

# *Heritage Data Form*

ITEM DETAILS					
<b>Name of Item</b>	Victorian weatherboard cottage				
<b>Other Name/s Former Name/s</b>					
<b>Item type (if known)</b>	Built				
<b>Item group (if known)</b>	Residential buildings (private)				
<b>Item category (if known)</b>					
<b>Area, Group, or Collection Name</b>					
<b>Street number</b>	1				
<b>Street name</b>	Bong Bong Street				
<b>Suburb/town</b>	Kiama	<b>Postcode</b>	2533		
<b>Local Government Area/s</b>	Municipality of Kiama				
<b>Property description</b>	Lot 1, DP 1115376				
<b>Location - Lat/long</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	-34.674116		<b>Longitude</b>	150.856884
<b>Location - AMG (if no street address)</b>	<b>Zone</b>		<b>Easting</b>		<b>Northing</b>
<b>Owner</b>					
<b>Current use</b>	Residence				
<b>Former Use</b>	Residence				
<b>Statement of significance</b>	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.				
<b>Level of Significance</b>	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

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DESCRIPTION						
<b>Designer</b>	Unknown					
<b>Builder/ maker</b>	Unknown					
<b>Physical Description</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A small, sparsely planted lawn separates the cottage from Bong Bong Street. A concrete and pebble driveway is located on the cottage's west.</p>					
<b>Physical condition and Archaeological potential</b>	<p>No. 1 Bong Bong Street is in good condition, having recently undergone renovations which conserved original fabric.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>					
<b>Construction years</b>	<b>Start year</b>	1884	<b>Finish year</b>	1888	<b>Circa</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Modifications and dates</b>	<p>Post-1981—rear kitchen addition renovated, and the garage and workshop added, forming the enclosed courtyard.</p> <p>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.</p>					
<b>Further comments</b>						

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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. 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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	<p>departure from Kiama in 1888.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Stead family owned 1 Bong Bong Street until 2015. The cottage changed ownership in late 2019.</p>
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<b>THEMES</b>	
<b>National historical theme</b>	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
<b>State historical theme</b>	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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<b>APPLICATION OF CRITERIA</b>	
<b>Historical significance</b> SHR criteria (a)	<p>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.</p> <p>No. 1 Bong Bong Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Historical association significance</b> SHR criteria (b)	<p>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.</p> <p>No. 1 Bong Bong Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
<b>Aesthetic significance</b> SHR criteria (c)	<p>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.</p> <p>No. 1 Bong Bong Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Social significance</b> SHR criteria (d)	<p>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.</p> <p>It is not known if Bong Bong Street meets the threshold of significance under this criterion.</p>
<b>Technical/Research significance</b> SHR criteria (e)	<p>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.</p> <p>No. 1 Bong Bong Street has not been assessed under this criterion.</p>
<b>Rarