but it retains a high degree of rarity for its central civic location. The Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun was one of many Type 94 guns produced for the Japanese army from 1934, with —the model was in use until the Korean War. It The Kiama field gun in known to have been in used in the World War II's South West Pacific tTheatre, in New Guinea, however but its earlier history is unknown. The Japanese campaign in New Guinea utilised many of the Type 94 guns, with several captured by the aAllied forces. The field gun is one of a pair taken from Rabaul and presented to the tTown of Kiama. Although it is one of two, the second gun is believed to be in poor condition following several years storage and is as such is no longer a good representation of its type. A further example of a Type 94 gun is known to be located inheld by the AWMM, however but this gunit is no longer intact and is missing significant components, such as the shield and site. Further Additional Type 94 guns were known to have been taken to the USA, and a Japanese Woodpecker model gun was taken to Coonabarabran, but however it is likely that the Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun in Kiama is rare in Australia, and exceptionally rare in New South WalesNSW, being a largely intact example of Japanese artillery from the Second World WarWorld War II. The Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial and Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun have cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial is representative of the communal mourning of a well-respected local figure. It is one of a series of military memorials in the Kiama region and is representative of Kiama's involvement in the Boer War. It is also one of a small number of military monuments in NSW commemorating a single individual which was not later adapted to include additional plaques. The Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun is an example of a field gun developed for the Japanese army in the 1930s that was widely used in World War II. A large number of these weapons were deployed in the South West Pacific theatre due to their ability to be broken down and transported across mountainous terrain. The weapon is representative of military developments in World War II, but is also one of several guns (of varied types) captured by the allied forces and brought back as commemorative objects. The field gun was one of two brought back by the *HMAS Kiama* to be presented to the town, and is possibly the only largely intact example of its type in NSW. It represents both Australia's involvement in World War II's South West Pacific theatre and the role of regional communities in the war effort, having been presented to the town of Kiama as thanks for the support the community showed to the crew of the *HMAS Kiama* during the war. The Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial and Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun have cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.

Integrity	Despite natural wear from the elements, the Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial displays a good degree of integrity, retaining its original form and fabric. The monument has not been altered to include later plaques or inscriptions, and does not appear to have been subjected to vandalism. The Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun is similarly intact, retaining key elements of its construction, such as its shield and barrel. The monument displays some wear and discolouration, but is in good condition.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	*Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*—War Memorial and field gun I108

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Article	*Sydney Morning Herald*	Captain CM Stevenson, VD, memorial at Kiama	31 May 1909	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Sunday Times*	The Late Captain Stevenson Memorial Unveiled, Kiama	30 May 1909	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Sunday Sun*	Late Captain Stevenson, Monument Unveiled at Kiama	30 May 1909	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Obituary, Captain CM Stevenson VD	17 Feb 1909	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	The Late Captain CM Stevenson	26 May 1909	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Shoalhaven Telegraph*	Kiama	3 Mar 1909	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Sydney Morning Herald*	Corvette Calls on Namesake Town	7 Feb 1946	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Monthly Meeting of Kiama Council	23 Mar 1946	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Retain the listing of the Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial and Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun as an item of local significance within Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*. The item should be renamed the Captain Charles M Stevenson Memorial and Japanese Mountain Gun

Heritage Data Form

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	9		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Photograph of the Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial and Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun, facing west.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the engraving on the Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial commemorating 'Captain M Stevenson by his late comrades of E Kiama Company 2nd A I Regiment 1909'.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial and Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun in their current garden setting, facing south.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Photograph of the unveiling of the Captain Charles Stevenson War Memorial in 1909				
Image year	1909	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Wollongong City Libraries



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Photograph of a Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun, similar to Kiama's that was captured by the 57/60th Infantry Battalion at Yaula, New Guinea, on 8 April 1944.				
Image year	1944	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Australian War Memorial



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	*HMAS Kiama* in Blanche Bay, Rabaul on 10 September 1945 with volcano in the background. The *HMAS Kiama* was carrying troops for the occupation of Rabaul following the surrender of the Japanese. It was during this occupation that the officers and crew acquired the Japanese Type 94 Mountain Field Gun.				
Image year	1945	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Australian War Memorial



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Photograph of officers on the *HMAS Kiama* in Rabaul on 30 October 1945. Lieutenant Commander Godden is second from the left, Captain Benson is in the centre.				
Image year	1945	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Australian War Memorial



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	House					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)					
Item category (if known)						
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	19					
Street name	Barney Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 1, DP 1014606					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.676205		**Longitude**	150.851999	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Residence					
Former Use	Residence					
Statement of significance	No. 19 Barney Street has cultural significance for aesthetic and representative values at a local level. It is significant as a good, intact example of an Interwar weatherboard cottage in the Kiama area. Built in 1922 and moved to the site of 19 Barney Street in the 1960s, 19 Barney Street has a good degree of integrity despite having been moved, retaining a large amount of its original fabric. The cottage displays key characteristics of Interwar style and includes additional detailing which adds to the overall quality of the design, showing the high level of craftsmanship that went into its construction. The cottage is an aesthetically pleasing example of an Interwar weatherboard cottage design and is a fine representation of the type in the Kiama region.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

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Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Possibly EC Faux					
Builder/ maker	EC Faux					
Physical Description	No. 19 Barney Street is a detached single-storey Interwar period weatherboard cottage constructed on brick foundations. The house fronts Barney Street to the north. It has a gable corrugated iron roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. To the rear is a skillion extension. The cottage also has flat-roof verandahs on three of its four elevations. The primary elevation, facing Barney Street, has a wide street-facing gable, the end of which is decorated with timber battening, a ventilator, finial, and a bracketed cornice. This sits over a group of original timber-framed sash windows with original carved timber sills and replacement bracketed awnings. The cottage's east elevation mirror's its primary elevation, though the gable end does not have the finial or bracketed cornice. To the east of the street-facing gable is a recessed verandah that functions as the entrance to the house. This has simple square posts with decorative brackets to the valences and timber-slat balustrades, as well as a double-door entrance to the house with fanlight. Opposite side of the gable is another verandah, which is has an early glazed enclosure. The house is set back from the street by a small, well-kept front garden and timber picket fence. At the rear of the property is a well-kept garden with some mature trees, as well as a modern garage and granny flat.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	No. 19 Barney Street appears to be in good condition, though there are some maintenance issues. Paint is cracked and peeling in parts, especially on the east elevation of the cottage. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1922	**Finish year**	1922	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	1924—the long verandah is enclosed with glass. 1960s—the cottage is moved from the adjacent lot to 19 Barney Street.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770 Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. No. 19 Barney Street is located on part of Lot 14 of Section 7 of the Town of Kiama Plan. Lot 14 was granted by purchase to David Smith on 1 November 1851, while Lot 15 was purchased by Frederick Michael Stokes on 26 August 1840. In 1881, George Tory, Kiama publican, and his wife, Maria, acquired Lot 14 and part of Lot 15 of Section 7 totalling over two roods of land. George Tory was a well-known hotel keeper, purchasing the property known as Tory's Hotel in 1880 after operating a hotel in the Shoalhaven region for many years. Tory's Hotel in Terralong Street is a prominent landmark in the present-day town centre. By 1890, George and Maria Tory had erected two houses and out buildings on their land. One of the houses fronted Barney Street, being the site of the present 19 Barney Street. George Tory died in 1901, and Maria converted the land to Torrens title in 1913. In December 1914,

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	she sold part of lots 14 and 15 to Fanny Maria Hunt (adjoining subject site in Manning Street) and retained the residue of the property containing the 1880s cottage on 38½ perches of land in Barney and Manning streets. The following year she conveyed the site to her son, George Graham Tory, a carpenter (Vol 2546 Fol 126). George and Tamar Tory are listed as living in Barney Street prior to owning the land and cottage. Maria, by this time, was living in Leichhardt, Sydney. George Graham Tory died in 1921—the 38½ perches of land containing the slab cottage passed by transmission to his widow, Tamar Tory, in August 1922. Four months earlier, EC Faux, builder, lodged a building application with Kiama Council to erect a cottage for Mrs Tory at the corner of Barney and Manning streets beside the existing slab cottage. The application was granted subject to specifications being submitted for approval. Two weeks later, Faux submitted the specifications which were duly approved. It is presumed the cottage was built soon after. With two cottages now built on her land, Mrs Tory sought to subdivide her land—an application to Council was submitted on her behalf by local solicitors, Ryan & Son, in July 1922. The subdivision was approved, and Mrs Tory conveyed the portion of the site at the corner of Barney and Manning streets with the new cottage on it to Otto Celton Tory. Tamar Tory retained *f*'t of the land and continued to live in the slab cottage named 'The Rest' until her death there in June 1930. This property was described in the valuation listing card from 1929 to 1946 as a sawn slab cottage with iron roof, slab shed and garage. In March 1924, Otto Celton Tory lodged a successful application to Council to erect a glassed-in verandah at his cottage on the corner of Barney and Manning streets. Following the respective deaths of Tamar Tory in 1930 and Otto Celton Tory in 1946, the slab cottage in Barney Street (site of 19 Barney Street) and the new cottage on the corner of Barney and Manning streets passed by transmission in 1946 to Rupert Knight. Rupert conveyed it simultaneously to Minnie Elizabeth Tory, the widow of Otto Celton Tory. Three years later she conveyed 19 Barney Street to herself and Muriel Helen Fitzpatrick. According to electoral rolls, Minnie Elizabeth Tory and Muriel Helen Kirkpatrick were living in the slab cottage at 19 Barney Street with the former's family until at least 1963. In March 1965, the property on the corner of Barney and Manning streets was conveyed to John Elkins Wiles of Sydney, who sold it to the Shell Company of Australia the following year. According to the Kiama and District Historical Society, 19 Barney Street 'was originally located on the corner of Barney Street and Manning Street [and] and the house was moved to the present site in the 1960s so a service station could be built on that corner. When it was moved, the house was turned so the east facing side now faces west.' This means the current house on 19 Barney Street is Otto Tory's home built by EC Faux in 1922. It is assumed that Mrs Tory's slab cottage 'The Rest' was demolished to make way for Otto's cottage. Moving the cottage was probably less expensive than building a new house and indicates that the house itself was appreciated. Turning of the house during the move was likely to enable it to face Barney Street, where it had previously fronted Manning Street. Shell sold 19 Barney Street in 1994 to Glen Fulton (Balgowlah) Ltd. The property changed hands most recently in August 2003.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban function, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	No. 19 Barney Street has undergone significance modification since the 1890s when the site was first developed. The present weatherboard cottage was moved to the site in the 1960s from the adjacent lot, having been built in its original location in the 1920s. No. 19 Barney Street demonstrates this phase of the site's development, where enough value was placed on the weatherboard cottage that it was retained and moved rather than demolished. However, while this relates to the later development of Kiama, the site is no longer capable of demonstrating an aspect of Kiama's cultural history which could be considered to meet the threshold of significance. No. 19 Barney Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	No. 19 Barney Street is associated with George Tory, the well-known Kiama publican and constructor of Torys Hotel, and his family. The site was first developed by George and his wife Maria in the 1890s, and now contains a 1920s weatherboard cottage owned by their son Otto, which was moved to the site in the 1960s. Though associated with the locally significant Tory family, the site has been significantly modified, now retaining no evidence which can connect it with George Tory. Its association with Otto Tory is better established, but his importance to the local area is dubious overall. No. 19 Barney Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	No. 19 Barney Street is an aesthetically pleasing example of Interwar weatherboard cottage design. The dwelling demonstrates a range of Interwar-style elements, including its low-pitched roof, asymmetry, street-facing gable, and overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. It also has a good degree of intactness. Detailing such as the timber battening, ventilator and bracketed cornice on the gable-ends and original timber windows add to the quality of the design, which presents a picturesque example of a weatherboard cottage to the street. As such, 19 Barney Street is an aesthetically pleasing and significant example of an Interwar weatherboard cottage—a type of dwelling strongly associated with Kiama. No. 19 Barney Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if 19 Barney Street could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. No. 19 Barney Street has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Weatherboard cottages from a range of eras, including the Interwar period, are a common building typology in Kiama. Many examples of timber weatherboard cottages similar to 19 Barney Street exist in Kiama. No. 19 Barney Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	No. 19 Barney Street is a good example of an Interwar weatherboard cottage design in the Kiama area. The dwelling demonstrates several Interwar design features, such as its wide street-facing gable, low-pitched roof and overhanging eaves. Its detailing—including the ventilator, bracketed cornice, and battened gable-end—is both typical and particularly fine for Interwar weatherboard cottage design. No. 19 Barney Street has a good degree of integrity and is able to demonstrate the primary characteristics of Interwar weatherboard cottage design, which is a popular typology of dwelling in the Kiama area. No. 19 Barney Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	No. 19 Barney Street has a good degree of integrity. The house appears to be largely intact in spite of being moved, displaying a good amount of original fabric. Non-original features include the window awnings and, possibly, the brick base, though this cannot be confirmed. The glazed enclosure to the verandah on the west elevation dates from two years after the construction of the building and demonstrates the early modification undertaken by Otto Tory to improve the liveability of the cottage. No. 19 Barney Street is in good condition with only minor maintenance issues observed.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Land Titles	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 3381 Fol 4	1922	NSW Land Registry Services
Land Titles	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 2546 Fol 126	1915	NSW Land Registry Services
Land Titles	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 3380 Fol 178	1922	NSW Land Registry Services
Land Titles	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 2400 Fol 54	1913	NSW Land Registry Services
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute no. 124	21/3/1924	Kiama Council
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute no. 337	12/4//1922	Kiama Council
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute no. 194	26/4/1922	Kiama Council
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute no. 307	2/8/1922	Kiama Council
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute no. 333	19/7/1922	Kiama Council
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute no. 163	12/4/1922	Kiama Council
Valuation	Department of Valuer General	Valuation Roll	1929–1964	State Archives and Records
Plan	New South Wales Railways	Kiama to Jervis Bay, Contract No 1 Kiama to Nowra Working Plan & Section Drawings Nos 1 & 2	1890	NSW Land Registry Services

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	This item should be included as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	38		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	19 Barney Street, as viewed from the street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the street-facing gable of 19 Barney Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of 19 Barney Street on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	An oblique 1936 aerial showing the weatherboard cottage (outlined in red) in its original corner-lot location. Maria Tory's slab cottage 'The Rest' is shown on the current site of the cottage at 19 Barney Street.				
Image year	1936	**Image by**	Adastra	**Image copyright holder**	Royal Australian Historical Society



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Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Basmin					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)					
Item category (if known)						
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	23					
Street name	Barney Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 1, DP 194007					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.675784		**Longitude**	150.851358	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner	Unknown					
Current use	Residence					
Former Use	Residence					
Statement of significance	Basmin has cultural significance for aesthetic and representative values at a local level as a highly intact example of an Interwar California Bungalow. Built 1929–1930, the house demonstrates many principal characteristics of the Interwar California Bungalow style, including its low-pitch roof, street-facing gable and characteristic wide verandah. Since construction, Basmin has undergone minimal modification, retaining many of its original details, such as its roughcast rendered finish, tapered verandah piers and timber casement windows with coloured glass accents. While modest, Basmin is an aesthetically pleasing example of an Interwar California Bungalow style and has significance for its ability to demonstrate the type, in addition to its own aesthetic significance.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	Basmin is a detached single-storey Interwar California Bungalow style house built in 1929–1930. The house is constructed of roughcast rendered brick over an unrendered brick base. It has a low-pitched gable roof clad in corrugated iron with a street-facing gable end, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafters to the street. The house fronts Barney Street and is characterised by a wide, low verandah with roughcast-rendered tapered piers and face-brick balustrades. This verandah is enclosed with timber lattice to one side and covers a centrally located door, either side of which are original timber-framed triple casement windows with coloured glass accents. The residence is set back from the street by a wide nature strip and has a simple landscaped garden enclosed by a face-brick and steel-tube fence. A crushed stone and concrete driveway on the east elevation provides access to the rear of the building, where a substantial garage built in 1940 is located.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The house is in good condition and appears to be regularly maintained. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1929	**Finish year**	1930	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	1940—garage. 2013—solar panels added to rear of roof.					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. Lot 12 of Section 7 of the Town of Kiama Plan was granted by purchase on 13 August 1840 to Samuel Elyard. The land changed ownership on several occasions until 1925 when Edward Charles Faux sold Lot 4 of a re-subdivision of Lot 12 to Mary Frances Ettingshausen for £120/15 (OST Deed Bk 1390 No 240). In January 1930, she conveyed the land to her son, Basil Martin Ettingshausen (OST Deed Bk 1591 No 943). Basil Ettingshausen lodged a successful application in November 1929 to Kiama Council to erect a cottage in Barney Street. On 19 February 1930, the *Kiama Reporter* and *Illawarra Journal* reported that 'Mr Basil Ettingshausen has just completed an attractive bungalow in Barney Street to which it is decidedly an ornamental addition … and he with his mother … took up residence within it last week'. Subsequent electoral rolls list Mary Frances Ettingshausen and her son Basil at 'Basmin', Barney Street. The house name derives from their two names, Bas for Basil and Min for the diminutive of Mary's name, Minnie.

Heritage Data Form

	In May 1940, Basil sold the property to Norman Paul King and Florence Netta King of Kiama (OST Deed Bk 2084 No 833). Basil is described in the electoral rolls as a shop assistant but in the transfer deed as an estate agent living at Towradgi. His mother came to live with her son at Wollongong in 1949. According to electoral rolls, the Kings were living at 23 Barney Street until their respective deaths in the 1960s. In 1971, Norman Charles King sold the property to Vincent Charles Hardman of Kiama, painter, and Isabella Joan Hardman (OST Deed Bk 3033 No 179). They are listed at 23 Barney Street in electoral rolls from at least 1972 to 1980. No. 23 Barney Street was converted from old system title to Torrens in 2000.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Settlement—building, settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban function, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	Basmin, 23 Barney Street, is built on land which was surveyed and sold as part of the Town of Kiama Plan in 1840. The land was not developed until 1929 after it was purchased in a subdivision sale of the original allotment by Mary Ettingshausen, who lived at the house with her son following its completion. While of some historical significance, Basmin was constructed late in the development of Kiama after the pattern of the town's street was established and after Barney Street was first built upon. Basmin does not demonstrate the early development of Barney Street and as such does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion. However, it is representative of a period of interwar development throughout the area, and is part of a large group of weatherboard bungalows developed in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Basmin does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	Basmin has a close association with Mary and Basil Ettingshausen—the name 'Basmin' is a portmanteau of their names. Mary and Basil Ettingshausen resided in Kiama and were active in the local community before they moved to Wollongong in the 1940s. Although this association is close, the Ettingshausen are not considered to be important to the local community. Basmin does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion as a result. Basmin does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	Basmin, built 1929–1930, has aesthetic significance as a good example of an intact Interwar California Bungalow. The house demonstrates many of the principal characteristics of the Interwar California Bungalow style, including its low-pitch roof, street-facing gable and generous wide verandah. Basmin is highly intact and retains many original details typical of the style, like its roughcast rendered finish, tapered piers, overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and timber casement windows with coloured glass accents. While modest, Basmin is a pleasant building which provides an important contribution to the streetscape, having significance at a local level as a result. Basmin has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if Basmin meets the threshold of significance under this criterion..
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. Basmin has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Dwellings in the Interwar California Bungalow style are readily found in Kiama. While Basmin is a particularly intact example of the style, it does not possess uncommon characteristics for which it could be considered rare. Basmin does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	Basmin is a good, highly intact example of an Interwar California Bungalow. The house has undergone little modification to its overall form since its construction in 1929–1930 and it retains many key characteristics associated with the Interwar California Bungalow style, a semi-common type of building in Kiama. Accordingly, Basmin has significance as a representative example of the style. Basmin has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	Basmin has a high degree of integrity. The house is largely intact, having undergone little external modification since construction. The building occupies its original footprint with no rear extensions, has been well maintained, and retains many original elements, such as its timber casement windows with glass accents, roughcast-rendered finish, and face-brick balustrades. Modifications to the house are minor and include the contemporary flyscreen on the front door, the concrete driveway on the house's east, and a row of solar panels on the rear of the roof. These have a negligible impact on the integrity of the building, which accurately reflects the Interwar California Bungalow style.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Article	Kiama Reporter and Illawarra Journal	Local and General	19/12/1930	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Title	NSW Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 3033 No 179	1971	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 2084 No 833	1940	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 1390 No 240	1925	NSW Land Registry Services
Rates	Kiama Council	Rate Books	1911–1925	Kiama Council
Article	*Kiama Independent*	Kiama Council—Land Sale	18/7/1925	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	This item should be included as an item of local significance withinSchedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	39		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The front elevation of 'Basmin', viewed from Barney Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Oblique view of Basmin from Barney Street, showing the driveway and garage at the rear.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



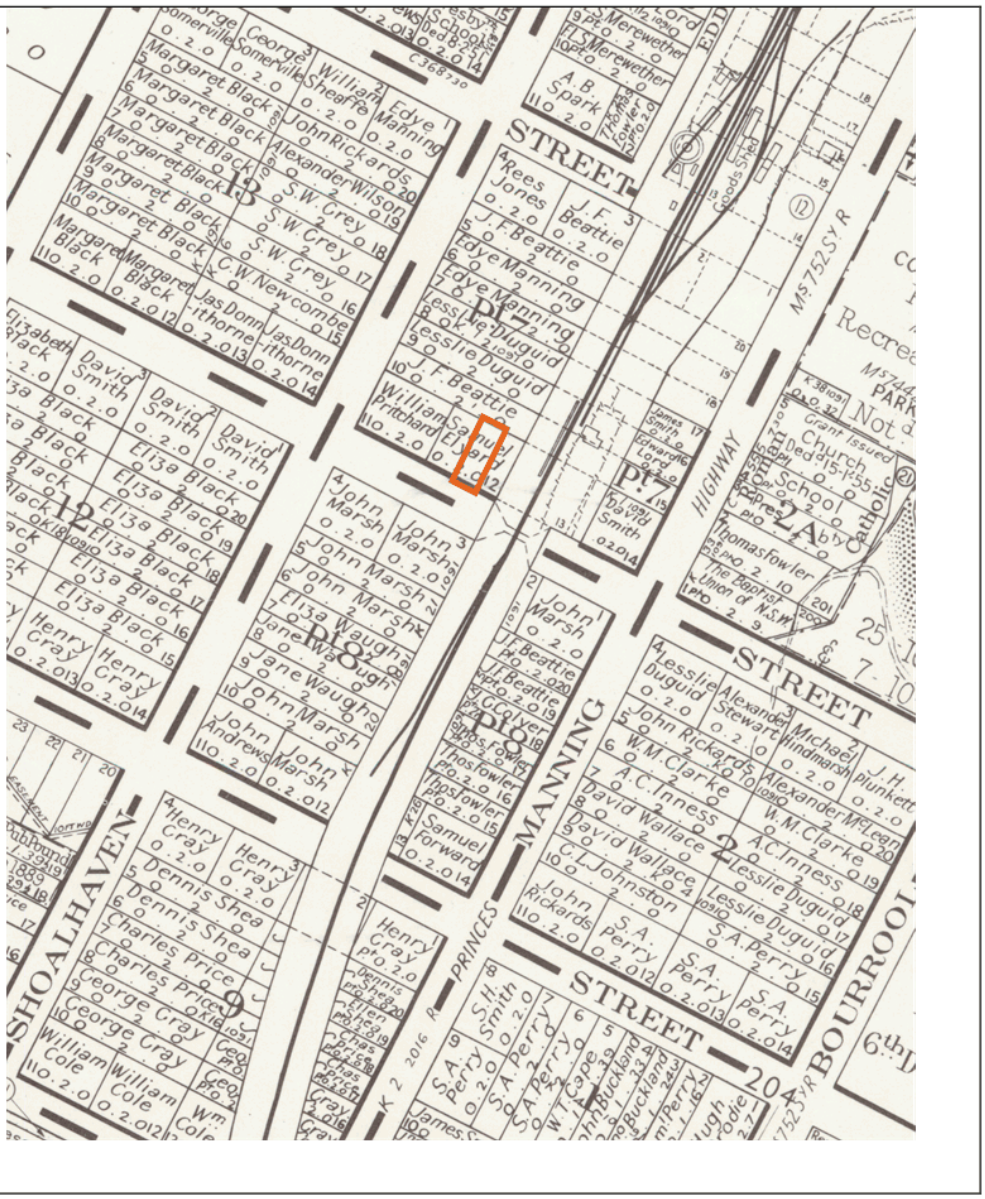
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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of 23 Barney Street on the Town of Kiama Plan (1972 copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



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Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Victorian weatherboard cottage					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)					
Item category (if known)						
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	1					
Street name	Bong Bong Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 1, DP 1115376					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.674116		**Longitude**	150.856884	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Residence					
Former Use	Residence					
Statement of significance	No. 1 Bong Bong Street has cultural significance for historic, aesthetic, and representative values at a local level as a good example of a Victorian weatherboard workers' cottage. Built between 1884 and 1888, 1 Bong Bong Street is a good and aesthetically pleasing example of the type of inexpensive, easy-to-build housing constructed to meet the demands of Kiama's growing population during the boom of the 1880s. Despite the loss of some original elements, it still embodies the key characteristics of the style—modest scale, use of weatherboard, a front verandah and simple gabled roof.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	No. 1 Bong Bong Street is a detached single-storey Victorian workers' cottage built between 1884 and 1888. The cottage is made of timber weatherboard on a bluestone foundation and is comprised of two parts, the original Victorian-era cottage and a later rear addition and garage. It has a simple high-pitched gable roof to the original building but is hipped and gabled to the addition—both roofs are clad in corrugated iron. The dwelling fronts Bong Bong Street to the south, with an open timber verandah along the primary elevation. This verandah has a skillion corrugated iron roof, squared timber posts and weatherboard balustrades—it covers the front door and front windows of the dwelling. The windows are contemporary timber-framed replacements set either side of the central door, which has a fanlight. At the rear of the original building is the kitchen and former garage addition, which form an enclosed courtyard. These are clad in weatherboard and are sympathetic to the original 1880s cottage despite being visible from Bong Bong Street and the Kiama Showground. They have since been converted to additional bedrooms and bathrooms so the cottage can be leased to holidaymakers. A small, sparsely planted lawn separates the cottage from Bong Bong Street. A concrete and pebble driveway is located on the cottage's west.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	No. 1 Bong Bong Street is in good condition, having recently undergone renovations which conserved original fabric. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1884	**Finish year**	1888	**Circa**	☒
Modifications and dates	Post-1981—rear kitchen addition renovated, and the garage and workshop added, forming the enclosed courtyard. 2015–2019—glass verandah enclosure removed. Internal wall removed to create front lounge room. Garage and rear workshop converted to additional bedrooms, with awning added to the exterior of the garage. Interior fabric and driveway modified.					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. No. 1 Bong Bong Street is located on Lot 14 of Section 4 of the Town of Kiama Plan originally granted by purchase to judge, James Donnithorne, who purchased several allotments in the township. Following his death in 1852 at his residence at Newtown, the subject land (and other allotments at Kiama) was devised to his wife, Ann Jones, their son, James Jones, and daughter, Anna 'Annie' Donnithorne Jones. James Jones became sole owner of the subject site in 1882 following agreement with his mother, Ann—his sister Anna died in 1876 in Tasmania. Jones sold the land to James Somerville in October 1883 for the sum of £200. In 1884, Somerville sold the northern half of the lot to Francis Wrentmore Cook of Sydney, shipowner, for £200. Somerville subdivided the southern half of Lot 14 into five small lots, each with a 33-foot frontage to Bong Bong Street, and advertised these for auction sale on 26 August 1884. Samuel Wilcockson purchased two adjoining lots for £153. No. 1 Bong Bong Street was built between 1884 and 1888, as it is visible in one of the views of Kiama in an album presented to Rev Glasson on his

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	departure from Kiama in 1888. Part of Wilcockson's land was resumed in February 1888 to expand the existing public park at Church Point, effectively extinguishing Bourrool Street east of Section 14 of the township. On a crown plan depicting the land resumed for 'Public Park at Church Point', later annotations show the five lots found unnecessary for the public park were offered for sale in March 1888. This 1892 plan also shows a small cottage with verandah fronting Bong Bong Street (No. 1 Bong Bong Street). Wilcockson sold his remaining allotment in 1891 to William Moles Colley of Kiama, accountant. According to the 1888–1889 rate book, Colley was the occupant of a house in Bong Bong Street owned by S Wilcockson. This listing is likely to be 1 Bong Bong Street. Colley left Kiama in August 1892 to take up a senior position at the head office at City Bank. He retained ownership of the cottage until 1901 when he sold the site to John Joseph Hart of Kiama, tailor, and Ellen O'Keefe of Nowra. It is not known who lived in 1 Bong Bong Street in the intervening period. Hart and O'Keefe owned the cottage until 1913 when they sold to William Haycox of Kiama, railway employee. Rate books name 'W Haycox, engineer' as the owner of the cottage between 1914 and 1923, though the occupiers are not listed. Haycox left the Kiama district in 1917 and presumably leased the cottage out for the next several years. Kiama labourer, Robert Halliwell, purchased 1 Bong Bong Street in 1923 for £400. His newly married nephew, Charles Edwin Albert, moved into the cottage in 1924 with his wife Blanche Lydia Pearl Stead. Incidentally, Stead was the caretaker of the showground adjoining 1 Bong Bong Street from September 1952. Following Halliwell's death in 1940, the property was conveyed to his sister, Amy Windsor. She died in 1954 and the property was conveyed the following year to Charles Edwin Albert Stead. His family continued to live in the cottage until the 1980s. The valuation cards for 1953 to 1964 note the transfer of ownership from Amy Windsor to Charles Edwin Albert Stead, then to his executors following his death in 1961. The building is described as a wood/brick-on-stone cottage comprising three rooms, kitchen and offices with an iron roof, and a galvanised iron shed with iron roof. Blanche Lydia Pearl Stead continued to live at 1 Bong Bong Street following her husband's death. She is listed at this address until at least 1980 and possibly lived there until her death in 1995 aged 95. The following year, the property was converted to Torrens title and was conveyed to John Raymond Stead, Jeannette Beryl Bily and Robert James Stead. The Stead family owned 1 Bong Bong Street until 2015. The cottage changed ownership in late 2019.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban function, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	No. 1 Bong Bong Street, built between 1884 and 1888, is a modest worker's cottage built during a period of significant growth in Kiama. Kiama's agricultural and blue-metal industries experienced a boom following the completion of Robertson Basin in 1876, which greatly expanded the town's shipping capacity. As new workers flocked to Kiama in search of work in the 1880s, new inexpensive accommodation like weatherboard cottages was required to meet the growing demand for housing. Allotments of land nearby the town centre were subdivided in response, allowing simple weatherboard cottages to be built. No. 1 Bong Bong Street is an example of this phenomenon, being built between 1884–1888 on a small lot subdivided by James Somerville in 1883. No. 1 Bong Bong Street is significant as it demonstrates the type of housing which was erected in response to the growth of Kiama during the boom of the 1880s. No. 1 Bong Bong Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	There is no evidence the dwelling was occupied by a significant figure or associated with persons or an event of significance to the local area. No. 1 Bong Bong Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	No. 1 Bong Bong Street is a modest Victorian workers' cottage built between 1884 and 1888. The cottage demonstrates key characteristics of Victorian cottage design, including its modest scale, symmetry, use of weatherboard, raised stone base, front verandah and gable roof. Since construction, the cottage has undergone several phases of modification, including the addition of a rear wing and garage at the rear of the cottage. This, along with recent renovations, are generally sympathetic to the design of the original cottage and do not obscure key style characteristics. Although modified, 1 Bong Bong Street is an aesthetically pleasing example of a Victorian workers' cottage and makes a positive contribution to the streetscape, having aesthetic significance as a result. No. 1 Bong Bong Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if Bong Bong Street meets the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. No. 1 Bong Bong Street has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Detached, single-storey Victorian cottages can be readily found throughout Kiama, especially close to the town centre. No. 1 Bong Bong Street is neither a rare nor uncommon typology of building. No. 1 Bong Bong Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	No. 1 Bong Bong Street is a good example of a Victorian workers' cottage, demonstrating key characteristics of the style. This includes its modest scale, symmetry, use of weatherboard, raised stone base, front verandah and gable roof. Modifications have generally been sympathetic to the scale, setting and materials of the cottage, but some losses have occurred, like its chimneys and original front windows. While these losses detract from its significance, 1 Bong Bong Street is still a fine example of the Victorian workers' cottage type, having significance as a result. No. 1 Bong Bong Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	No. 1 Bong Bong Street retains a moderate degree of integrity despite having undergone several phases of modification. The rear additions to the building are sympathetic in scale, setting and materials to the original cottage building and do not distract from its original form. Recent renovations removed the glazed enclosure to the verandah, reinstating sympathetic fabric including the weatherboard balustrade cladding. However, elements such as the chimney have been removed. Internally the cottage is more significantly modified—original walls having been removed, though the 1880s areas of the cottage retain their original floorboards. Overall, the cottage has a moderate degree of intactness, with replacement fabric being sympathetic to cottage's original design.

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Title	Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 4132 No 893/894	1996	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 2325 No 642	1955	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 283 No 209	1883	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 458 No 95	1891	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 681 No 363	1901	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 1003 No 743	1913	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 1295 No 831	1923	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 1895 No 47	1941	NSW Land Registry Services
Rates	Kiama Council	Rate Books	1914-1937	Kiama Council
Valuation	Department of the Valuer General	Valuation Listing	1953-1964	State Records & Archives
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	'Send off'	3 Nov 1917	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent*	'Council appoint caretaker'	6 Sept 1952	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	This item should be included as an item of local significance within Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	40		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The front elevation of Bong Bong Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	No. 1 Bong Bong Street from the west, showing the garage at the rear.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



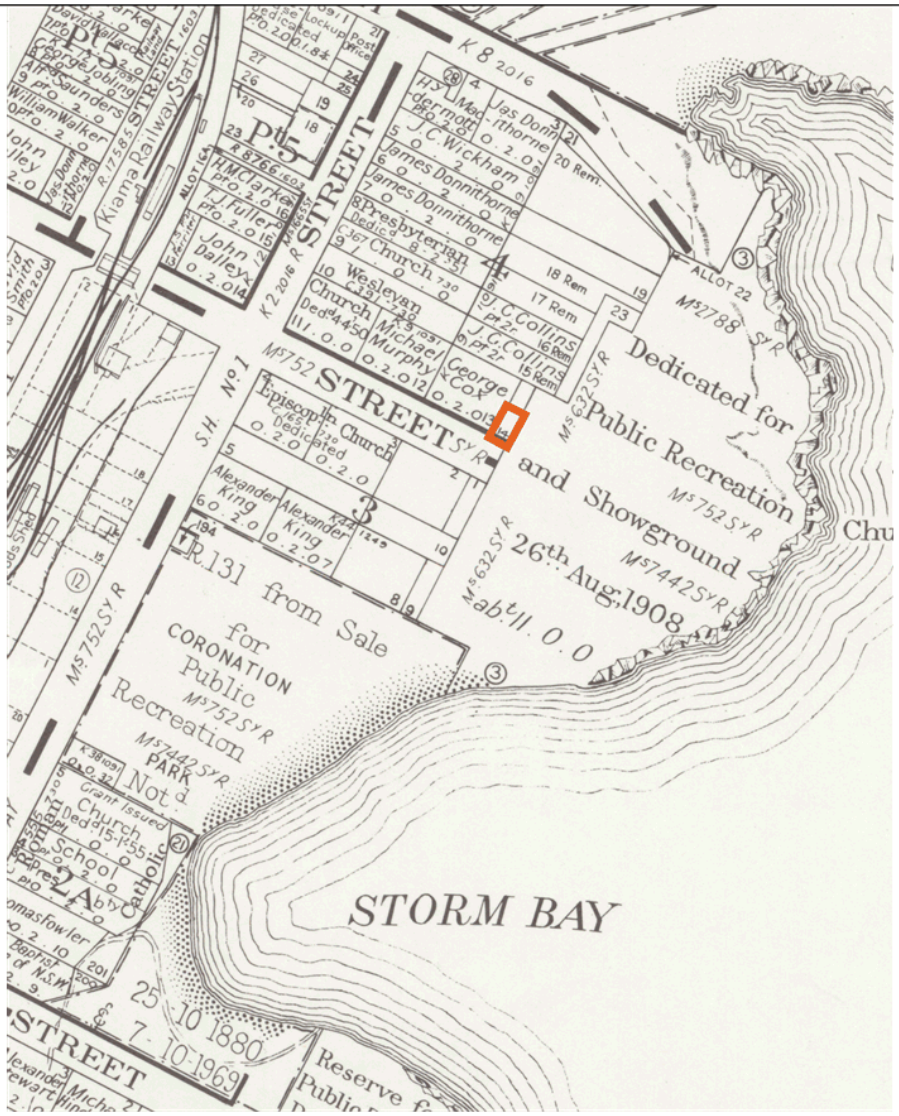
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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of 1 Bong Bong Street on the Town of Kiama Plan (1972 copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	Image by	Department of Lands NSW	Image copyright holder	Department of Lands NSW



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	A 1981 aerial of Kiama Showground. No. 1 Bong Bong street (circled in red) can be seen prior to the construction of rear addition and garage.				
Image year	1981	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Municipal Council



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ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Postwar P&O Functionalist House					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)					
Item category (if known)	House					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	70					
Street name	Collins Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 1, DP 745570					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.670421		**Longitude**	150.852044	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Residence					
Former Use	Residence					
Statement of significance	No. 70 Collins Street has cultural significance for aesthetic, rarity and representative values at a local level as an excellent example of a modest postwar dwelling built in the P&O Functionalist style. No. 70 Collins Street is highly intact and displays a high degree of integrity, retaining most of its original fabric and its original external form. The house has a high-quality design which demonstrates several characteristics of the P&O Functionalist style, specifically its asymmetrical massing and use of rounded corners and curved glass, with other features such as its polychromatic bricks, curved verandah and cantilevered verandah hood reinforcing its picturesque qualities. No. 70 Collins Street is an excellent example of this style of building, which is rare in the Kiama area, having aesthetic, representative and rare significance at a local level.						
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	James Stayner Cater					
Physical Description	No. 70 Collins Street is a detached, single-storey postwar dwelling built 1949–1950 in the P&O Functionalist style. The house is constructed of polychromatic face brick on a sloping lot, with a garage in the elevated foundations on the northern side of the building. The house fronts Collins Street to the west and has a low-pitched hipped roof of Marseille tiles with skillion roofs of corrugated iron to the rear. Eaves are box form and overhanging, with solid soffits around the length of the building. The primary western elevation of 70 Collins Street features three 'stepped' bays, with a primary projecting bay to the south. This adjoins the secondary bay which has rounded corner and curved window in the centre of the façade, typical of the P&O Functionalist style. Stepped back and to the north is a rear wing. This sits above the garage, which has a rounded corner like the secondary bay. A curved verandah is in front of the rear wing. The verandah is typically P&O in form, having a cantilevered balcony hood with thin steel supports and wrought steel balustrading, all of which match the curved profile of the garage's rounded corner. Within the verandah is the front door and a four-bay timber French door which adjoins the living room. A flight of exposed-aggregate stairs lead to the verandah from the driveway below. The windows of 70 Collins Street are original timber sash type, with curved glass to the corner window on the secondary bay. At the rear of the house is a long exposed-aggregate verandah, which has simple square timber posts and balustrading. This overlooks a large sloping lawn garden, which contains some mature trees and rendered-brick planting beds. No. 70 Collins Street is set back from the street by a simple tiered garden, supported by a masonry wall beside the concrete strip driveway. An original brick-and-steel fence separates the garden from the street.						
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	No. 70 Collins Street appears to be in very good condition, having been maintained well. The front fence next to the driveway is significantly cracked and the brick retaining wall in the front garden is showing signs of staining. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1949	**Finish year**	1950	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	A ramp was added to the rear of the dwelling in the late-twentieth century.					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770 Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. Lot 9 of Section 15 of the Town of Kiama was granted by purchase in 1840 to George Foster Wise. The land was conveyed in 1854 to William Buyers, then, in 1862, to George King Waldron. One of the early settlers and landholders, Michael Nesbitt Hindmarsh bought the allotments in 1872. Cecilia Sarah Cocks sold the land in 1945 to Doris Creighton O'Brien, wife of Redvers Frank O'Brien of Kiama, quarry manager, for £120. Four years later, O'Brien conveyed the property to Ivy May Cater, wife of Kiama contractor James Steyne Cater for the sum of £200. The *Kiama Independent* reported in October 1949 that Kiama Council approved a building application for a brick cottage and garage for JS Cater in Collins Street. Cater sold the property in November 1950 to Edward William Johnston Stewart, a local landholder and former famer for £2000. The sale price indicates the house was erected on the land at this date, as there was a tenfold increase in value from 1949 when the Cater's purchased the allotment.

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	The property was described in the Valuation Roll from 1953 as a 'brick cottage, 5 rooms, kitchen and offices, corrugated iron roof, garage under, brick and paling fence'. Thelma Isabel Stewart appears to have moved into the house by 1954, and was listed at this address until 1980, following her marriage to professional singer, Ivor Sheridan Samuel. Both Thelma and Ivor are listed at 70 Collins Street in the 1958 electoral roll. In 1966, the property was devised to Thelma Isabel Samuel neé Stewart under the will of her late father who had died in May 1952. She retained ownership of 70 Collins Street until 1978 when it was sold to Robert William Ingold and Gladys May Ingold. She is still listed at 70 Collins Street in the electoral roll; her husband predeceased her.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban function, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	No. 70 Collins Street is on land which was sold in the 1840 Town of Kiama sale but remained undeveloped until 1949, when the current building was constructed by local contractor James Stayner Cater. The development of the land came at a time of maturity for Kiama, when the importance of its agricultural and blue-metal industries had begun to recede. No. 70 Collins Street demonstrates the continued growth of Kiama through the mid-twentieth century, but does not meet the threshold for historical significance. No. 70 Collins Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	There is no evidence the dwelling was occupied by a significant figure or associated with persons or an event of significance to the local area. No. 70 Collins Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	No. 70 Collins Street is an excellent example of a modest postwar dwelling built in the P&O Functionalist style. The house features several characteristic P&O Functionalist design elements, such as its asymmetrical massing, rounded corners, curved glass window, curved verandah with cantilevered hood, bold panels of glazing and use of polychromatic bricks. The house utilises these elements effectively in a high-quality design, integrating more domestic features such as the hipped Marseille tile roof, integrated garage and the simple tiered garden to better reflect its suburban setting. No. 70 Collins Street is a picturesque mid-century house which contributes strongly to the streetscape. No. 70 Collins Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if 70 Collins Street meets the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. No. 70 Collins Street has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The P&O Functionalist style is locally rare in Kiama, with only few examples in the area. No. 70 Collins Street is particularly rare as a modest, small-scale example of a P&O Functionalist style house, which are typically larger in scale where they exist in Kiama. No. 70 Collins Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	No. 70 Collins Street is an excellent example of a modest P&O Functionalist style dwelling in the Kiama area. The house is highly intact and has a high degree of integrity, showing many of the key characteristics of the P&O Functionalist style in a domestic scale. These characteristic include its asymmetrical massing, rounded corners, curved-glass corner windows, and curved verandah. The house is an excellent demonstration of a rare style of house in the Kiama area and has representative significance as a result. No. 70 Collins Street is considered to be significant at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	No. 70 Collins Street displays a high degree of integrity. The house is highly intact and retains much of its original fabric, including timber windows and hardware, picture rails, verandah balustrading and pebblecrete finish. The house has undergone little modification since its construction, with no changes to its overall exterior form. It has been well maintained and is currently in good condition, with only some maintenance issues related to the front fence and garden.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Article	Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser	Kiama Council	12 Oct 1949	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Title	NSW Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 1971 No 783	1945	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 2087 No 900	1949	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 2149 No 120	1951	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 2780 No 748	1966	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 3713 No 878	1978	NSW Land Registry Services
Valuation	Department of Valuer General	Valuation Listing	1945-1966	State Archives & Records
Electoral Roll	Australian Electoral Commission	New South Wales Electoral Rolls, variously named Commonwealth and State Electorates over time	1943–1980	Ancestry.com.au

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	No. 70 Collins Street should be included as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	41		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	No. 70 Collins Street as viewed from the west, showing characteristic P&O Functionalist rounded corners and curved window.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	No. 70 Collins Street as viewed from the street, showing the significant slope of the property and the domestic scale of the house.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of 70 Collins Street on the Town of Kiama plan (1972 copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Looking south towards Collins Street in the 1960s, showing 70 Collins Street outlined in red.				
Image year	1960s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



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ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Rothbury					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)					
Item category (if known)						
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	72					
Street name	Collins Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 1, DP 781177					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.670622		**Longitude**	150.851917	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Residence					
Former Use	Residence					
Statement of significance	Rothbury (72 Collins Street) has cultural significance for historic, associative and representative values at a local level. It is a significant late-Victorian dwelling built in 1898–1899 in a simplified Victorian-Italianate style. It was built by William Hindmarsh soon after the arrival of the railway in Kiama—a time when the increased accessibility of the town saw its growth as a regional industrial centre and as a holiday destination. The Hindmarshes were a prominent local family who played a key role in the development of Kiama, being the namesake of Hindmarsh Park in the town. Rothbury's masonry construction contrasts with the weatherboard houses that were typically constructed by new residents, workers and holidaymakers during this period. As such, it has historical significance as an example of a building that demonstrates the growing wealth and influence of prominent families in Kiama in the late-nineteenth century. It is also significant for its association with the Hindmarsh family, members of which lived at Rothbury from 1899 to 1938. Although modified, the dwelling also has significance as a good example of the unpretentious and simplified design of many of the masonry houses in Kiama built during this era.						
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	Rothbury is a detached, single-storey late-Victorian residence constructed of rendered masonry on a rendered stone base. The property fronts Collins Street to the west and is divided into a front and rear wing, now separate units. The property has a hipped roof clad in corrugated iron facing Collins Street but is clad in concrete tiles to the rear and has three rendered masonry chimneys with simplified Italianate corbelling. The eaves of the roof are overhanging, with simple box-form fascias. The primary western elevation is asymmetrical, with a projecting bay to the north and a verandah to the south. The verandah is a mid-century replacement with a bullnose roof, carved timber post and concrete deck. It covers the front door, which has a fanlight and a geometrically patterned transom—one of the few decorative elements of the residence. The projecting bay is square form and has a pair of original timber double-hung sash windows with rounded lintels and rendered Italianate-style stone sills. The south elevation is simple in form with imitation ashlar and regular timber sash windows with sloping painted sills. Beside the house is a recently laid brick driveway. On the north elevation of the front wing is a partially infilled skillion-roofed verandah, which has large fibre-cement valences and mid-century steel posts and balustrading. This verandah is currently unreachable from the exterior—the stairs leading to it have been removed, leaving a portion of the stone foundation exposed. Beside the verandah is a pair of original timber windows which match those to the front. The rear wing has a modern timber deck on the north elevation, which extends outwards from a non-original wraparound verandah added in the late-twentieth century. This verandah connects to the rear of the residence, covering that elevation of the rear wing. Between the front and rear wings on the north elevation is an infilled section dating from the mid-twentieth century, which has been built to match the detailing of the north wing, including a window pair. Rothbury is set back from the street by a landscaped garden. To the rear of the property is a timber gable-roofed garage and a lawn.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	Rothbury appears to be in good condition. A section of the rendered stone base is exposed where stairs were removed, which required some concrete patching. The corrugated iron roof of the wraparound verandah is rusted. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1898	**Finish year**	1899	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	After 1950—a bullnose verandah was installed on the front elevation, likely reinstating a previously removed one. A gap on the north elevation between the two wings of the building was infilled with masonry to form a new bedroom. The infill is matched to the detailing of the existing building. A deck was later added to the rear wing. 2017—south gravel driveway replaced with brick. 2019—roof partially reclad in corrugated iron on street-facing portions. Solar panels on north. 2020—brick staircase to the side verandah of the front wing is removed, exposing the stone foundations.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. George Foster Wise was granted Lot 10 of Section 15 of the Town of Kiama Plan by purchase on 19 August 1840. By 1872, the land was in the ownership of Michael Nesbitt Hindmarsh. In June 1898, Michael Nesbit Hindmarsh sold part lots 8, 9 and 10 in Section 15 to his brother, William Rutter Hindmarsh, for the sum of £910. The house was most likely built at this date and named 'Rothbury' as in February 1899 'Miss Hindmarsh of Rothbury' advertised for a daily governess. The following year, Miss Hindmarsh advertised for a 'little girl to assist with work'. William Rutter Hindmarsh sold the land in December 1912 to sisters Elizabeth Essie Hindmarsh and Cecelia Sarah Hindmarsh as tenants in common in equal shares for the sum of £480. Cecelia Hindmarsh was living in Rothbury in 1913 when she advertised a paddock to let at Gerringong. The following year, Cecelia married Walter James Cocks. In June 1916, Elizabeth Essie Hindmarsh agreed to sell her half share in the land to Cecelia for the sum of £380. Cecelia and Walter Cocks lived in

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	Rothbury until 1938 when it was sold to Janet Isabella Ruth McGill for £6050. McGill does not appear to have lived in the residence as in October 1939, H Oldroyd, a licensed plumber, advertised his services care of Rothbury, Collins Street, Kiama. In May 1941, there is a furniture sale at Rothbury 'on account of Mrs Pyke who is leaving the district'. By 1946, the tenant of the property is J Egan. Two years later, JN King and Sons Pty Ltd invited tenders for repair work to 72 Collins Street—they were probably managing agents for the absentee owner of the property. Janet Isabella Ruth McGill married Ronald William Oke in 1943. Ten years later she sold 72 Collins Street to Harold Lyons of 76 Collins Street, Kiama's town clerk, for £2175. Electoral rolls listed Harold Lyons and Charlotte Mary Lyons in an unnumbered property in Collins Street in 1958 and 1963. It is unclear, however, if this refers to Rothbury as he was formerly living two doors away at number 76. It is more likely that 72 Collins Street was an investment property, as the valuation listing for the period 1953–1964 describes the place as a stone cottage, eight rooms, kitchen and offices, galvanised iron roof, and concrete and galvanised iron garage, 'sublet as 3 flats'. Caroline June Lyons and Ronald John Lyons of Dareton (NSW) purchased 72 Collins Street in 1970 from Charlotte Mary Lyons, now of Miranda. They owned the property until 1978 when it was sold to Robert Graham Cameron of Dapto and his wife Paula Suzanne Cameron. 72 Collins Street last sold in 1991.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban function, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
National historical theme	Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation.

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	Rothbury, 72 Collins Street, was built between 1898 and 1899 on a section of land owned by William Hindmarsh, the son of the locally influential Michael Hindmarsh. The house was the residence of members of the Hindmarsh family until 1938 and was constructed soon after the arrival of the Railway to Kiama, which greatly increased the towns accessibility and prefigured its rise as a popular holiday destination. Rothbury is as an example of the large, permanent masonry houses which were constructed the late-nineteenth century by established families in the Kiama area. These contrast with the easily constructed weatherboard accommodation often associated with new arrivals to the area like workers and—later in the twentieth century—holidaymakers. Rothbury has significance at a local level as a result. Rothbury has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	Rothbury was constructed by William Hindmarsh, a member of the prominent Hindmarsh family for whom Hindmarsh Park in Kiama is named. William was the son of Michael Hindmarsh, an early resident of the area who helped establish Kiama's agricultural and forestry industries in addition to his role as travelling magistrate. The Hindmarshes established many early businesses in Kiama and had a great influence on the development of the area, with later generations of the family continuing to be prominent members of the public. Rothbury has a strong association with the Hindmarsh family—various members residing at the residence from 1899 to 1938. Rothbury has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	Rothbury is a large and modestly decorated single-storey late-Victorian residence built 1898–1899. Largely unornamented, the dwelling demonstrates some simplified Victorian Italianate elements, including its asymmetrical massing, protruding front bay, Italianate-style chimneys and window sills, original paired timber sash windows, and geometric transom over the front door. These are the extent of the dwelling's decorative elements, indicative of the type of unpretentious and simplified design which is found on many masonry houses in Kiama. Rothbury has undergone significant modifications which have obscured its original form, and modern fabric detracts from the overall design of the dwelling. While representative of the type, Rothbury cannot be considered to have aesthetic significance, lacking the integrity of design which would make it significant. Rothbury does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if Rothbury meets the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. Rothbury has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Late-Victorian masonry dwellings are not unusual in Kiama, with many examples of a similar size and ornamentation in the local area, especially nearer to the centre of town. As such, Rothbury does not possess any rare or unusual aspects that would meet the threshold of significance for this criterion. Rothbury does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	Rothbury is a good example of a modest late-Victorian dwelling in Kiama. Successive layers of development have partially obscured the dwelling's original form and fabric, but key aspects of the dwelling's design are untouched—including the building's Italianate-style chimneys and windows, and its asymmetrical massing. Modifications have reinstated some elements, such as the front bullnose verandah and corrugated iron roofing, which reflect the building's original scheme. The dwelling remains representative of the type of modest, simplified masonry buildings that were commonly constructed in the Kiama area during the late-nineteenth century. Rothbury has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.

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Integrity	Rothbury has a moderate degree of integrity. As it has undergone several phases of development since construction, original elements of the building are only partially intact. The front verandah is not original, replacing a previously modified verandah. Space between the front and rear wings has been infilled on the north elevation to match the simple Italianate detailing. The rear deck and wraparound verandah are non-original. A portion of the side verandah of the front wing has been enclosed, with all its fabric replaced in the twentieth century. Roof cladding is also modified, with corrugated iron partially replaced by concrete tiles. Remaining original fabric includes the timber sash windows to the west and south elevation, including the rendered Italianate sills, and the original areas of the north elevation. Other original material includes the front door fanlight and decorative transom, as well as the rendered chimneys.

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES

Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Title	NSW Registral General	Old System Deed Bk 2983 No 300	1970	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registral General	Old System Deed Bk 2257 No 308	1953	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registral General	Old System Deed Bk 1825 No 50	1938	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registral General	Old System Deed Bk 1858 No 653	1939	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registral General	Old System Deed Bk 985 No 333	1912	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registral General	Old System Deed Bk 1087 No 887	1916	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registral General	Old System Deed Bk 622 No 647	1898	NSW Land Registry Services
Rates	Kiama Council	Rate Book	1916-1927	Kiama Council
Valuation	Department of Valuer General	Valuation Roll	1953-1964	State Archives and Records
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Wanted...	23/2/1899	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Wanted...	18/9/1900	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	To let...	4/3/1916	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	To let by tender	16/7/1921	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Furniture sale	31/5/1941	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven*	H Oldroyd	14/9/1939	Trove, via National Library of Australia

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	Advertiser			
Article	*South Coast Times* and *Wollongong Advertiser*	South Coast Items	14/6/1902	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Rothbury should be included as an item of local significance within Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	42		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Rothbury, as viewed from the street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of the north elevation of Rothbury from the street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage

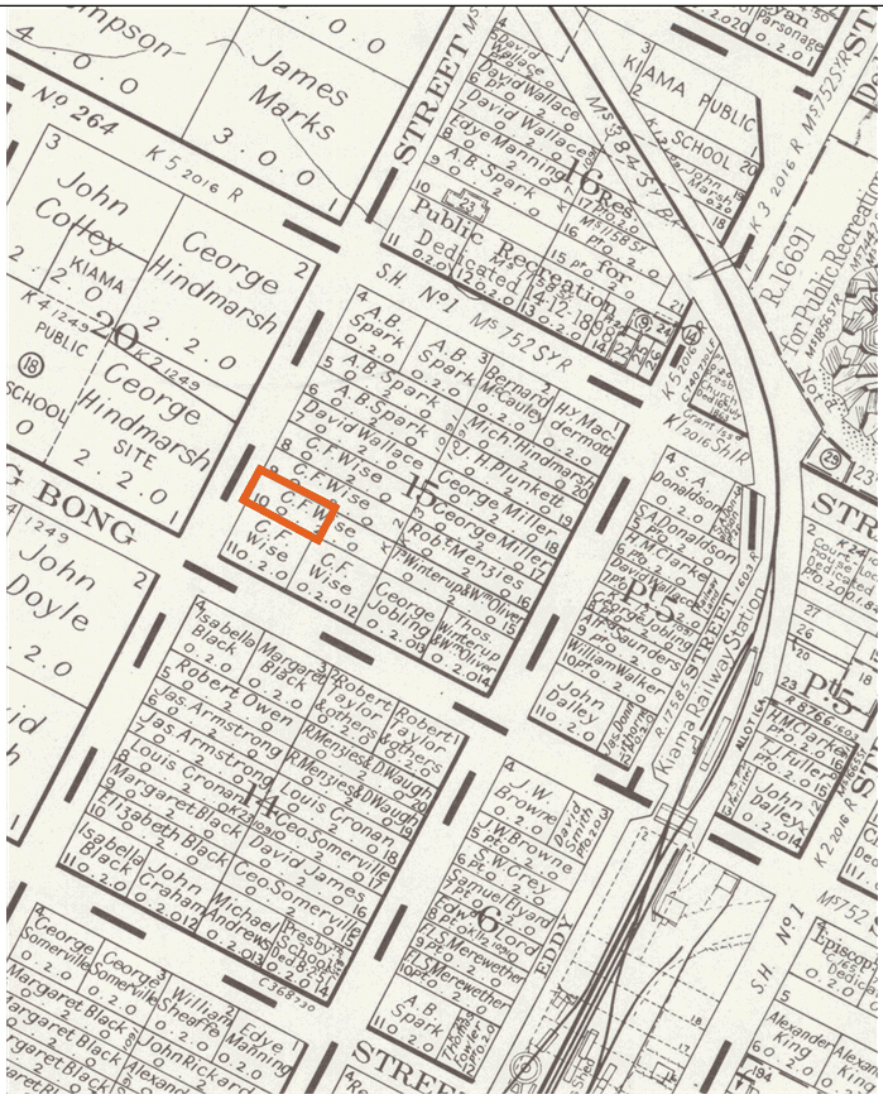


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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of 72 Collins Street on the Town of Kiama Plan (1972 copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	A 1950s image of Collins Street showing Rothbury with modified front verandah—this has since been replaced with a more appropriate bullnose type.				
Image year	1950s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	A c1914–1920 landscape of Kiama showing the rear of 72 Collins Street (outlined in red). The house is pictured prior to the infill between the front and rear wings on the north elevation. The verandah deck is also not present.				
Image year	c1914–1920	**Image by**	Rex Hazlewood	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of NSW



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Former City Bank Stables					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	City Bank of Sydney coachhouse and stables; Australian Bank of Commerce coachhouse and stables					
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)					
Item category (if known)						
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	24					
Street name	Manning Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 21, DP 1186998					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.672896		**Longitude**	150.856962	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Residence					
Former Use	Stables					
Statement of significance	The Former City Bank Stables has cultural significance for historic, associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values at a local level. It was designed by Charles William Goodchap in 1887 as a companion building to the City Bank and was completed in 1888. The Former City Bank Stables was constructed during a period of rapid expansion in the Kiama area—City Bank was one of four banks established on the Manning Street thoroughfare at this time. These bank buildings defined the commercial character and two-storey scale of the Kiama Town Centre. The Former City Bank Stables is one of a small number of stables in the area, suggesting the relative prominence of the City Bank in the town. It is also one of the only late-Victorian two-storey dwellings in the main commercial block of the Kiama Town Centre. Designed by Goodchap, an experienced metropolitan residential architect, the building is one of small number of extant buildings whose attribution is confirmed. The building is a good example of a modest late-Victorian dwelling, showing several key elements of the typology, such as a high-pitched roof and gable bays. It also displays fine ornamental detailing, such as the decorative gable ventilators and the moulded chimneys and chimney pots, which match the profile of those on the Former City Bank Building. The Former City Bank Stables was converted to a residence in the 1920s, with the addition of the verandah and balcony. However, the building continued its relationship with banking institutions for several decades, demonstrative of the importance of the site in the local commercial area. Eventually, the building was converted to a telegraph exchange in the mid-twentieth century. Although the building has been altered and is in a state of some disrepair, it is a good example of a late-Victorian dwelling and is a rare example of a stables building, demonstrative of a period of commercial expansion in the Kiama Town Centre. It remains one of the small number of late-Victorian two-storey dwellings in the Kiama region, and the only Victorian-era residential dwelling in the main block of the Kiama Town Centre.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Charles William Goodchap, stables and bank buildings, 1888–1889 Kent and Massie, conversion of stables building, 1925					
Builder/ maker	S Glenn, conversion of stables to residence, 1925					
Physical Description	The Former City Bank Stables at 24 Manning Street is a detached, two-storey late-Victorian residence that was modified in the 1920s. The building is located on the projecting portion of an 'L'-shaped lot, on a gentle slope which runs down northwards. It is oriented north to south and faces a courtyard to the rear of the Former City Bank Building to the west. The Former City Bank Stables Building is constructed of rendered and painted masonry on stone foundations. It has a hipped and gabled roof of corrugated iron, which has been recently repaired with sections replaced with panels of Colorbond. The building includes two painted masonry chimneys with decorative moulded courses and ornate chimney pots which match the profile and materiality of those of the Former City Bank Building. The gables have overhanging eaves with simple timber bargeboards and painted timber soffits. The primary west façade features rendered and painted with masonry which was altered in the 1920s. The projecting gable bay includes two window openings with stone sills on the upper floors. These windows have since been covered with a louvred panel but may be original timber-framed sash windows. On the ground floor, there is a narrow door opening and a small rectangular window opening. The northern portion of the elevation comprises a verandah and balcony introduced in the 1920s—these may have replaced earlier versions of these features. The verandah has painted timber posts on concrete plinths. The upper balcony has a skillion roof of corrugated iron supported by timber posts. The balcony has been partially enclosed with fibro and contemporary aluminium-framed windows. The remaining windows appear to be timber framed—they may be original or 1920s replacements. The paint finishes on the walls and timber finishes in general are in poor repair, with flaking and peeling evident throughout. There are decorative gable ventilators in the apex of each gable. The Former City Bank Stables Building is set in the southeasternmost corner of the lot and fronts an asphalt courtyard that is currently used for parking. The carpark was likely formerly part of the stables area. To the north of the building is a small garden area which is currently overgrown. It contains a mature tree planting which partially obscured the building. The building has been internally modified to accommodate a change of use, but retains much of its original external form.						
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The Former City Bank Stables Building appears to be structurally sound—the roof has been recently repaired. However the external finishes (including painted timber and wall surfaces) are in poor repair, with evidence of peeling and flaking. The timber verandah posts are similarly in poor repair. The windows on the upper floor have been partially covered up. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown, but there is potential for the site to hold evidence of its former use as a stable.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1887	**Finish year**	1888	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	1925—conversion of stables to residence. Mid-twentieth century—conversion to telegraph exchange.					
Further comments						
HISTORY						
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'.					

Heritage Data Form

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Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area.

The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour.

The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district.

Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways.

Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney.

The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time.

Between 1874 and 1888, the City Bank of Sydney (City Bank) leased premises in Terralong Street from GK Waldron to provide banking services to the Kiama community. In October 1884, Waldron offered a site at the corner of Manning and Terralong streets to City Bank for the sum of £3000, which the bank declined. Instead, in January 1886, City Bank purchased Lot 7 of Section 4 of the Town of Kiama Plan from storekeeper Stephen Major for £4000 as it was 'desirous of erecting premises necessary for the purpose of carrying on its business at Kiama'. Simultaneously, City Bank and Stephen Major negotiated a right-of-way between their respective allotments. The right of way was 12' wide and formed by deducting a 6' strip of land from each allotment.

Following a destructive fire in March 1887 at the corner of Manning and Terralong streets, which threatened to spread to the Kiama branch of the City Bank, the local branch manager urged the erection of new premises on the land owned by the bank. This request was approved and new plans for the bank premises were submitted by Charles William Goodchap. He was subsequently appointed architect of the new building and invited to submit specification and estimate of costs.

Charles William Goodchap was the nephew of Charles Augustus Goodchap, commissioner of railways and later Member of the NSW Legislative Council and Member of the NSW Legislative Assembly. His father was a district civil engineer in Kurnool Madras, and he was educated in Madras, and later in England. Having been articled to Charles Goodman Mumby, a London architect, he achieved a certificate for drawing from the South Kensington Institute and later joined Thomas Durrans and Sir Charles Street. He operated his own practice in London, before emigrating to Australia due to ill health. He was appointed to the office of the Colonial Architect in Sydney, but left after nearly five years to start his own practice. He designed a number of private buildings in Sydney, as well as

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	several buildings for the City Bank in locations including Cootamundra, Young and Armidale, although the branch at Kiama was considered to be one of his most important works. Goodchap invited tenders in late April–early May 1887 for the 'erection of a first-class Brick Building, suitable for a bank and dwelling-house, with stables, fencing, etc at Kiama for the City Banking Company'. Building work commenced on the bank's site in Manning Street in June 1887. The *Sydney Morning Herald* reported that 'this building will be quite an ornament to the town'. The buildings were completed in February 1888 and the branch was officially opened in March following the final inspection by the architect. City Bank was acquired by the Australian Bank of Commerce in February 1918. *Construction and Local Government Journal* noted in February 1925 that architects Kent and Massie had awarded a contract to S Glenn of Kiama for 'conversion of premises into residence' at the Australian Bank of Commerce in Kiama. Three months later, Glenn lodged a successful application (plans and specifications) to remodel the stables at the bank premises into a dwelling. The Australian Bank of Commerce was acquired by the Bank of New South Wales in November 1931. The property was subdivided in 1936 to give access to the Former City Bank Stables Building located at the rear. A 1940 Bank of New South Wales report described the converted stable building as 'a dwelling, 190' at rear (of bank), two storey brick and cement building in a good state of repair, let on a weekly tenancy to branch 2nd Office at £1 per week'. This indicates the second-in-charge at the branch was residing in the building. In September 1953 ,the Commonwealth of Australia purchased from the Bank of New South Wales the allotment comprising the Former City Bank Stables Building (part of Lot 7), the right-of-way associated with it and Lot 6 for the sum of £1000. It was consolidated with Lot 6 to form an L-shaped block which was converted to the Kiama telephone exchange. According to the valuation card for 1953–1964, this was the site of the telephone exchange, formerly a house and garage. A more detailed description of the property was furnished as follows: 'stone house 4 rooms, kitchen and office (used as depot), 4 telephone boxes, wood/brick and glass and concrete telephone exchange with fibro, concrete/fibro roof plus a brick substation with kliplock roof'. The Telstra property, otherwise known as 24 Manning Street, which includes the Former City Bank Stables Building, was sold as a development site in 2012 'embraced by stunning heritage buildings on either side'. The advertisement does not mention the former stables building on the site.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Economy—developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Commerce—activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Former City Bank Stables Building at 24 Manning Street originates from a grant of land from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan. Formerly owned by a local shopkeeper, it seems this land was largely undeveloped prior to the construction of the bank and stables in the 1880s. The bank was introduced in a period of rapid growth for the town, with an influx of workers arriving in the mid-to-late-nineteenth century. The City Bank of Sydney (City Bank) was one of four banking institutions to establish premises on Manning Street (three of which remain). The establishment of these four banks, together with the Kiama Post Office, defined the commercial character of Manning Street and influenced commercial development in the area. The inclusion of the bank manager's residence and stables suggests the relative prominence of the City Bank, originally occupying the whole of the lot, and maintaining one of the few two-storey residences in the town centre. It is now the only Victorian-era residence in the main block of the Kiama Town Centre and is demonstrative of an early period of development in the commercial precinct. Although the Former City Bank Building remains in use as a bank, the stables were converted to a residence for the second-in-charge at the bank in 1925, suggesting the ongoing importance of the bank site in the early twentieth century. In 1953, the lot (including the Former City Bank Stables Building) was converted into a telephone exchange, representative of a period of technological expansion in the Kiama area. The Former City Bank Stables Building has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The Former City Bank Stables Building was designed by Charles William Goodchap, an English architect who later emigrated to Sydney. Goodchap spent several years working for the Office of the Colonial Architect prior to opening his own practice. He designed several branches of the City Bank of Sydney for regional locations, of which Kiama is the most celebrated. It is unclear if the other branches he designed included stables or residential buildings—the stables may be a rare example of this type of building. Goodchap also designed several residences in Sydney and the building is a good example of his residential designs—it is likely to be one of only a small number extant examples. The Former City Bank Stables Building was converted to a residence to accommodate the staff of several banks for several decades, and is representative of a period of regional expansion for City Bank. The Former City Bank Stables Building has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Former City Bank Stables Building is a good example of a two-storey, late-Victorian residence. Designed by Charles William Goodchap, an experienced metropolitan residential designer, the building displays key elements of the typology, including high-pitched gables and gable ventilators. I It was designed as a companion building to the Former City Bank Building. Despite its poor state of repair, it displays several ornate decorative elements which are of a higher standard than seen at similar properties in the area, such as the moulded chimney pots. The Former City Bank Stables Building is also the only nineteenth-century residential building that remains in the central block of the Kiama Town Centre—it is demonstrative of early metropolitan housing in the area. Further, it is one of only a small number of two-storey Victorian-era buildings in the area and is representative of late-Victorian design. The Former City Bank Stables Building has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if the Former City Bank Stables Building meets the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. However, there is potential for the site to hold evidence of its former use as a Stable. The Former City Bank Stables Building has not been assessed under this criterion.

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Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The Former City Bank Stables Building was designed as a companion building to the Former City Bank Building, and despite alterations, is the only remnant stables building in the Kiama Town Centre. The building is also the only remaining late-Victorian-era residential building in the Kiama Town Centre and is one of only a small number of two-storey Victorian dwellings in the Kiama area. Although the building has been modified, and has not been maintained, it remains a good representation of a rare style of building in the area and displays highly ornate decorative elements. The building is also demonstrative of the residential development of Charles William Goodchap and is one of few remaining examples of his residential work which have been positively identified. The Former City Bank Stables Building has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The Former City Bank Stables Building is representative of a period of late-nineteenth century commercial development in Manning Street, forming part of a former banking complex. The building is demonstrative of the rapid development in the Kiama Town Centre and the expansion of commercial enterprise in the town. The building is also demonstrative of the residential development of Charles William Goodchap and is representative of his regional work. The Former City Bank Stables Building has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	The external form and massing of the Former City Bank Stables Building is generally intact and appears to be structurally sound. The building was modified in the 1920s with the introduction of the verandah and balcony addition. Despite this, the original form and design of the building is legible. The building retains much original fabric, including decorative architectural elements such as the gable ventilators and chimney pots. The external finishes are in poor repair, original joinery and hardware have been removed and windows have been boarded up.

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Advertising	Construction and Local Government Journal	Tenders Accepted, Architects' Work	4 Feb 1925	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Minutes	Kiama Council	Minute Book	6 May 1925	Kiama Council via Explore Kiama
Minutes	Bank of New South Wales	Extracts from Board Minutes	1874-1888	Westpac Archives
Lists	Bank of New South Wales	Extracts from Premises and List of Managers	From 1874	Westpac Archives
Article	*The Bulletin*	William Charles Goodchap	12 April 1890	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 1652 No 830	1932	NSW Land Registry Services
Valuation	Department of Valuer General	Valuation Listing	1953-1956	State Archives & Records
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 331 No 106	1886	NSW Land Registry Services
Article	Australian Town and Country Journal	Kiama—Improvements	25 Jun 1887	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Sydney Morning Herald*	Country News—Kiama, Monday	14 Jun 1887	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	The Former City Bank Stables Suilding should be included as a heritage item of local significance in Schedule 5 in the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	43		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View southeast showing the Former City Bank Stables Building. The enclosed veranda and boarded windows on the primary western façade are visible. The overgrown garden area to the north is also shown.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail showing the Former City Bank Stables Building roof with Colorbond panels, the enclosed fibro balcony from the 1920s and the gable bay with covered windows and gable ventilator.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the chimney, with decorative moulding and ornate chimney pot, which matches the profile of the chimneys on the neighbouring bank building.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



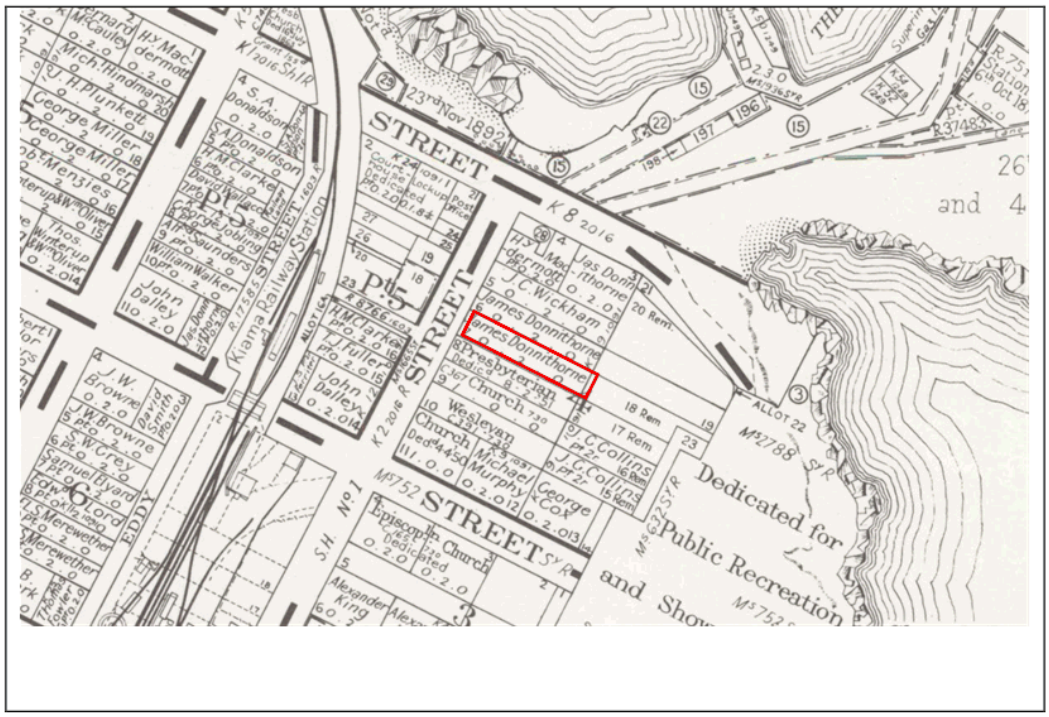
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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of the original lot on which 24 Manning Street is located on the Town of Kiama Plan, prior to the 1936 subdivision (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail from a photograph of the Former City Bank Building at 24 Manning Street, with the Former City Bank Stables Building in the distance. The photographs shows the original form of the windows prior to alterations.				
Image year	c1890s–1910s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Bank of New South Wales



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph, prior to the introduction of the verandah to the Former City Bank Stables Building. It appears that the ground floor of the gable bay included a wider opening with double doors. A secondary garage or storage area was formerly located to the north of the building.				
Image year	1889–1920s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of NSW



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical panorama of Blowhole Point showing the Former City Bank Stables Building prior to the addition of the verandah and balcony. New doors appear to have been fitted to the opening on the ground floor of the gable bay. The northern structure is still in place by this stage.				
Image year	1889-1920s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical panorama photograph looking towards Blowhole Point, showing the Former City Bank Stables Building prior to the addition of the verandah, and its relationship to the Former City Bank Building.				
Image year	1890s–1920s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of New South Wales.



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail from a historical photograph showing the Former City Bank Stables Building prior to the enclosure of the balcony.				
Image year	c1920s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama City Library



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View along the driveway of the Former City Bank Building looking east to the 'stables'.				
Image year	c1920s–1950s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Bank of New South Wales



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph showing the arrangement of the City Bank complex in the year of the subdivision of the site. The Former City Bank Stables Building is circled in red, showing the former garden area and the visual relationship between it and the main bank building.				
Image year	1936	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Royal Australian Historical Society



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ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Kiama Catholic Church Mid-Century Church Building					
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Religion					
Item category (if known)	Church					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	94–112					
Street name	Manning Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				Postcode	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 1002, DP 859186					
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-34.676424		Longitude	150.853331	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing	
Owner						
Current use	Church					
Former Use	Church					
Statement of significance	Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church has cultural significance for historic, aesthetic, associative, rarity and representative values at a local level an excellent example of a postwar ecclesiastical parish church. The church building is largely intact externally and displays a good degree of integrity, retaining much of its original form and fabric. The church has a high-quality design which exemplifies the postwar ecclesiastical typology, incorporating typical characteristics such as a high-pitched roof, masonry construction, geometric stained glass and vertical panels of sandstone cladding. Designed by ecclesiastic architects, Hirst and Kennedy, the church is an excellent example of their regional work and is likely to be the best extant representation of their parish churches in NSW. Outside of their design for St Brigid's in Wollongong, the firm did not frequently utilise the A-frame design, making Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church a rare example of their experimentation with a popular mid-century ecclesiastic design. The A-frame style church is also comparatively rare in the regional context, having first emerged in NSW in the suburbs of larger cities. Due to its situation, the site holds a high degree of landmark quality, with its distinctive architectural character immediately recognisable in the surrounding landscape. The church was constructed in 1963, replacing an earlier church building from the 1860s. The building was commissioned by Monsignor Michael Irish, parish priest from 1930–1970. It demonstrates the enduring popularity of Catholicism in the Kiama area and, in particular, the regional response to the postwar boom in religious building in Australia, echoing the development of mid-century churches seen in the larger cities. The church was also one of the first constructed in the newly formed Diocese of Wollongong, with the first Bishop of Wollongong, Thomas McCabe, laying the foundation stone, and later performing the first mass in December 1963. Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church is a rare example of the postwar ecclesiastical typology in the Kiama region, and demonstrates a superior quality of design and finishes when compared to					

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	twentieth-century churches in the region, having been designed to echo modern churches in larger cities and complement the coastal setting. The church gives the site spiritual importance and demonstrates the postwar growth of the Catholic community in the area. .	
Level of Significance	State ☐	Local ☑

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Sydney G Hirst and Kennedy					
Builder/ maker	Hughes Brothers of Wollongong					
Physical Description	The church building at 94–112 Manning Street (distinct from the earlier presbytery building) is a postwar ecclesiastical construction designed in the mid-century A-frame style. It has a typical cruciform configuration, with the central body of the building oriented west-to-east. It is situated on a slight northwards slope and has been built on elevated foundations to mediate the topography of the site. The retaining wall continues along the northern elevation, enclosing a small grassed area to the north of the nave. The church is constructed of polychromatic face brick and incorporates a steep, high-pitched hipped roof, typical of the period. The roof is clad in tiles and includes smaller skillion roofs which extend over the secondary entrances. The high-pitched roof features overhanging eaves with painted soffits. The church fronts Manning Street to the west and is set back from the street by an concrete courtyard enclosed with contemporary masonry fences, and a masonry retaining wall with planter beds. The primary west elevation is the main focal point of the building. This façade is divided into three bays, with two panels of tessellated sandstone tiles to either side of a central bay. The central bay incorporates two panels of coloured glass divided by decorative mullions in geometric panels, which frame a central column of fine marble tiles over which a simple metal crucifix is suspended. The panels of sandstone and glass are typical of postwar ecclesiastic architecture and serve to emphasise the vertical motif across the façade. Three sets of timber doors are located at the base of the central bay, serving as the primary access point for the building. The central set of doors incorporate two decorative brass plaques, etched with the sword of Paul and the keys of St Peter. Two small statuettes have been affixed to the sandstone bays depicting St Peter and St Paul. The primary entrance is reached via a colonnaded entryway with a flat roof and an arch motif. Windows extend to the roof either side of a central crucifix above the doorway. Access from the courtyard is provided via stairs with contemporary tubular steel handrails. The windows to the rear of the building seem to include original timber sash windows and contemporary replacements. A series of contemporary stained-glass windows are located along the southern elevation of the nave incorporating biblical scenes. These windows appear to serve as the clerestory windows. The transepts extend to the north and south, with a small masonry wall connecting the southern transept to the earlier presbytery in the south. The northern entry hall has been enclosed with decorative glass panels, echoing the geometric designs on the primary façade. Located on the Manning Street thoroughfare, the church site occupies a prominent position is the town. it is situated in front of Kiama Beach and directly abuts Coronation Park, juxtaposing modernist design with the natural landscape. Due to its situation, the site holds a high degree of landmark quality, with its distinctive architectural character immediately recognisable in the landscape.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The church displays a good degree of integrity with the external form largely intact. The building retains a high degree of exterior fabric, but the interior has been refurbished, altering the original design and materiality of the space. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.					
Construction years	Start year	1962	Finish year	1963	Circa	☐
Modifications and dates	1999–2000— church exterior and interior refurbished, new meeting room and catechist centre. 2011—old meeting room in the church converted to the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament. 2013—two mosaics of St Peter and St Paul installed and blessed. 2015–2016—installation of series of stained-glass windows.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770 Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his logbook. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. On 15 January 1855, the Catholic Church was granted lots 3, 4 and 5 of Section 2A of the Town of Kiama Plan for a presbytery, school and church, respectively. It later acquired lots 1, 2, 200 and 201. St Peter's Church was opened in 1858 at a cost of £1600. Father Michael Flanagan succeeded Fr Pierre de Jonge (Peter Young) as parish priest in 1860. A new presbytery was built in 1865–1866. The Catholic mission in Kiama expanded in 1888–1889 when a convent was built adjoining the church. Coinciding with the Golden Jubilee of St Peters Church, Kiama, St Joseph's School was established in 1908—lessons were taught in the Old Railway School Building. The present parish hall was built adjacent to the convent and officially opened and used for classrooms from January 1952. The school's name changed to 'Saints Peter and Paul' in 1974, uniting all parish buildings under the patronage of the same saints. Kiama became one of the parishes making up the newly formed diocese of Wollongong in 1952 and Thomas McCabe became the diocese's first bishop.

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Monsignor Michael Irish was administrator of the parish from 1935 and 1960. He was then appointed parish priest from 1960 to 1970. Irish believed there was a need for a large, modern church to cater to the needs of the growing Kiama population—by the 1960s, the old church was over 100 years old.

There was some opposition among the parishioners to replacing the old church. Some felt emotionally attached to the building, while others felt the proposed new church was 'too large to seat 540, with the proposed high ceilings and the slope and shape of the roof increasing the cost unnecessarily'. Planned Giving (which comprises envelopes and direct debit donations) was introduced in 1960 to raise the base capital for the church project to proceed.

Monsignor Irish commissioned official Catholic Church architects Sydney G Hirst and Kennedy to design the new building. Hirst and Kennedy specialised in church architecture and had previously completed the designs for St Brigids in Wollongong (1954) as well completing designs for new churches throughout New South Wales. The firm had also designed additions to prominent churches in Sydney, such as St Patrick's in Manly and St Francis Xavier in North Sydney. They awarded the contract to Hughes Brothers of Wollongong. Construction commenced on the site in December 1962. A sketch of the original design appeared in the *Kiama Independent* in November 1962 and shows the design underwent minor alterations. The cost of the works was estimated at $88,000.

Bishop McCabe laid the foundation stone of the new church on 5 May 1963 and the building was completed in November 1963. The new parish church—Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church—was opened and blessed by Bishop McCabe on 29 December 1963, though Monsignor Irish said the first mass in the church on 1 December.

The *Kiama Independent* gave an account of the opening ceremony which 'began in hot summer sunshine at 9.30am, when the Bishop, led by red-clad altar boys and accompanied by Parish Priest Right Rev Monsignor Michael Irish and the Bishop's secretary, Mgr Deignan, walked in a solemn procession around the church sprinkling doors, windows and walls with holy water'. The article continues, 'the large congregation, among them many children, filed into the church behind the Bishop to witness a similar blessing of the altar and other parts'.

The Second Ecumenical Council of the Vatican brought about liturgical changes to Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church, including the Mass being changed from Latin to English and the introduction of the new Mass text. However, the building itself remained relatively unchanged from the 1963 design. Some minor alterations that have occurred in recent decades include the repositioning of the altar and tabernacle, and changes to the dimensions of the sanctuary.

In November 1993, a 'new' 'bell, formerly the bell at Sacred Heart Church, Blackheath, was relocated to the church grounds at Kiama and blessed and named Sophia (Wisdom).

The church exterior and interior were refurbished extensively in 1999, including a new meeting room and catechist centre which was opened and blessed by Bishop Wilson on 27 February 2000.

In the early 2000s, the Knights of the Southern Cross refurbished the pews.

On 21 April 2011, the old church meeting room was converted to the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament.

In 2013, on the 50th anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone, two mosaics of St Peter and St Paul, made by parishioners Clare Anderson and Joan O'Neill, were blessed. Bishop Ingham simultaneously celebrated the anniversary marking the opening of the church. The old bell from the St Peters Church (1858) was reinstalled outside the parish office and electrified to ring out the Angelus at 12 noon daily. The following year, a stained-glass window of The Annunciation, made by parishioner Joan O'Neill, was installed and blessed by Fr Chris on 29 September.

During 2015–2016, a series of stained-glass windows, commissioned by parishioner David Burke, designed by Peter Edward and constructed by Kaye Vincent, were installed. Each window depicts major events that occurred in Jesus' ministry—The Baptism of Christ, The Transfiguration, The Wedding at Cana, The Calming of the Storm and The Institution of the Eucharist.

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THEMES	
National historical theme	Culture—developing cultural institutions and ways of life
State historical theme	Religion—activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship
National historical theme	Culture—developing cultural institutions and ways of life
State historical theme	Creative endeavour—activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church originated from a grant of lots 3, 4 and 5 of Section 2A of the Town of Kiama Plan for a presbytery, school and church, respectively. The original building was constructed contemporaneously to the presbytery in the 1860s but was demolished a century later to accommodate the construction of the current building. The current building maintains the same lot (Lot 3) as the previous church, showing the continuous presence of the Catholicism in the Kiama area. The new church was built in 1963 in response to the growing Catholic population in the area—it accommodated a larger congregation than the previous building. The building demonstrates the enduring popularity of the Catholic faith in the region, and is representative of the postwar boom in religious building in Australia in the regional context. The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The church building was commissioned by Monsignor Michael Irish, parish priest from 1930 to 1970. However, as one of the first parishes incorporated into the newly formed Diocese of Woollongong, the foundation stone was laid by Bishop Thomas McCabe. Bishop McCabe, the first bishop of the area, also performed the first mass held in the church. The church was designed by architectural firm Sydney G Hirst and Kennedy. Hirst and Kennedy specialised in parish churches and designed a number of postwar ecclesiastical buildings, including St Brigids in Wollongong. Although they never achieved national acclaim, they were esteemed as ecclesiastical architects. Although the Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church, a modest example of the ecclesiastical style, it is nevertheless a good example of Hirst and Kennedy's postwar oeuvre. The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church is an excellent example of a modest postwar ecclesiastical building. It conforms to the typical A-frame style popular in the postwar period and incorporates a number of decorative elements typical of the style, such as a high-pitched roof, geometric stained glass, and decorative panels which emphasize the vertical motif. The church is a rare example of the style in the Kiama region, and is likely to be rare in the LGA. The church is an excellent example of Hirst and Kennedy's ecclesiastic architecture, representing the peak of their design work in the mid-century period. The church is informed by their earlier work at St Brigids in Wollongong but surpasses this design in the scale of the building and the quality of the execution. The church is likely to be one of the best surviving examples of their work in New South Wales. The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken, but the Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church has been in continuous use as a parish church since its inception and is likely to hold a high degree of social significance to the congregation of the church and the wider Catholic community in the area. It is not known if the Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church meets the threshold of significance under this criterion.

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Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The postwar ecclesiastical style is locally rare in the Kiama LGA, with only a few extant examples in the region. The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church is likely to be one of the best examples of the style within the region. The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church is an excellent example of a modest postwar ecclesiastical parish church in the Kiama LGA. It is largely intact externally, and retains a good degree of integrity, despite later internal refurbishments. Later additions to the church, such as the stained-glass windows installed in 2015–2016 are sympathetic to the existing character of the church and enhance its aesthetic qualities. The church demonstrates a number of design elements common to the typology, such as a high-pitched roof, masonry construction, vertical panels of stained glass and decorative sandstone cladding. The church is an excellent demonstration of a rare building type in the Kiama region and has representative significance as a result. The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church displays a high degree of integrity. The church building largely retains its original form and a high degree of external fabric, including stained glass, timber sash windows and sandstone cladding. It has undergone internal refurbishment with some alteration of the floorplan, but the original layout is still legible. The building has been well maintained and is currently in good condition.

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES

Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Leaflet	Ss Peter & Paul Church	Ss Peter & Paul Church Kiama: celebration 50 years—1963–2013	2013	www.kiamacatholicchurch.org.au
Website	Ss Peter and Paul Catholic Parish Kiama	Parish History	2020	Ss Peter and Paul Catholic Parish Kiama

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church should be included as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

Heritage Data Form

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	Year of study or report	2021
Item number in study or report	44		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Date	12 May 2021

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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church as viewed from the west, showing its characteristic postwar ecclesiastical façade.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church looking northeast toward the southern elevation, showing its characteristic A-frame construction.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of stained-glass windows installed in 2015–2016.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the etched plaques on the entrance doors.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church on the Town of Kiama Plan (1972 copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Sketch of the original design for the church from the *Kiama Independent*, 28 November 1962. The current church is largely faithful to this design, but it appears the northern transept was not included in the original plan and that vertical glass panels were originally planned for the north elevation of the narthex.				
Image year	1962	**Image by**	*Kiama Independent*	**Image copyright holder**	Wollongong City Library



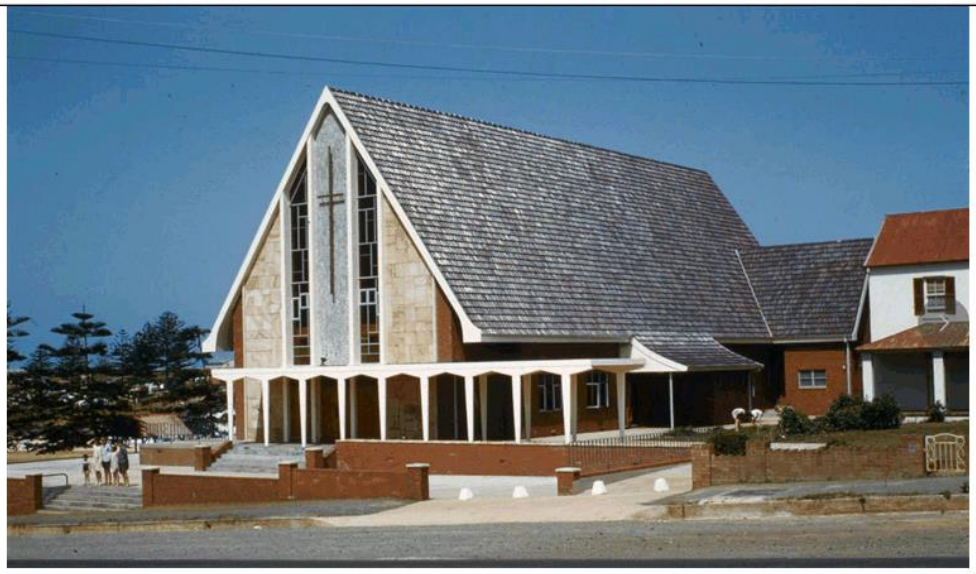
14

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical photograph of Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church c1964, looking northeast.				
Image year	1964	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama City Library



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Historical postcard showing a view of Kiama from Hillington Crescent, which was above the town. Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church can be seen in the distance, a striking feature in the landscape.				
Image year	c1960s–1970s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama City Library



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Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Elbon					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)					
Item category (if known)						
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	5					
Street name	Noorinan Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				Postcode	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 12, DP 1166458					
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-34.673826		Longitude	150.852386	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing	
Owner						
Current use	Residence					
Former Use	Residence					
Statement of significance	The dwelling Elbon has cultural significance for associative, aesthetic and representative values for the local Kiama area. The house originates from a grant of land from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan and retains much of its original lot. This lot remained undeveloped until it was purchased by Charles Edward Faux in 1910. Faux, a carpenter, built the house and sold it to Thomas Holden, a local butcher. The Holden family were well known in the local community and owned several properties in the region. Thomas Holden operated a respected butcher shop on Terralong Street. The property stayed in the Holden family, coming to be owned by Walter Reginald Holden. Walter was well known in the local community an served as an alderman for several years whilst living at Elbon. The house was built in a period of expansion, following the introduction of the railway in 1893, which saw a series of Federation dwellings emerge around the Kiama Town Centre. Elbon is a fine example of the typology, incorporating key characteristics such as the high-pitched roof, gablet, narrow masonry chimney and oriel window that are not present in many similar dwellings. Despite alterations, the building is still a good example of its type and is representative of this period of development and the enduring popularity of weatherboard construction in the area.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

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Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer						
Builder/ maker	Edward Charles Faux					
Physical Description	Elbon (5 Noorinan Street) is a detached, single-storey Federation dwelling with a large contemporary rear addition. The house is located on a rectangular lot largely oriented northeast to southwest, and fronts Noorinan Street to the south. The property is situated on a pronounced slope that runs downwards to the east. It features a deep set back from the street, and is separated from the footpath by a grassed area. The western portion of the house is partially concealed from street view by a mature tree planting. The house is constructed of weatherboard on painted brick foundations and features a high-pitched hipped and gabled roof of corrugated iron with a small gablet above the main body of the house and a masonry chimney. The gable incorporates timber bargeboards and a decorative finial. The primary elevation features a small verandah that has been enclosed, and a projecting gable bay. This bay features a projecting oriel window bay with timber mullions and a faceted skillion roof. This window appears to be original and to be timber framed. The verandah has a bullnose skillion roof that appears to be original. It has been enclosed with weatherboard to match the house but retains the location of its original opening, which is reached by concrete stairs. A substantial two-storey addition has been introduced northwest of the house. It has been joined to the rear, northern portion of the west elevation. This addition is constructed of matching weatherboard with a hipped roof with a matching gablet.						
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The property is in good condition, having been well maintained. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.						
Construction years	Start year	1910	Finish year	1910	Circa	☐
Modifications and dates	The verandah has been enclosed and a substantial addition introduced to the site. The front verandah has been converted to a bathroom. 2014- Introduction of the rear addition and intervention into the western wall to create a doorway.						
Further comments						

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Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. No. 5 Noorinan Street is located on Lot 11 of Section 6 of the Town of Kiama Plan, originally granted by purchased on 13 August 1840 to Alexander Brodie Spark. By 1864, the two roods of land was in the ownership of John Graham, a commission agent. He sold the land in 1866 to James Dinning, a stonemason of Kiama. Dinning died in 1879 at his residence in Shoalhaven Street. James Dinning (junior) conveyed the property in 1909 to Samuel Wilcockson of Kiama, carrier. The property changed hands in March 1910 to Edward Charles Faux of Kiama, carpenter. In June the same year ,Faux purchased the Undertaking Business of Mrs James Walker. Newspapers give Faux's occupation as builder as early as 1903. Given his occupation, 5 Noorinan Street was most likely built by Faux between March and June 1910, when the property was sold to Thomas Holden of Kiama, butcher.

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	Kiama Council rate books name T Holden as the owner of house and land in Shoalhaven Street in 1926—Holden's property is split into two entries with differing values, also including other land in Noorinan Street. At this date 5 Noorinan Street was rated to Shoalhaven Street as it was a corner block of land. Thomas Holden joined his brother, John Fortune Holden in a butchery business in Kiama in 1877. They both ran the business until about 1930 when Thomas' two sons, Walter and George, took over the shop. John Fortune Holden died in 1930 followed by Thomas in 1936. Walter Reginald Holden was born on 24 February 1888 to Thomas and Naomi Holden. He married Mabel Marian Parsley in 1917 in Sydney. Walter Reginald Holden was an alderman of Kiama Council from 1931 until the constitution of the new municipal council in 1954. He served as Mayor of Kiama from 1944 to 1950. It is unlikely Thomas Holden lived in the house, as in the 1927 and 1928 rate books T Holden is listed as the owner of house and land in Shoalhaven Street (two separate listings so described) with one property occupied by RS Irwin and the other by W Holden. This suggests that his son Walter Reginald Holden was the tenant of a house on the parcel of land which, though listed to Shoalhaven Street, was in fact the house fronting Noorinan Street. Electoral rolls from 1930 list Mabel Marion Holden and her husband Walter Reginald Holden in 5 Noorinan Street. Following the death of Thomas Holden in 1936, the property at the corner of Shoalhaven and Noorinan streets was subdivided into two allotments (A and B) and each lot passed by transmission to his two sons. Walter Reginald Holden received Lot B, comprising 38 perches containing 5 Noorinan Street. The Valuation Roll names Walter as the owner of 'Elbon', 5 Noorinan Street during the years 1939 to 1950. The property is described as 'a wood brick cottage on stone, 5 rooms, kitchen and offices, galvanised iron roof, 3 galvanised iron and wood brick fowl sheds'. Walter lived here until his death in 1960 and the property passed by transmission the following year to his widow, Mabel. She continued to live in 5 Noorinan Street until early 1964 when the house was sold to Audrey Branson Mitchell and Bert E Cameron Mitchell. The property changed hands in 1968 to Harry Thomas Wale and Beryl May Wale who owned and occupied the house for part of the period until 1973 when it was conveyed to Bruce Livinge Reid. Reid was listed at 5 Noorinan Street in 1970 when he purchased the sliver of land known as Lot 3 adjoining the subject site to the east. Arthur Walter Macleay and Florence May Macleay purchased 5 Noorinan Street in late 1975. They lived here for most of the next 10 years when they sold the property to Malcolm Scott Braid and Margaret Ellen Braid. It changed hands once in 1988. In 2014 the owners of the property submitted an application to introduce a rear addition with a garage and an artist's studio. The original plan was revised later that year with construction beginning soon after. The modified plans were designed to be sympathetic to the character of the original house and incorporated complementary fabrics. The western elevation was altered to create an access point between the original house and the addition.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban function, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities
National historical theme	Marking the phases of life

Heritage Data Form

State historical theme	Persons—activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	Elbon originates from a grant of land from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan, and this lot was maintained until the subdivision in 1936. The dwelling was constructed during a period of expansion following the introduction of the railway in 1893, with weatherboard dwellings constructed throughout the region in the Federation period. The house was owned by the local Holden family for several decades, and has remained in continual residential use. It speaks to the early twentieth century development of Kiama, and the relationship of residential development to the railway line. Elbon does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The land was originally sold in 1840, but it seems to have remained undeveloped until Elbon was built in 1910. The land was sold several times, eventually coming to be owned by local carpenter Edward Charles Faux who built the house. It came to be owned by the Holden family in 1910 and they retained the house until 1964. It was occupied by Thomas Holden, a local butcher who was prominent in the local community and occupied premises on Terralong Street. The house eventually passed to Walter Reginald Holden who served as the community as an alderman. Elbon has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	Elbon is a good example of a Federation cottage. The cottage has been modified by the enclosure of the verandah and the construction of a substantial addition to the rear of the house. However, aside from the addition, the main body of the house largely retains its original form, massing and external layout. It retains key aesthetic elements and decorative features, such as the high-pitched roof, gablet, narrow chimney, and oriel window, making it a good example of the typology in the Kiama Town Centre. Despite the high number of Federation era cottages, there are fewer examples that include an oriel window. The property occupies a large lot and was the only development at the southern end of the block until the mid-twentieth century. The house holds landmark quality in the streetscape, defining the southern portion of the block, with significant views to the property from bowling green making it visually prominent. Elbon has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if Elbon meets the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. Elbon has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The house was constructed during a period of expansion in the Kiama region and is one of a number of Federation cottages constructed in the vicinity of the Kiama Town Centre. As such, it is not a rare example of the typology. However, it includes key elements of the style that are not widely represented in the Kiama Town Centre, making it a good example of the style in the local context. Elbon does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.

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Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	Elbon is a good example of a Federation Cottage that despite alterations, demonstrates key elements of the typology, such as the high-pitched roof, gablet and oriel window. The dwelling was constructed during a period of residential expansion in the Kiama region and is one of a series of Federation weatherboard cottages that emerged in response to the train line. The cottage is a good example of its type in the area, despite alterations, and is representative of a period of extensive residential development in the area. It is also representative of the enduring popularity of weatherboard construction in the Kiama area. Elbon has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	Elbon has been modified by the enclosure of the verandah and the introduction of a substantial extension to the northwest. However, the main body of the house is externally highly intact, retaining much of its original form and fabric. It retains key details, such as the chimney, oriel window and timber finishes. The enclosure of verandahs is common, but despite this alteration, Eldon's retails its original footprint and skillion roof. Although the addition is substantial, it is located to the rear of the property in the northwest and does not affect the legibility of the original presentation of the dwelling.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Book	William A Bayley	Blue Haven: history of Kiama Municipality	1976	Kiama Library
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 6414 Fol 201	1951	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 5044 Fol 242	1939	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 3743 Fol 409	1988	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 3614 Fol 134	1985	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 3214 Fol 95	1970	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 3105 Fol 718	1973	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 35 Fol 39	1866	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 10 Fol 6	1864	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 3105 No 718	1973	NSW Land Registry Services
Plan	Registrar General	Plan of subdivision of part of Allot 12 Sec 6 Town and Parish of Kiama (Miscellaneous Plan of Subdivision (OS) 9667)	1953	NSW Land Registry Services
Rates	Kiama Council	Rate Books	1877-1937	Kiama Library
Electoral rolls	Electoral Commission	Commonwealth Electoral Roll	1930-1980	Ancestry.com.au

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	Elbon (5 Noorinan) Street should be included as an item of individual heritage significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	Year of study or report	2021
Item number in study or report	45		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Date	27 May 2021

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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View north showing the primary elevation of 5 Noorinan Street.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail showing the projecting gable bay and the primary entrance to the dwelling through the enclosed verandah.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View northeast, showing the western portion of the dwelling with enclosed verandah and area where the rear extension joins the main body of the house.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



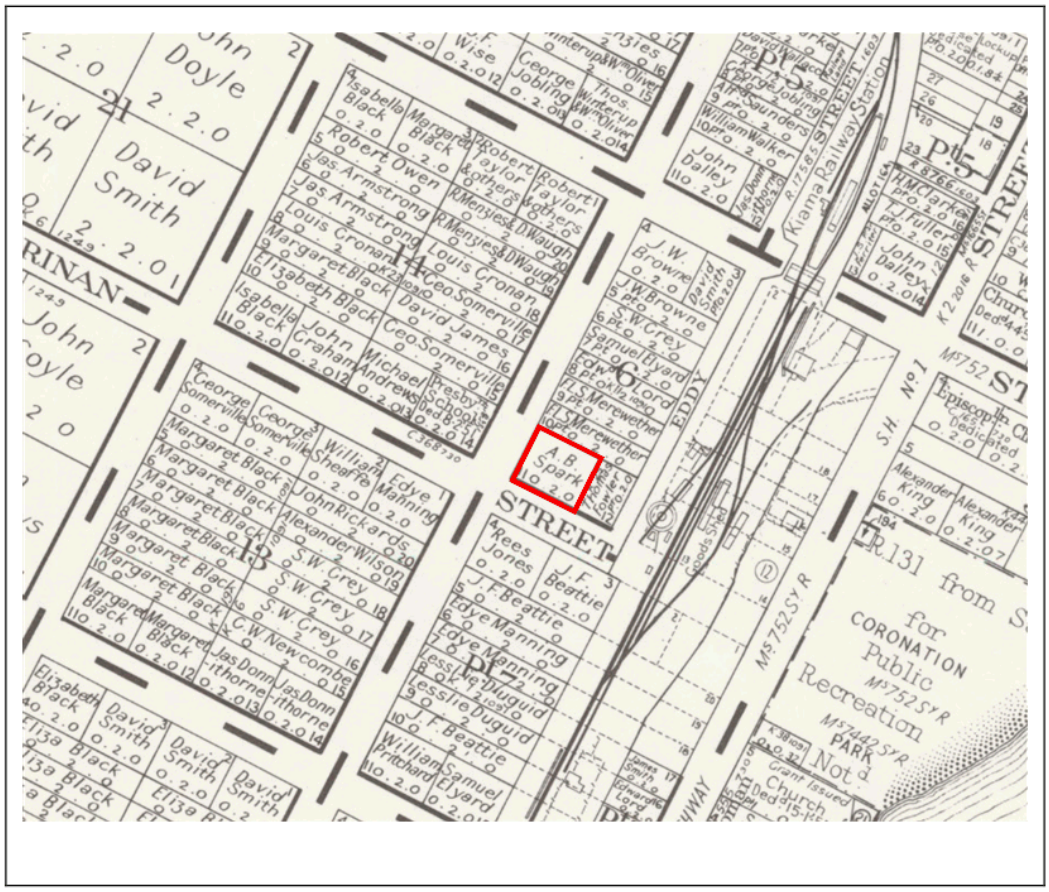
10

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of the original lot on which 5 Noorinan Street is located on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing, which has been altered to show the location of the railway).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of an aerial photograph showing the historical setting of the dwelling, indicated by red arrow, prior to neighbouring development.				
Image year	1936	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Royal Australian Historical Society



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph by Rex Hazlewood, showing the property prior to the addition of the rear extension.				
Image year	1941	**Image by**	Rex Hazlewood	**Image copyright holder**	State Library of New South Wales



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of an aerial photograph from 1949 showing the early footprint of the house.				
Image year	1949	**Image by**	Department of Lands	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Municipal Council



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Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Weston Family Interwar Pre-Fabricated Bungalow					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)					
Item category (if known)						
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	51					
Street name	Shoalhaven Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Part Lot 200, DP 1017091					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.670744		**Longitude**	150.854074	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Residence					
Former Use	Residence					
Statement of significance	The property at 51 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance to the Kiama area for historic, associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values at a local level. It has been established that the property was owned by the local Weston family from the 1870s. The Weston family were prominent in the local community, operating the *Kiama Independent* newspaper for decades. The property at 51 Shoalhaven Street was built between 1930 and 1936 for members of the Weston family and is thought to be one of three cottages constructed for the family. Of these three, one has been lost and the other is in poor repair. Members of the Weston family owned and occupied the cottage for several decades. The cottage was built during a period of substantial expansion in the Kiama region. The Interwar period saw an influx of workers to the area that instigated a period of intense residential development, with single-storey weatherboard cottages and bungalows emerging throughout the town. Weatherboard had initially gained prominence in residential construction in the Kiama area in the nineteenth century. It became the primary construction material during the Interwar period, enhancing the beachside character of the town. The dwelling is representative of this period of development and the enduring popularity of weatherboard in Kiama. Initially thought to have been one of three kit-houses brought from America, research suggests that 51 Shoalhaven Street is a pre-fabricated house designed by the George Hudson Timber Company, appearing to be one of their 'Como' homes. Pre-fabricated housing grew in popularity in the early twentieth century in NSW as an affordable means of construction. The Como design originated from the George Hudson Timber Company's 1930 catalogue of 'ready-cut' houses, and forms part of a tradition of catalogue homes, which provided affordable variations on popular housing styles of the day. Despite the proliferation of pre-fabricated housing and catalogue homes in NSW, there are comparatively few identified examples of these homes. As a positively identified example of the Como home, the property has rarity, particularly as a well-maintained and intact example of its type.					
Level of Significance	State ☐		Local ☑			

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	George Hudson Timber Company					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	The dwelling at 51 Shoalhaven Street is a detached, single-storey Interwar Bungalow. The building is largely rectangular, oriented southeast to northwest, fronting Shoalhaven Street to the east. It is located on a pronounced slope in the landscape, which runs downwards to the north. It is bound to the east by the footpath, and to the south and west by a concrete driveway. The dwelling is constructed of fibro and weatherboard on elevated masonry foundations that respond to the topography of the site. The building has a hipped and gabled roof of Colorbond sheeting, with nested gables to its primary elevation. The projecting gable comprises the roof of the verandah and has a pitched roof of Colorbond. The gables have simple timber bargeboards with overhanding eaves—the soffits have been painted to match the walls. The gables feature simple timber panels on fibro. The primary elevation is defined by the substantial verandah. This verandah is constructed on elevated masonry foundations and forms the primary access point of the property. It is constructed of painted masonry with solid masonry columns with rusticated render, possibly stucco. These columns are topped by Classically inspired columnettes. The balustrade comprises a panel of painted weatherboard. It is reached by a set of concrete stairs with simple timber handrails to the south of the verandah. The external wall incorporates original casement windows with decorative painted timber frames and timber mullions. The doorway is located between two windows and now has a contemporary metal security door. These windows are also incorporated into the north and south elevations. These elevations stretch the length of the building and are constructed of weatherboard and fibro, tapering to the rear in the west. The property is enclosed by a solid masonry fence and retaining wall, which has been painted. The dwelling is set back from the street by a shallow, elevated landscaped area, and is encircled to the east and south by a shallow garden bed. The setting of the house has been largely lost, with commercial development to the north and south.						
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The house is generally in good condition having been well maintained. However, there is evidence of wear in the paint finishes in several areas. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1930	**Finish year**	1936	**Circa** 1930s	☒
Modifications and dates						
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. No. 51 Shoalhaven Street is located on part of Lot 20 of Section 15 of the Town of Kiama granted by purchase to Michael Hindmarsh. He owned the allotment until December 1866 when it was conveyed to Charles Taylor. Three years later, Lot 20 was sold to John Carruthers for £200. In December 1874, Carruthers sold the land to Joseph Weston who established new offices of the *Kiama Independent* on this site. He died in 1913 bequeathing 'the one half acres of land in Shoalhaven Street Kiama on which is erected the Independent Office' but excluding the southeast corner of the allotment (and a nine-foot road through the site) to John Maclean Weston. The portion of Lot 20 containing the 'land, building and appurtenances and the type machinery and plant of the printing office' was conveyed to John Maclean Weston, Mary Weston and Eleanor Pamela Weston, all of Kiama, for £100. Joseph's will stipulated that his children jointly carry on the business of the *Kiama Independent*. The *Kiama Independent* business passed to Joseph's children, John and Joseph, Mary and Eleanor. The younger, Joseph, sold his share in the business to the other partners and the

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	newspaper continued under the direction of John and Mary until her death in 1936. In January 1935 (one year prior to Mary's death), Edward Thomas, a surveyor of Shellharbour, submitted plans to subdivide Lot 20 of Section 15 into four lots for John Maclean Weston to Kiama Council. The application was promptly approved. In October the same year (1935), John Maclean Weston became the sole owner of lots 1, 3 and 4 of the subdivision for the token sum of five shillings. By 1934, John Maclean Weston and his wife Annie Evelyn Weston had moved from Collins Street to Weston Street. This may indicate 51 Shoalhaven Street was built on the site. The Kiama Historical Society believes number 51, along with two further houses at 53 and 55 Shoalhaven Street were kit houses brought from the USA to accommodate members of the family and employees of the *Kiama Independent*. Currently, no evidence has been found to support this, and no designs matching 51 Shoalhaven Street were identified in an assessment of American kit houses catalogues from 1900-1950. However, research suggests that the design of the property is an Australian pre-fabricated house, showing great similarities to the George Hudson Timber Company's 'Como' design from their 1930 catalogue. Pre-fabricated housing was common in this period and emerged throughout NSW. The George Hudson Timber Company advertised their 'ready-cut' homes in the early twentieth century with designs that came with pre-prepared materials, floor plans and construction guidance for owners to build their own homes with the assistance of a handyman, cutting down on waste and expenses. The company's offering incorporated a number of variations on popular housing styles of the period. In the 1920s and 1930s, this included a number of bungalows. They offered the ability to choose between varying finishes, thus the property at 51 Shoalhaven Street appears to display a combination of weatherboard and fibro, differing from the original design which was wholly weatherboard. However, the window surrounds and decorative detailing appears very close to the original design. The 1935 subdivision of Lot 20 into four lots suggests that the Kiama Independent Office was located on Lot 2, and that the three houses fronting Shoalhaven Street were sited on lots 1, 3 and 4. According to the valuation roll from 1930 to 1938, there was a cottage located on part Lot 20 of Section 15, and the site was renumbered Lot 1 by 1941. There was a substantial increase in the values of the property in the 1940s. Lot 2 of the subdivision of Lot 20, containing the two-storey weatherboard building occupied by the *Kiama Independent*, was conveyed in October 1939 to John Maclean Weston (two-thirds share) and Eleanor Pamela Weston (one-third share) as tenants in common. John Maclean Weston lived with his wife at 51 Shoalhaven Street until his death in September 1946. John Weston bequeathed to his wife Annie Evelyn Weston 'during her widowhood her right to reside rent free in his residence facing Shoalhaven Street and also to use all articles of furniture and personal effects contained in such residence during such period'. He also devised to his wife 'during her widowhood the net income from all of the rest of his real estate excepting that portion occupied by the firm of Weston and Co'. In May 1960, Albert John Weston and Annie Evelyn Weston conveyed the site to Weston and Co Publishers Pty Limited for £2875. According to the 1953–1964 valuation card, 51 Shoalhaven Street is described as a wood brick cottage with iron roof, three rooms, kitchen and offices plus three galvanised iron garages with iron roof. The adjoining properties, 53 and 55 Shoalhaven Street, carried an identical description, excluding the garages. Annie Evelyn Weston was identified on the valuation card as a life tenant at 51 Shoalhaven Street. Of the three pre-fabricated houses that were constructed on the site, one has been demolished, and one remains in poor condition, with the property at 51 Shoalhaven Street the best remaining example of the three. It is currently in Council ownership.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban

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historical theme	function, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities
National historical theme	Marking the phases of life
State historical theme	Persons—activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The property at 51 Shoalhaven Street was constructed in the 1930s to accommodate members of the Weston family who had owned the land for several decades and were involved in operating the *Kiama Independent* newspaper from the neighbouring offices. The *Kiama Independent* operated on the neighbouring site for several decades under the direction of the Weston family who owned and occupied the property for several years. The Interwar period saw a series of periods of intensified residential development throughout Shoalhaven Street and the surrounding streets, with weatherboard cottages and bungalows emerging in the region as the population of the town expanded. The bungalow appears to be a pre-fabricated house designed by the George Hudson Timber Company and represents a period of substantial residential development throughout NSW. No. 51 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The property was built for members of the Weston family who had owned the land since 1874. It is unclear if this was the first house built on the site, but members of the Weston family owned and occupied the cottage from the 1930s. The Weston's also owned the neighbouring site, which hosted the offices of the *Kiama Independent*, an important local newspaper which they operated for several decades. The family have significance in the local community relating to their role in the commercial expansion of the town and the development of local media. The house at 51 Shoalhaven Street is an identified example of the George Hudson Timber Company's 'ready-cut' homes. Despite the proliferation of catalogue homes that were produced in this period, few remain in their original form, with 51 Shoalhaven Street representing the early popularity of Hudson's designs. No. 51 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The dwelling is a good example of a modest Interwar Bungalow. The design of the building is restrained but incorporates several characteristic elements of the typology, including its weatherboard construction and bold wide gables. It also retains early decorative elements such as the timber window surrounds. It appears that the dwelling is a pre-fabricated house designed by the George Hudson Timber company. Pre-fabricated houses became increasingly common in the Interwar period as an economical means of building that was popular with the growing middle and working classes. Numerous pre-fabricated houses were erected throughout NSW. Despite the proliferation of pre-fabricated housing that emerged in Australia in the early twentieth century, and the popularity of catalogue pre-fabricated homes, there have been comparatively few identified examples of catalogue pre-fabricated homes. No. 51 Shoalhaven Street appears to be a largely intact example of a 1930s pre-fabricated house and is identified as a good example of the 'Como' model from the George Hudson Timber Company. No. 51 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. No. 51 Shoalhaven Street does not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. No. 51 Shoalhaven Street has not been assessed under this criterion.

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Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The dwelling is one of a large number of weatherboard dwellings that emerged throughout Kiama in the Interwar period in response to a period of economic growth. The property incorporates several common elements of the typology but is a modest example of the style. It is one of several properties known to have been constructed for the Weston family but appears to be the only extant dwelling that remains. As an example of a pre-fabricated house it is not rare within NSW, but it does have rarity as an identified example of a catalogue house, and is revealing of early 1930s prefabricated housing. As an identified example of its type, it has rarity in the Kiama area. No. 51 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The property is one of a high volume of pre-fabricated dwellings that emerged in NSW in the early twentieth century, providing an affordable means of housing the growing working and middle class population. In the Kiama region, weatherboard dwellings had grown in popularity throughout the nineteenth century, with weatherboard residential development intensifying after the introduction of the railway as housing emerged in proximity to the train line. During the Interwar period, the town experienced a high rate of population growth, with residential development increasing across the area. Weatherboard remained the preferred materiality, contributing to the coastal character of the town. The property is representative of this period of residential growth and the enduring popularity of weatherboard construction in the Kiama Town Centre, as well as the development and expansion of pre-fabricated housing in the early twentieth century. No. 51 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	The dwelling appears largely externally intact, appearing to maintain its form, massing and layout. It has undergone minor modifications, such as the replacement of the original door with a contemporary metal security door, but the dwelling retains much of its original fabric and detailing, including the original windows and timber window surrounds.

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 2533 No 12	1960	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 2655 No 342	1960	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 2661 No 582	1963	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 117 No 153	1869	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 164 No 561	1877	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 1732 No 672	1935	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 1856 No 914	1939	NSW Land Registry Services
Valuation	Department of Valuer General	Valuation Roll	1953-1964	State Archives & Records
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute Book, min. 39 and min. 54	1935	Kiama Council

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	The Weston Family Interwar Bungalow at 51 Shoalhaven Street should be included as a heritage item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*. Future management of this item may include its careful relocation to an appropriate site, restoring its residential setting.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	46		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View west showing the primary east elevation of 51 Shoalhaven Street and front garden.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage

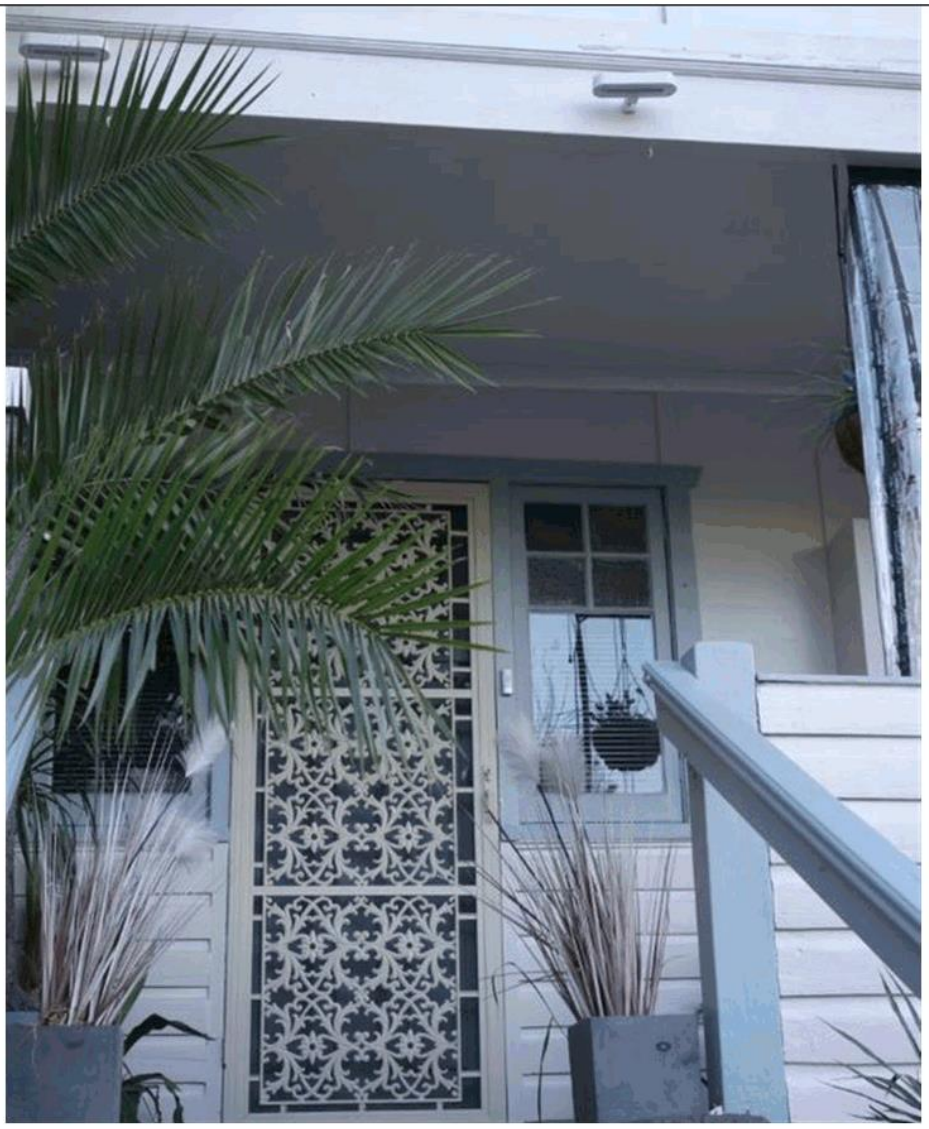


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the verandah, showing an original window and the contemporary door.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View northeast showing the south elevation of 51 Shoalhaven Street from the rear. The timber window surrounds and a masonry chimney are visible.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of 51 Shoalhaven Street on the Town of Kiama Plan (1972 copy of the original 1840s drawing)				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	New Department of Lands	**Image copyright holder**	NSW Department of Lands

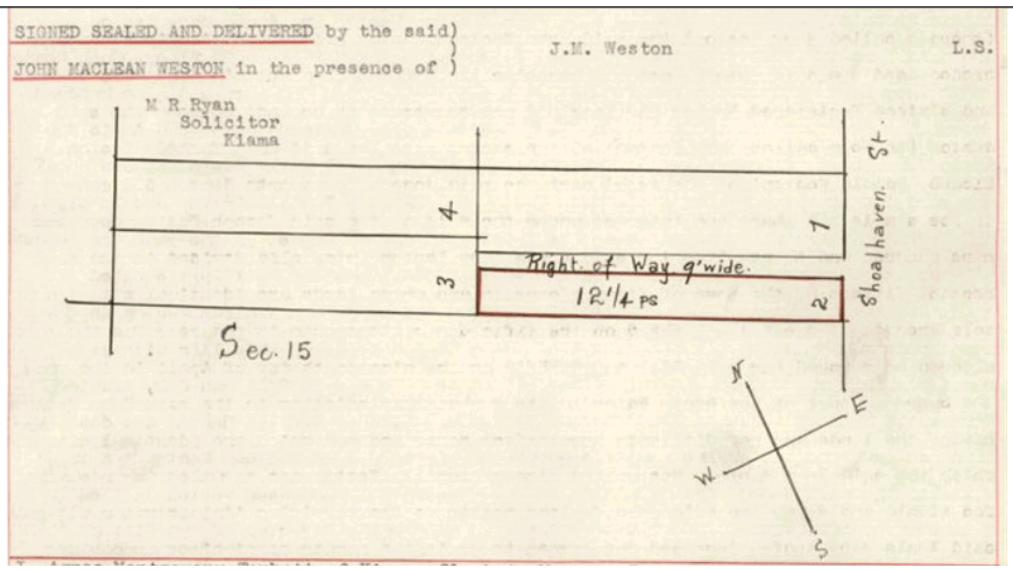


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the 1930s subdivision of Lot 20, Section 15, showing the division of the site into four rectangular lots with a narrow right-of-way. Lot 2 housed the offices of the *Kiama Independent*, with the subject dwelling located on Lot 1.				
Image year	1939	**Image by**	New Department of Lands	**Image copyright holder**	NSW Department of Lands

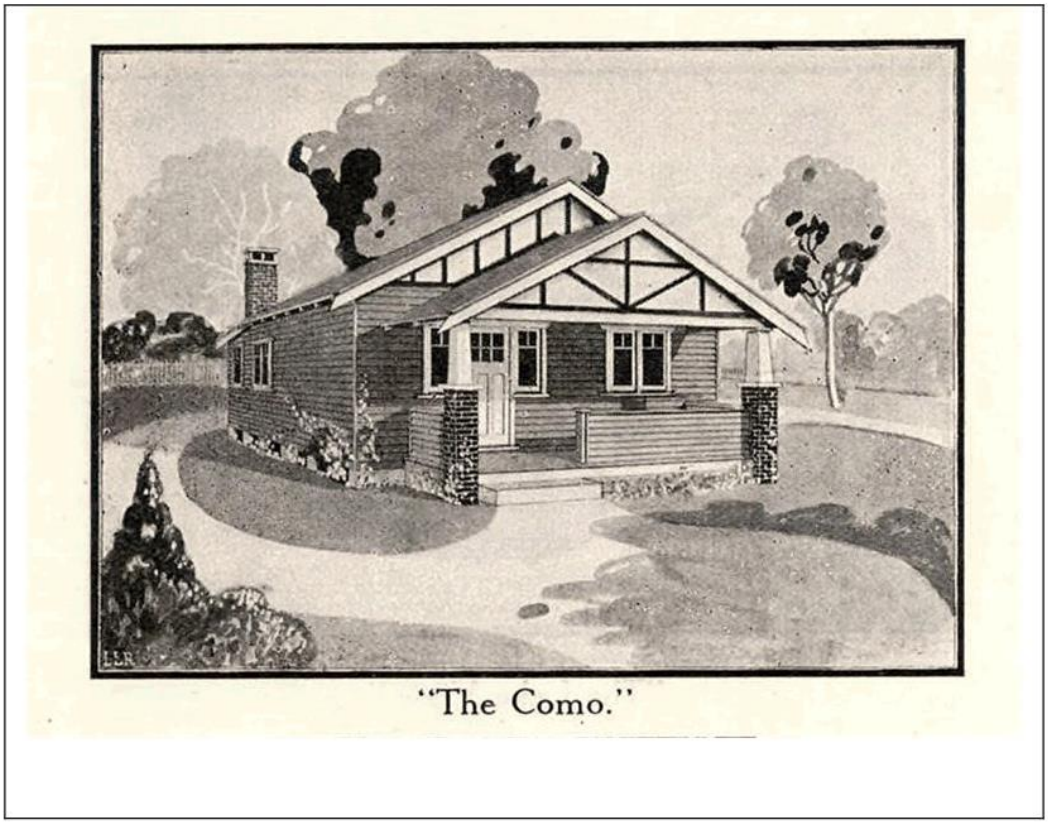


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of an advertisement for 'the Como', a 'ready-cut' house from George Hudson Timber company from their 1930 catalogue.				
Image year	1930	**Image by**	George Hudson and Son Timber Company Limited	**Image copyright holder**	Caroline Simpson Library

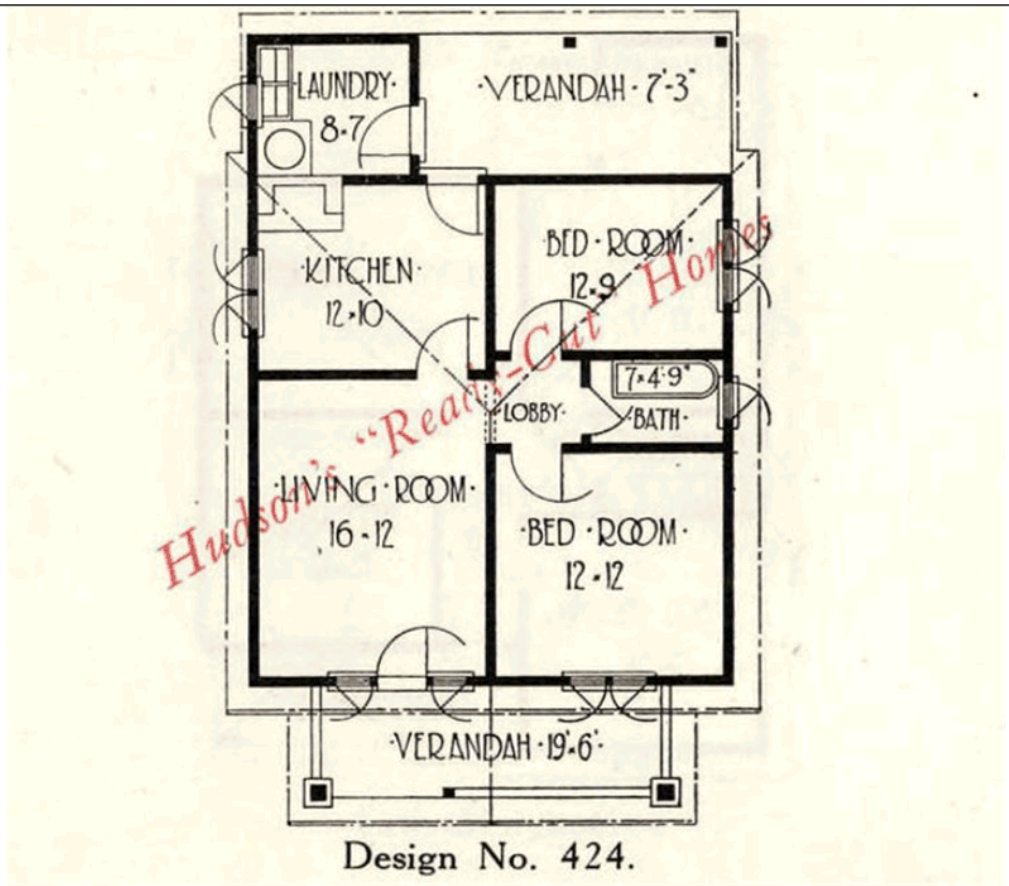


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of an advertisement for 'the Como', a 'ready-cut' house from George Hudson Timber company from their 1930 catalogue.				
Image year	1930	**Image by**	George Hudson and Son Timber Company Limited	**Image copyright holder**	Caroline Simpson Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of historical photograph from 1936 showing the property, indicated by red arrow, next to the original offices of the *Kiama Independent*.				
Image year	1936	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Royal Australian Historical Society



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Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Postwar P&O Functionalist House					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)					
Item category (if known)						
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	87					
Street name	Shoalhaven Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lot 7, DP 258846					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.672465		**Longitude**	150.852299	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Residence					
Former Use	Residence					
Statement of significance	No. 87 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance for associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values at a local level as an excellent example of a modest postwar dwelling built in the P&O Functionalist style. The dwelling is largely intact and displays a high degree of integrity, retaining most of its original fabric and its original external form. It is an excellent example of its typology demonstrating several characteristics of the P&O Functionalist style, specifically its asymmetrical massing and curvilinear facade with curved glass. Other typical features, such as the polychromatic brick, curved balcony and cantilevered awning, serve to reinforce its distinctive and picturesque presentation to the streetscape. Historically, No. 87 Shoalhaven Street is a rare example of a period of mid-century residential development with masonry construction in Kiama. It displays grander proportions than the remaining extant examples of the typology in the area and occupies a prominent position in the streetscape. Constructed for a local professional, the property came to be owned by Brian Anthony Weir, a former rugby player who represented Australia in the Wallabies Touring Team tour of South Africa in 1969. Following his retirement in 1980, Weir moved to the property and became a prominent figure in local government. Having Shoalhaven worked at Shoalhaven City Council since 1973, he went on to serve as town clerk from 1985, eventually becoming general manager of Shoalhaven City Council, a position he held until his retirement in 2010. No. 87 Shoalhaven Street is an excellent example of a P&O Functionalist style house in Kiama. It is a rare representative of masonry residential development in the area, and is associated with a locally prominent figure. The dwelling holds significance at a local level for associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	No. 87 Shoalhaven Street is a detached, single-storey postwar dwelling built c1946–1951 in the P&O Functionalist style. The house is constructed of polychromatic face brick on a sloping lot, with a garage extending from the elevated foundations on the eastern side of the building. The house fronts Shoalhaven Street to the east and has a low-pitched hipped roof of Marseille tiles. The roof features overhanging eaves with solid soffits. The primary east elevation features three 'stepped' bays. The southernmost is projecting, with a hipped roof and an original timber-framed rectangular window. This bay looks out to a small balcony courtyard constructed above the garage that has a wrought steel balustrade. An upper balcony runs along the primary elevation, from the central bay to the rear of the house in the northwest. This balcony is enclosed by a wrought steel balustrade painted white to match the finishes of the house. This balcony follows the curved profile of the façade. There are two entry points to the property—the first via stairs to the garage courtyard, where a small contemporary doorway leads into a space in the infilled foundations, and the second via stairs leading to the upper balcony in front of the central bay. The house is accessed via a doorway between the southern and central bays, and is covered by a typical functionalist curvilinear awning which runs across the northern two bays. The awning is painted white to match the timber finishes. The central second bay features a traditional curved façade, typical of the P&O Functionalist style, with the rear wing recessed to the north with a secondary balcony courtyard. Two bays feature original timber-framed windows—with a typical curved window on the central bay. Windows to the north and south of the property appear to be original timber sash. The house is set back from the street by a landscaped garden with pleasant, hedged elements. The garden slopes down to the east, following the topography of the land, and it is enclosed by a masonry retaining wall and fence which echo the curvilinear character of the façade. An aggregate driveway leads to the garage at the south eastern corner of the site, with an informal pathway providing access to the stairs.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	No. 87 Shoalhaven Street appears to be in very good condition, having been well maintained. The concrete foundations of the fence show evidence of wear, with areas of concrete having worn away. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1946	**Finish year**	1950	**Circa**	☒
Modifications and dates	The masonry fence at the front of the property appears to have been extended or partially replaced at some point in the twentieth century. The garden was modified between 2010–2017 to remove a number of palms and saplings. A decorative balustrade has since been removed from the pathway leading to the stairs.					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. No. 87 Shoalhaven Street is located on part of Lot 19 of Section 14 of the Town of Kiama Plan, granted by purchase in November 1851 to Robert Menzies and Davis Waugh. The Presbyterian Church (New South Wales) Property Trust conveyed the site in May 1946 to John Emery King. However, as early as February, King had submitted a building application to construct a cottage in Shoalhaven Street. One month later he requested Council determine the permanent levels of the footpath fronting his property in Shoalhaven Street 'in order that he may fix the position of the front fence and the foundation levels of the building, and requesting that a vehicular entrance be provided on a half cost basis, and further that consideration be given to the construction of the road and footpath in Shoalhaven Street'. In May 1946, JE King lodged a successful amended building application plan for a brick cottage in Shoalhaven Street, the subject residence. Apparently, he did not live in the residence immediately as

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	the 1949 electoral roll lists JE King (dental surgeon) and his wife in Barroul Street. Possibly there were construction delays resulting from postwar building material shortages. The house was completed and occupied by the King family by 1951 when they were one of seven residents of Shoalhaven Street that requested Kiama Council clear the 'high grass growth adjacent to their homes'. The valuation listing card describes the property from 1953 as a four-room brick cottage with kitchen and offices, tiled roof, garage under, fibro shed, brick fence and retaining walls. No. 87 Shoalhaven Street was formerly known as No. 85 until the late 1950s. Following the death of John Emery King, Gladys Ena King owned and occupied the property until 1967 when she sold it to Clements Frank Sheldon, variously described as a manufacturer or company director. He was living with his family at 76 Bong Bong Street at this time. Within 12 months, the family had relocated to 87 Shoalhaven Street. On a plan of subdivision of DP258846, 87 Shoalhaven Street is shown on Lot 7 and is described a brick cottage with garage. Sheldon sold the property in 1980 to Brian Anthony Weir and Lynda Maree Weir. The site was then described as Lot 7 in deposited plan 258846. Brian Weir is a former first-class rugby player, learning the sport at Edmund Rice College, Wollongong, in the early 1960s with Geoff Shaw, future Australian captain. Weir would go on to play fullback in the local Kiama side, which would dominate the local competition. Weir later represented the Illawarra region and played for the Wallabies touring team in both national and international competitions, being selected for the 1969 tour of South Africa. Weir joined Shellharbour City Council in 1973, shortly before retiring from a stellar rugby union career in 1975. Since then, he has become active in local government, being appoint as town clerk in 1985. He would later serve as the general manager of Shellharbour City Council for over 25 years. He received an NSW Public Service Medal in the Queen's Birthday 2009 Honours for outstanding services to the Shoalhaven community. In 2010, he announced his retirement.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban function, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation.

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	No. 87 Shoalhaven Street is on land from the 1840 Town of Kiama sale, but appears to have remained undeveloped until 1946, when the current building was under construction. The development of the land came at a time of maturity for Kiama, when the importance of its agricultural and blue-metal industries had begun to recede. No. 87 Shoalhaven Street demonstrates the continued growth of Kiama through the mid-twentieth century, but does not meet the threshold for historical significance. No. 87 Shoalhaven Street does not meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The house was constructed for John Emery King, a successful local dental surgeon, and has continued to be occupied by local residents rather than as a holiday house. In 1980, the house was purchased and occupied by Brian Anthony Weir, a prominent member of the local community. Weir represented Australia in rugby, having been selected for the Wallabies Touring Team and playing in the 1969 South Africa tour. Since joining Shellharbour City Council in 1973, Weir was prominent in local government, serving as town clerk from 1985, and later as the general manager of Shellharbour City Council until 2010. The property appears to have been Weir's residence throughout his time in local government. No. 87 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	No. 87 Shoalhaven Street is an excellent example of a modest postwar dwelling built in the P&O Functionalist style. The house features several characteristic P&O Functionalist design elements, such as asymmetrical massing, rounded corners, curved glass window, curved balcony, cantilevered curved awning, bold panels of glazing and the use of polychromatic bricks. The house utilises these elements effectively in a high-quality design, integrating more domestic features such as the hipped Marseille tile roof, garage extension, and the hedged garden to better reflect its suburban setting. Originally constructed for a wealthy local professional, the house maintains grander proportions than the surrounding weatherboard cottages and is somewhat rare in its masonry construction. It is demonstrative of housing of an emerging class of professionals, and the growing taste for metropolitan design in Kiama. No. 87 Shoalhaven Street is a picturesque mid-century house which contributes greatly to the streetscape. No. 87 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. No. 87 Shoalhaven Street does not meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. No. 87 Shoalhaven Street has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The P&O Functionalist style is locally rare in Kiama, with only few examples extant in the area. 87 Shoalhaven Street is particularly rare as an excellent suburban example of a P&O Functionalist style house. The house occupies grander proportions and a greater degree of decorative detailing than seen at the remaining examples extant in the Kiama area. The property is also a rare example of a well-maintained mid-century dwelling of masonry construction. It also occupies a prominent place in the streetscape, situated on a with a deep set back from the street, affording the property a good degree of landmark quality. No. 87 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.

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Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	No. 87 Shoalhaven Street is an excellent example of a modest P&O Functionalist style dwelling in the Kiama area. The house is intact and displays a high degree of integrity, demonstrating many of the characteristic elements of the P&O functionalist style on a domestic scale. These characteristic elements include the asymmetrical massing, curvilinear façade, curved glass corner windows, and the curvilinear awning and balcony. Residential housing in the Kiama area is largely dominated by weatherboard construction, making the property representative of a period of mid-century masonry residential development in the area. The house is an excellent example of a rare house style in the Kiama area and has representative significance as a result. No. 87 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	No. 87 Shoalhaven Street displays a high degree of integrity. The house appears to be largely intact, retaining its exterior form and massing, and much of its original fabric, including timber windows and hardware, balustrades and decorative brick detailing. The house appears to have undergone little modification since its construction, with no major changes to its overall exterior form. It has been well maintained and is currently in good condition, with only minor maintenance issues related to the front fence and garden.

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Title	Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 1986 No 618	1946	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 2871 No 291	1967	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 13935 Vol 84	1979	NSW Land Registry Services
Minutes	Kiama Council	Minute No. 107	1946	Kiama Council
Minutes	Kiama Council	Minute No. 138	1946	Kiama Council
Minutes	Kiama Council	Minute No. 291	1946	Kiama Council
Minutes	Kiama Council	Minute No. 232	1951	Kiama Council
Valuation	Department of Valuer General	Valuation Roll	1953-1966	State Archives and Records
Webpage	Rugby Australia	Brian Anthony Weir	2020	Classicwallabies.com.au

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	The post war dwelling at 87 Shoalhaven Street should be included as a heritage item of local significance within Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	47		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Viewed from the east, demonstrating its characteristic P&O Functionalist curvilinear façade.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



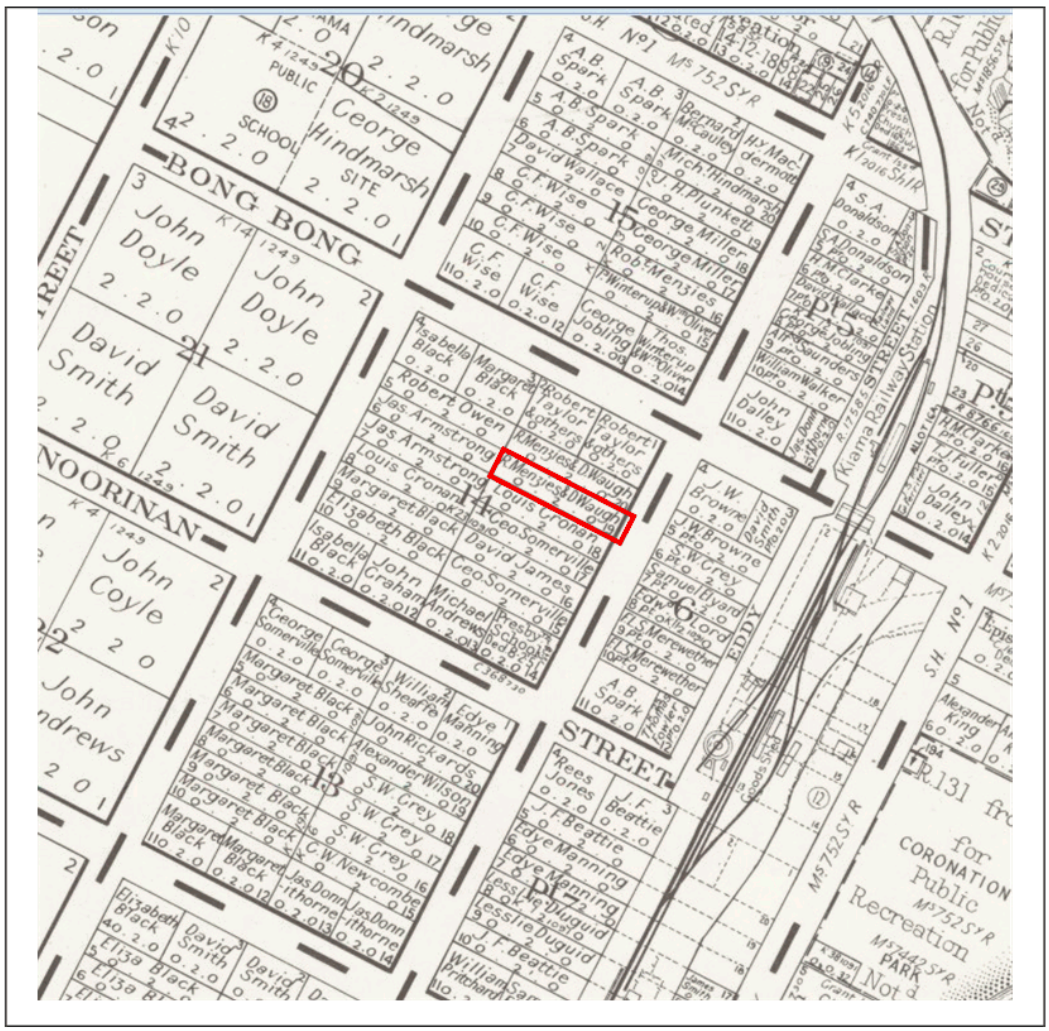
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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of 87 Shoalhaven Street on the Town of Kiama Plan (1972 copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



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ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Blowhole Point Tennis Courts					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Recreation and Entertainment					
Item category (if known)	Other—Recreation and Entertainment					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number						
Street name	Terralong Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama			**Postcode**	2533	
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Part Lot 7009, DP 1074322					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.671329	**Longitude**	150.861397		
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner	Public Land					
Current use	Tennis Courts					
Former Use	Quarry					
Statement of significance	The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts have cultural significance for historic, associative and social values at a local level as the first tennis courts in Kiama and as the site of the quarry used in the construction of the nearby Robertson Basin. From c1850 to 1876, the stone and spoil from the site was used in the construction of the basin, leaving a depression in the landscape of Blowhole Point. The construction of the basin led to a boom in Kiama's agricultural and blue-metal industries in the 1880s. The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts, which are in the quarry pit, have historical significance as evidence of the construction of this basin. In 1892, the quarry pit was repurposed by the Kiama Lawn Tennis Club, which built the tennis courts on site. These were the first tennis courts and one of the earliest sporting facilities in Kiama. The courts have been in almost continuous use by residents and visitors since construction, except for a brief period in the 1940s and 1950s. Clubs like the Kiama Lawn Tennis Club were an important type of social group in Kiama in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, providing recreational opportunities to residents and influencing the development of the town. The courts are also held in esteem by the local community, not only as a sporting facility but due to their longevity of use. For these reasons, the courts have historical, associative and social significance at a local level.					
Level of Significance	State ☐		Local ☑			

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts are two open-air synthetic tennis courts located on the western slope of Blowhole Point, facing towards Kiama Harbour and the town centre. The courts are on levelled land, within the slope of the Blowhole Point topography, in a former quarry pit associated with the construction of Robertson Basin. The courts are the standard hardcourt style of tennis court popular in Australia. They are slightly offset and surrounded by high metal fences, including an internal divider. The surface of the courts has recently been painted blue and is in good condition. Access to the courts is from a door on the west. An embankment approximately 6 metres high surrounds the tennis courts to their north and east, and to the west, which was the former quarry pit face. This embankment is now planted with a range of shrubs and trees, including a row of Norfolk pines along its ridge. To the west of the courts is an area of open lawn where the land levels out. A small brick clubhouse built in the 1970s is also located here. Between the courts and the clubhouse is an original Norfolk pine that dates from before the construction of the tennis courts in 1892. The Kiama Visitor's Centre and Pilot's Cottage Museum overlook the courts from the south and are accessible via a steep pathway and steps to the west of the tennis courts.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The tennis courts have recently been resurfaced and are in good condition. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1892	**Finish year**	1892	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	2009—courts resurfaced. 2016—courts repainted.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts are located on part of the public recreation reserve originally gazetted in March 1904 and re-gazetted in September 1964. The tennis courts were made in 1892 in the depression formed from the excavation of earth during construction of the coffer dams (now Robertson Basin) from the 1850s to 1876. The *Kiama Independent* reported in August 1892 that members of the Kiama Lawn Tennis Club successfully applied to Kiama Council to form tennis courts on that site 'so as to escape the effects of the north east and southerly winds''. In return, the club was to pay the annual sum of £1. The agreement was slightly premature as the Blowhole Point Recreation Reserve had not yet been handed over to the Council. When this did occur, the agreement was formalised. Two A1 clay tennis courts were formed, the area was fenced, and seats erected, with the costs of improvements totalling £20. Early photographs show the courts in the same arrangement as they are today, including the Norfolk Island pine.

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	At this time, 41 of the 58 members of the club were playing members. They played regularly on the courts and hosted matches with other tennis clubs in the Illawarra district. In September 1896, the *Kiama Independent* published a feature on Kiama by anonymous writer 'Esperance'. He described the town in detail. Of the Blowhole Point tennis courts, he wrote: 'The tennis courts are made in a hollow close by [the lighthouse] and are tolerably good ones. Here the ladies of the town meet on certain days and refresh the tired players with a cup of afternoon tea'. In 1900, the Blowhole Point Trustee's received information from the Department of Lands that the tennis club's permissive occupancy of a portion of the recreation reserve was terminated and the club would need to arrange a new agreement with the trustees for the ongoing sum of £1 per year. The Blowhole Point Tennis Club remained active through the 1910s and 1920s following the establishment of the rival Central Park Tennis Club in Kiama. During 1928, £20 was spent on improvements to the courts. Kiama Council questioned the viability of the Blowhole Point Tennis Courts in April 1934. Alderman King reported that the club 'would probably not go on and another one wished to get the court and would take it over if the Council would put it in order'. The mayor indicated the site was leased to the club that owned the court. No further action was taken by the Council, pending further information on the matter. The tennis club held a meeting one month later, and contrary to Alderman King's belief, it decided to repair one of the courts via voluntary labour. It also hoped to have increased membership when both courts were in good playing condition. The Blowhole Tennis Club notified Kiama Council in December 1937 they were relinquishing tenancy of the court in Central Park. It appears that the club had abandoned play on the Blowhole Point Tennis Courts by this time as in 1939 alderman Phillips advised that Council's caretaker 'should pay some attention to the tennis courts on the Blowhole Point [as] they are going to ruin at the present time'. Phillips advocated repairing the courts and allowing the holiday campers on the point to use them for free. The Council resolved to repair and straighten the fences, take the spoil from around the courts to provide additional space behind the base lines, surface the courts with metal and bitumen, and to top dress them with emoleum and sand, repair and paint buildings, and hire the courts to visitors at a nominal rental. The tennis courts lay unused through the 1940s and 1950s. Following the closure of the Catholic Club tennis courts, players returned to the old Blowhole Point Tennis Courts. After years of neglect, members of the group repaired and refurbished the courts and club house and installed lighting, power poles and fencing. Since that time, the tennis club has actively used the courts. They were resurfaced in 2009, when the club received a grant towards the work from the NSW Department of Sport and Recreation. The club continues to lease the courts and pay for the upkeep and maintenance of the property.

THEMES	
National historical theme	Developing Australia's cultural life
State historical theme	Sport—activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts have historical significance as the site of an early quarry associated with the construction of Robertson Basin and as one of the earliest sports facilities in Kiama. Between c1850 and 1876, stone and spoil were quarried from the site to construct the coffer dam walls of Robertson Basin. The landscape of the Blowhole Point tennis courts has historical significance as evidence of the construction of this basin, which greatly improved shipping capacity in Kiama and led to the boom in the region's agricultural and blue-metal industries in the 1880s. The quarry pit was later repurposed in 1892 by the Kiama Lawn Tennis Club for two tennis courts, which have been in near-continuous use by residents and visitors to Kiama since. The courts are the first tennis courts in Kiama and one of the earliest sporting facilities constructed in the town. Their layout has remained unchanged since 1892. The tennis courts continue to be used today, representing nearly 130 years of near-continuous use for the sport on the site. The site has historical significance at a local level for both evidencing the construction of the Robertson Basin and for its long historical use for tennis. The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts have an association with the Kiama Lawn Tennis Club and its successors that is significant at a local level. The Kiama Lawn Tennis Club was the first tennis club in Kiama and was the original applicant for the construction of the courts on Blowhole Point. This group dissolved in 1937 after relinquishing its tenancy of the courts, which are now used by the Kiama Tennis Club. Sporting clubs such as the Kiama Lawn Tennis Club were important social groups in rural and coastal towns in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, providing residents with avenues for leisure, recreation and competition. These clubs often had a tangible influence on the development of their towns by advocating for the creation of sporting facilities, many of which still exist today—as is the case with the Kiama Lawn Tennis Club and the Blowhole Point Tennis Courts. The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts are functional in design, though the surrounding landscaping of the embankments provides a pleasant backdrop to the site. While the site has some aesthetic qualities, it is primarily utilitarian and is not considered to have aesthetic significance. The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts does not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken, but the Blowhole Point Tennis Courts are held in high regard by the local community and the Kiama Tennis Club. The Blowhole Tennis Courts have been in almost continuous use by the local community since the 1892, most recently being upgraded in 2009. The social significance of the courts is almost certainly related to their status as community tennis courts and because they are the oldest tennis courts in Kiama. The courts' location on Blowhole Point may also figure into their significance. The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion. A detailed social values assessment should be undertaken to better understand the community's attachment to the Blowhole Point Tennis Courts.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts are highly unlikely to furnish new information or insight into the process of quarrying or to have significant archaeological deposits. The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Tennis courts are commonly found throughout Kiama. The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts does not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts are a typical example of a hardcourt style tennis court found throughout Australia and the world. The courts do not demonstrate any outstanding features, nor are they particularly fine examples of their type. Any hardcourt tennis court in a similar condition elsewhere in Australia would demonstrate the same characteristics as the Blowhole Point Tennis Courts. The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.
Integrity	The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts have a high degree of integrity. The layout of the courts has remained unchanged since 1892. Since that time, the courts and associated infrastructure (i.e. clubhouse) have been upgraded and repaired to enable their continued use—the primary source of their significance. Evidence of the quarry pit the tennis courts are in is still legible in the landscape, as the topography of the site have remained almost wholly unchanged.

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Article	*The Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Local News	16 Aug 1892	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*The Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	A few Notes on a Trip to Kiama	15 Feb 1896	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	Helen Laidlaw, Blowhole Tennis Club Inc	Heritage of the Blowhole Tennis Club & Courts 1872-2014	2014	Kiama Library
Book	William A Bayley	Blue Haven: history of Kiama Municipality	19	Kiama Library
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Kiama celebrates	12 Feb 1938	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Works committee	22 Feb 1939	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	'Going to ruin' Blowhole Tennis Courts	4 Feb 1929	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent* and *Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Blowhole Point Reserve, meeting of the trustees	21 Jul 1900	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute Book, minute 35	30 Jun 1929	Kiama Council

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts should be included as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	37		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts, facing east.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The clubhouse (right) and the 1892 Norfolk Island pine (centre) to the west of the Blowhole Point Tennis Courts				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View to the Blowhole Point Tennis Courts, facing northeast from the nearby Pilot's Cottage, showing the 1892 Norfolk Island pine.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage

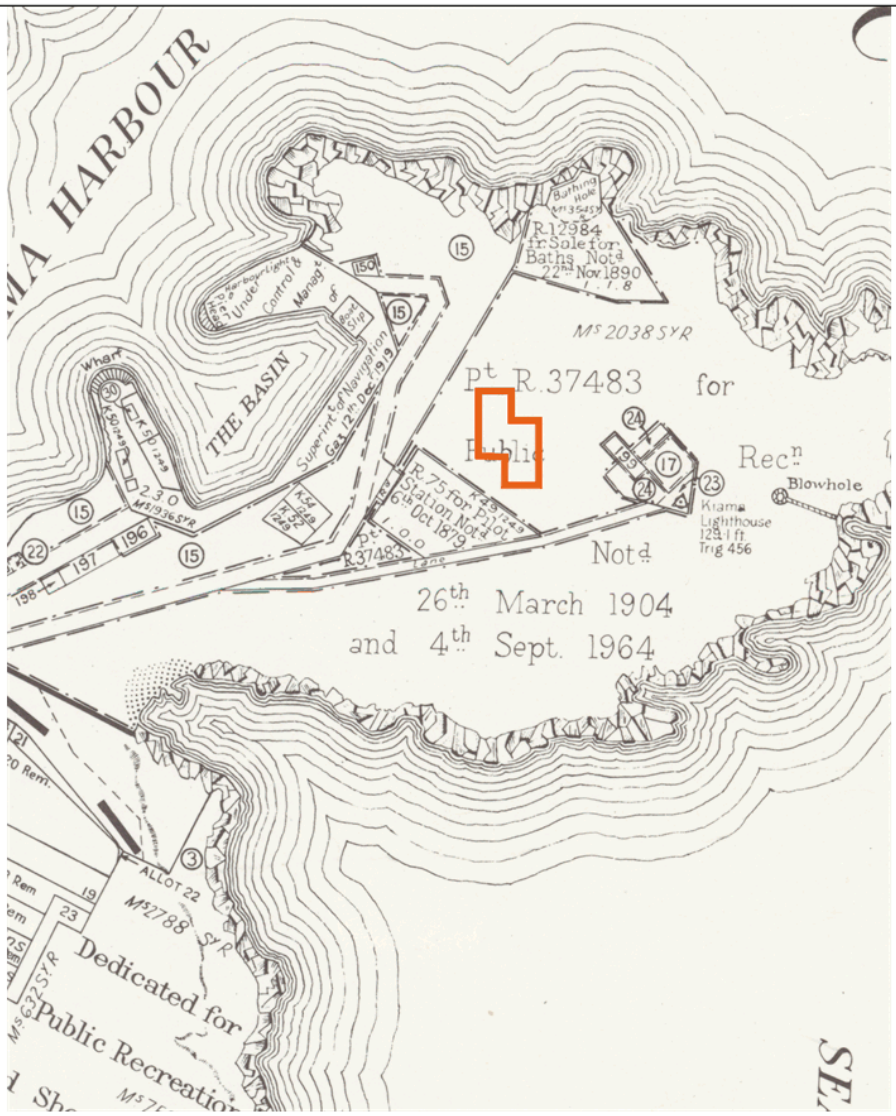


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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of the Blowhole Point Tennis Courts on the Town of Kiama Plan (1972 copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands NSW	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	A c1880s photo of Robertson Basin, showing the quarry pit on Blowhole Point where the tennis courts were built soon after.				
Image year	c1880s	**Image by**	Charles H. Kerry	**Image copyright holder**	N/A



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The tennis courts c1940s–1950s when they were in disuse, shown used as a camping spot.				
Image year	c1940s-1950s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Former Mosckos Cafe					
Other Name/s Former Name/s						
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)					
Item category (if known)						
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	66-68					
Street name	Terralong Street					
Suburb/town	Kiama				**Postcode**	2533
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama					
Property description	Lots 1-2, DP 508891					
Location - Lat/long	**Latitude**	-34.670382		**Longitude**	150.854139	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	**Zone**		**Easting**		**Northing**	
Owner						
Current use	Commercial					
Former Use	Cafe					
Statement of significance	The former Mosckos Cafe has cultural significance for historic, associative, aesthetic and representative values at a local level. The site originates from two grants of land from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan but was redeveloped several times before being purchased by a Greek emigre, Constantinos 'Con' Mosckos. Mosckos immigrated to Australia in 1913, establishing a cafe in Mittagong before selling and moving to Kiama in 1919. He originally purchased the eastern portion of the site in 1923 and opened a cafe. The cafe opened in a period of Interwar expansion as Kiama experienced a new wave of works and migrants moving to the area, and a growth in popularity as a tourist destination. It catered to both locals and the expanding tourist market and was representative of a successful migrant business in the area. Con was known for his high-quality food and attractrive pace, offering local produce and seafood, with traditional Australian fare and mixed grill. He was particularly loved by the local community for his ice cream. The success of his business led him to purchase the western portion of the site and expand—it is likely that the parapet dates from this time. The cafe operated on the site from the 1920s until Con's death in 1948. It served as a meeting place for the local community for celebrations, and even memorials. It holds historical value as part of a period of Interwar commercial expansion, associative value for its connection with Con Mosckos, a well-known local figure, and aesthetic values for its contribution to the Terralong Street streetscape. It is representative of a period of development in Kiama's history and as an example of a successful migrant business in the Kiama region.					
Level of Significance	State ☐			Local ☑		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	GL Grant					
Builder/ maker	R Skelton, contract awarded September 1928 F Mahoney, took over building contract in same month when Skelton resigned					
Physical Description	Nos. 66–68 Terralong Street is a single-storey, semi-detached commercial building divided into two premises. The premises are located on two narrow rectangular lots, with the westernmost lot wider than the eastern lot. The lots are oriented northeast to southwest, with the properties fronting the southern alignment of Terralong Street. The building occupies the whole of the northernmost portion of the lots with no set back from the footpath. The building is constructed from rendered and painted masonry. Each premises has a contemporary flat roof, hidden by an original Interwar parapet. The parapet dates from the late-1920s and is constructed of rendered and painted masonry. It features a mildly ogee profile with short, moulded columns. There is a moulded circular motif in the centre of the parapet, which would likely have held an early sign. There is a contemporary, cantilever sign which projects from the façade. The parapet is currently painted two different colours to delineate the different shops, with the western premises occupying a larger site. Formerly a single property, the interior has been highly modified to accommodate the subdivision of the site and to allow for the introduction of contemporary commercial fitouts. The eastern premises is currently occupied by a dumpling shop, with a newsagency in the western premises. It appears that the ground-floor façades have been largely, if not wholly replaced. They currently consist of wide entranceways with rendered masonry. The eastern premises incorporates wide glazed panels. A contemporary awning has also been introduced to the exterior and appears to be supported by metal posts.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The premises have been highly altered but appear to be in good condition, having been well maintained. The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.					
Construction years	**Start year**	1928	**Finish year**	1929	**Circa**	☐
Modifications and dates	1939—Cafe remodelled and garage converted to a butcher shop.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra. On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'. The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole). Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area. The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour. The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district. Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways. Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney. The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. The former Mosckos Cafe is located on two separate land titles but was originally on part of Lot 1 and Lot 2 of Section 15 of the Town of Kiama Plan, which were granted by purchase to Henry McDermott and Bernard McCauley respectively. There were a succession of owners of the lots—Frederick Wahl's property was destroyed by a large fire in Kiama on 1 October 1899. The fire consumed 16 shops and the Royal Hotel in Terralong Street between Collins and Shoalhaven streets. Constantinos 'Con' Mosckos came to Australia from Greece in about 1913 and set up business as a greengrocer and cafe at Mittagong. He moved to Kiama in 1919 and purchased the business of the Holz family. He later sold the Mittagong business in 1921. In 1923 he bought the western half of Lot 1 of Section 15 from James Wood, Agnes Bell and George King for £1850. Mosckos established a reputation for cleanliness, good food and service. Soon his business outgrew the building and he made plans to expand into the vacant land adjoining his existing premises. He

Heritage Data Form

	purchased the adjoining site to the west, the shops and dwellings belonging to the estate of the late F Wahl and then occupied by W Grundy (part of Lot 2, Section 15) from Alexander Nicholson for £1650. Mosckos lodged a successful application to Kiama Council in July 1928 to erect a temporary bakehouse at this existing premises, 'pending erection new premises'. The same month, the *Construction and Local Government Journal* reported that GL Grant was the 'architect for the erection of business premises in Terralong Street, Kiama (NSW) for Con Mosckos'. Simultaneously, Grant invited tenders for erection of the building. One month later, the *Kiama Reporter* and *Illawarra Journal* reported that R Skelton of Berry was awarded the contract to build two news shops in Terralong Street for Mosckos. Excavation of the site was underway by the end of 1928. Later the same year, the building contract was taken over by F Mahoney who wrote to Kiama Council advising them of the excavation and seeking approval of the plans and specifications of the proposed building lodged by Skelton. The building application was approved at the meeting of 26 September. The new shop (cafe) was completed and opened in September 1929. The appointments and finishes were praised by the *Kiama Independent*, writing it was 'most modern in finish, appearance and up to date equipment, the building is undoubtedly an addition to be proud of and an ornament to Kiama and Terralong Street in which it stands'. In 1939, Mosckos extensively remodelled the cafe and converted the garage on the site into a butcher shop with 'up-to-date tiled front and a new cantilever awning that will also include the laneway at the side'. The *Kiama Independent* reported that 'when the present work, which is estimated to cost £1000, is completed, Mosckos Café will be among the most modern on the Coast for comfort and equipment'. The cafe was fitted out with black-and-white tiles, non-slip red runners, display cases, 'brass set' front shop windows, and marble-topped tables. The cafe served a variety of local produce and seafood, as well as steaks, mixed grills, and sweets. Following a trend of the times, the cafe also included a soda fountain. Con was well known for making his own ice cream, which he sold on site I as well as through other dealers. His ice cream was advertised in several local papers and was well known in the local area. It is thought that Con was involved in establishing further cafes at Bowral, Mittagong, Moss Vale, Robertson, and in the City of Sydney. Mosckos ran his cafe and businesses successfully until his death in 1948. In 1953, the property of the late Mosckos was subdivided into three lots, A, B and C. Nos. 66–68 Terralong Street, with a two–storey dwelling at the rear and a right-of way, was located on Lot C. According to the valuation roll, 66 Terralong Street was described as a 'I L.U. brick shop' with galvanised iron roof while No. 68 was classed as 'a brick shop and dwelling, 8 rooms, kitchen and offices with galvanised iron roof'. In 1954, the Union Trustee Company of Australia Ltd and Z Simos, executors of his estate, advertised four shops and dwellings and two lock-up shops (66–68, 72–74 and 76–78 Terralong Street) for auction sale on 28 November. Nos. 66–68 Terralong Street was listed for sales as lot one. The property was described as 'two single storey shops, iron roofs. Let as Café and Drapery Store, No. 68 having 2-storey dwelling at rear'. The property was sold to the lessee of the cafe, Charles Valavous of Kiama for £8500. Nos. 66–68 Terralong Street was subdivided into two lots in 1964. Valavous sold 68 Terralong Street to Con and Helen Christie, both of Kiama, cafe proprietors. They were probably leasing the cafe from Valavous prior to purchasing the building. Meanwhile, Valavous retained ownership of 66 Terralong Street until 1979 when it was sold to John Frederick Shepherd of Kiama, estate agent, and his wife Mercy Joyce Shepherd. Since that time, 66 and 68 Terralong Street have been occupied by a succession of tenants operating a range of businesses.

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THEMES	
National historical theme	Developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Commerce—activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services
National historical theme	Marking the phases of life
State historical theme	Persons—activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The former Mosckos Café was established in the 1920s during a period of Interwar expansion in Kiama when tourist facilities were expanded in the Kiama Town Centre. The cafe was created by Constantinos 'Con' Mosckos, a Greek emigre who arrived in Australia in 1913 and moved to Kiama in 1919. Mosckos has previously established a business in Mittagong and is thought to have been involved in several businesses around NSW. Mosckos utilised local produce and developed a reputation for good quality and service. He was particularly known for his ice cream which was renowned throughout the region. The Mosckos cafe speaks to a period of immigration and cultural expansion in Kiama in the 1920s as the town expanded, and is representative of the emigre experience in Kiama. It became a focal point for the local community events and is likely to hold historical social values. The former Mosckos Cafe has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The former Mosckos Cafe was established by Constantinos 'Con' Mosckos, a Greek emigre, who expanded the business and operated the cafe until his death in 1948. Con Mosckos was a prominent local business owner and well-known European emigre who was liked and respected in the local community. He incorporated traditional Australian fare into the menu, and was renowned for his ice cream. His cafe is representative of a trend of immigrant cafes that operated around Australia in the Interwar period and is representative of Mosckos' impact on the community. The former Mosckos Cafe has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The former Mosckos Cafe was originally established in 1923 at the premises at 66 Terralong Street, and was later expanded the late-1920s, when the premises at 68 Terralong Street was incorporated into the site. It is likely that the parapet dates from this period. Due to the commercial nature of the site, the ground floor of the properties have been heavily altered over time, with both the exterior and interior fabric and layout modified over time. The current awning is contemporary and detracts from the character of the site. As such, the former Mosckos Cafe is no longer an excellent example of its type. However, the parapet is largely intact, retaining its original form and fabric, with much of its decorative moulding in place. Although it has been painted in an uncomplimentary colour palette, it is a good example of an Interwar commercial parapet that retains the scale of the Terralong Street shop fronts and is visually cohesive with the surrounding properties. The parapet contributes greatly to the character of Terralong Street and is an important component in the streetscape. The former Mosckos Cafe has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of current strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if the former Mosckos Cafe meets the threshold of significance under this criterion.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. The former Mosckos Cafe has not been assessed under this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The Mosckos cafe was one of several hospitality businesses that operated on Terralong Street, it is not particularly rare as a cafe business. However, as it was once owned and operated by a European emigre, it is an example of a successful immigrant venture in the Kiama area and was a focal point for the local community. The former Mosckos Cafe does not meet the threshold for cultural significance under this criterion.

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Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The former Mosckos Cafe was one of several cafes and businesses that emerged in the Interwar period as Kiama grew as a tourist destination. Developed as Terralong Street expanded after the 1900 fire, it is one of several cafes and businesses that date from this time, with the parapet contributing to the scale and streetscape character firmly established in the Kiama Town Centre during the Interwar period. Despite alterations, it is a good example of a commercial property from this time, and is representative of a wider period of development and immigration in the Kiama region. The former Mosckos Cafe has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.
Integrity	As a commercial property which has changed hands several times, the building has been heavily altered. The ground floor particularly has undergone significant modifications to accommodate frequent change of use—it was particularly affected by the subdivision and sale of the two lots, and the subsequent division of the building into two distinct premises. It seems likely that little remains of the original layout or fabric the ground floor, with the interior fabric and the external awning removed. However, the footprint of the building appears to have largely remained intact, and the parapet retains a high degree of integrity and intactness.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	**Author/Client**	**Title**	**Year**	**Repository**
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 1294 No 759	1923	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 1476 No 783	1927	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 2707 No 454	1964	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 2316 No 276	1954	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 3099 No 770	1973	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 89 No 330	1864	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 151 No 863	1875	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 134 No 920	1873	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 125 No 157	1871	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 12199 Fol 138	1979	NSW Land Registry Services
Valuation	Department of Valuer General	Valuation Roll	1953-1964	State Records & Archives
Article	*Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Up-do-date modern restaurant opened, Mosckos enterprise	7 Sep 1929	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Reporter and Illawarra Journal*	Local and general	12 Sep 1928	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Construction and Local Government Journal*	Opportunity report	18 Jul 1928	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Modern shop equipment	30 Sep 1933	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	*Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser*	Building activity, Mr Moskos' enterprise	27 May 1939	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	*South Coast Times and Wollongong Argus*	Tenders	13 Jul 1928	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Book	Rae Luckie	Capturing Kiama's Memories	2010	Kiama Library
Book	Molly Eileen Mackie?	My kind of town revisited	1999	Kiama Library
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute Book, minute 273	4 Jul 1928	Kiama Council
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute Book, minute 410	26 Sep 1928	Kiama Council
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute Book, minute 102	22 Mar 1933	Kiama Council
Advertisement	*Sydney Morning Herald*	Important retail premises Kiama	28 Nov 1953	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	The Former Mosckos Cafe should be included as an item of local heritage significance in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

Heritage Data Form

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	**Year of study or report**	2021
Item number in study or report	48		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes ☒	No ☐
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	**Date**	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The former Mosckos Café, as viewed from Terralong Street looking south.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View southeast showing the former Mosckos Café from Hindmarsh Park.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



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Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the former Mosckos Cafe parapet, looking south.				
Image year	2020	**Image by**	GML Heritage	**Image copyright holder**	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Approximate location of the original lots on which 66–68 Terralong Street is located on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	**Image by**	Department of Lands	**Image copyright holder**	Department of Lands



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Constantinos 'Con' Mosckos.				
Image year	c.1913-19392	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library

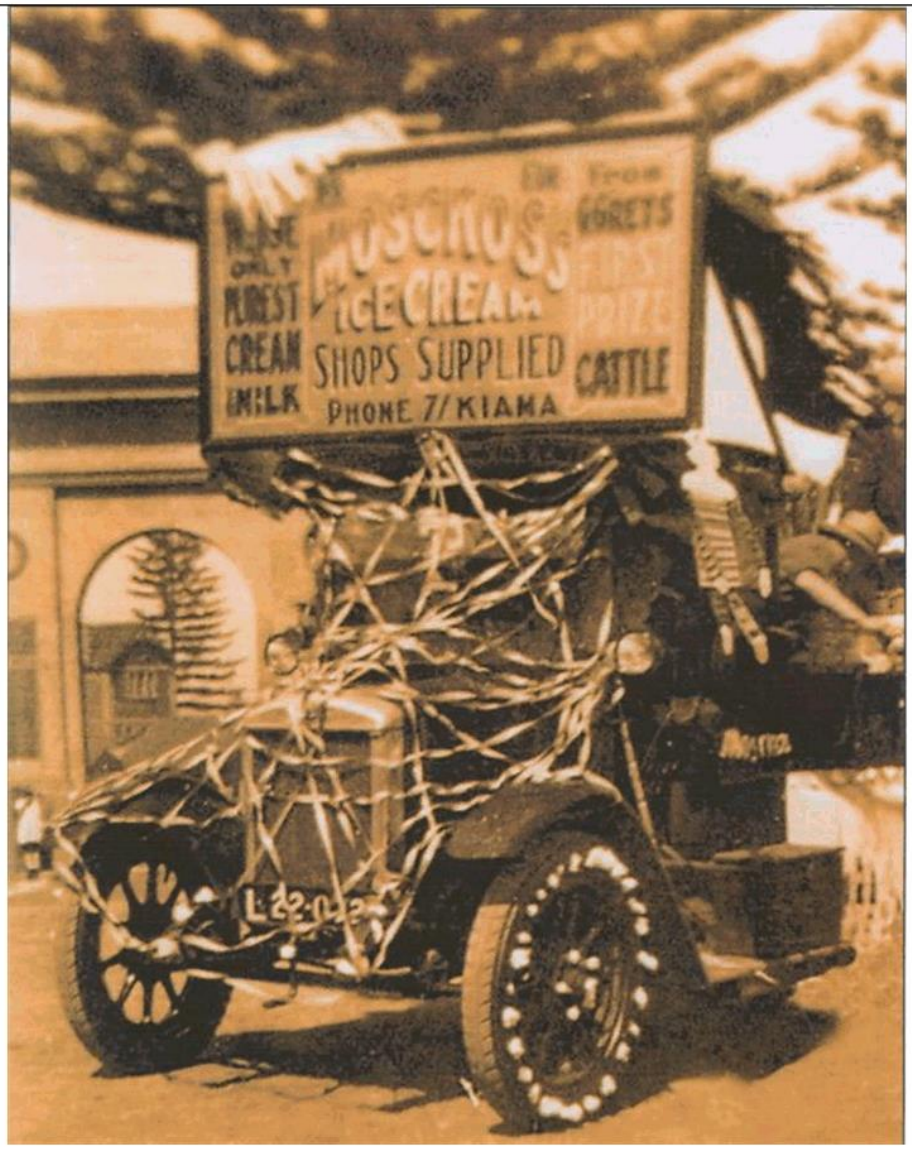


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	A photograph of a street parade car advertising the Mosckos Cafe in 1927. The photograph was taken near Hindmarsh Park, with the memorial arch in the background. The parade was held to celebrate the visit of the Prince of Wales to Australia				
Image year	c1920s–1930s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library

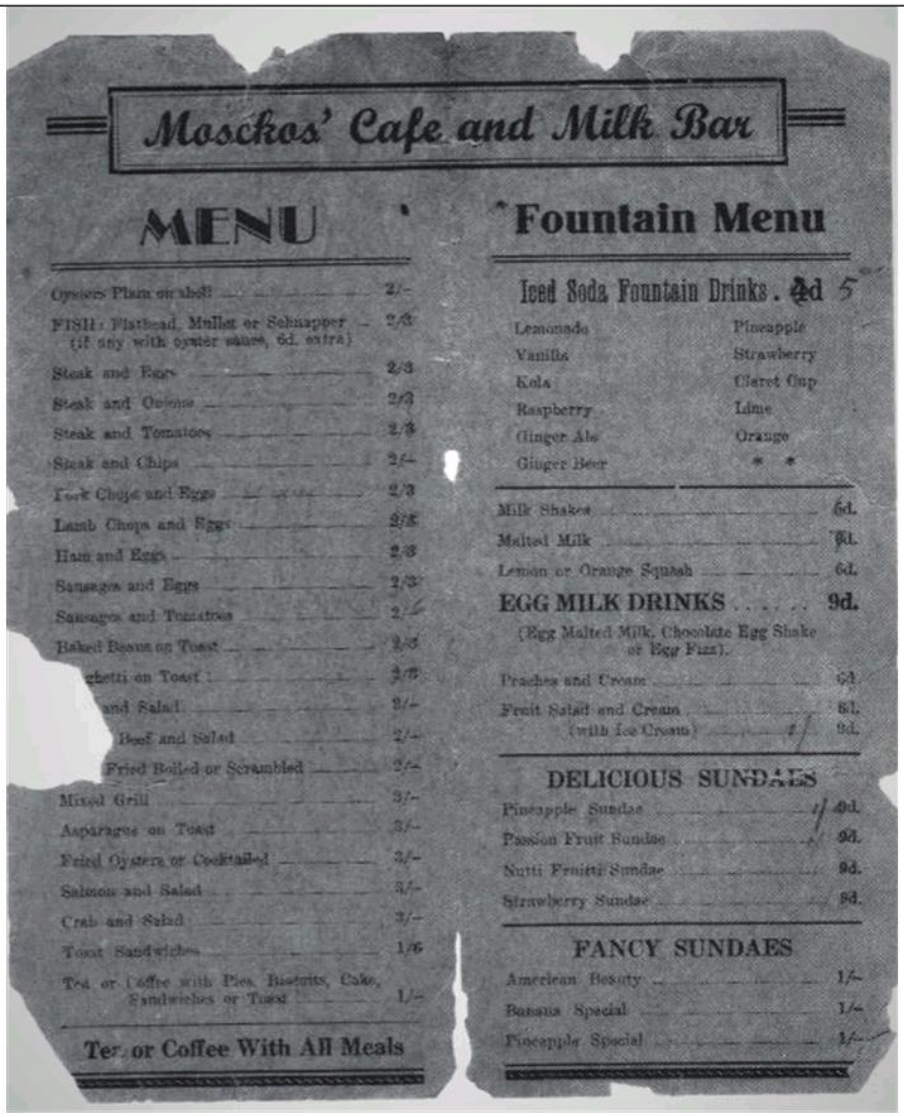


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	A menu from Mosckos' Cafe and Milk Bar.				
Image year	C1920s-1930s	**Image by**	Unknown	**Image copyright holder**	Kiama Library



Mosckos' Cafe and Milk Bar

MENU

Oysters Plain on shell ... 2/-
FISH: Flathead, Mullet or Schnapper (if any with oyster sauce, 6d. extra) ... 2/3
Steak and Eggs ... 2/3
Steak and Onions ... 2/3
Steak and Tomatoes ... 2/3
Steak and Chips ... 2/-
Pork Chops and Eggs ... 2/3
Lamb Chops and Eggs ... 2/3
Ham and Eggs ... 2/3
Sausages and Eggs ... 2/3
Sausages and Tomatoes ... 2/-
Baked Beans on Toast ... 2/3
Spaghetti on Toast ... 2/3
Salad ... 2/-
Beef and Salad ... 2/-
Fried Boiled or Scrambled ... 2/-
Mixed Grill ... 3/-
Asparagus on Toast ... 3/-
Fried Oysters or Cocktailed ... 3/-
Salmon and Salad ... 3/-
Crab and Salad ... 3/-
Toast Sandwiches ... 1/6
Tea or Coffee with Pies, Biscuits, Cake, Sandwiches or Toast ... 1/-

Tea or Coffee With All Meals

Fountain Menu

Iced Soda Fountain Drinks. 4d

Lemonade — Pineapple
Vanilla — Strawberry
Kola — Claret Cup
Raspberry — Lime
Ginger Ale — Orange
Ginger Beer

Milk Shakes ... 6d.
Malted Milk ... 6d.
Lemon or Orange Squash ... 6d.

EGG MILK DRINKS ... 9d.
(Egg Malted Milk, Chocolate Egg Shake or Egg Fizz).

Peaches and Cream ... 6d.
Fruit Salad and Cream ... 6d.
(with Ice Cream) ... 9d.

DELICIOUS SUNDAES

Pineapple Sundae ... 9d.
Passion Fruit Sundae ... 9d.
Nutti Fruitti Sundae ... 9d.
Strawberry Sundae ... 9d.

FANCY SUNDAES

American Beauty ... 1/-
Banana Special ... 1/-
Pineapple Special ... 1/-

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Advertisement for Con Mosckos ice cream in 1939.				
Image year	1939	**Image by**	Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser	**Image copyright holder**	National Library of Australia

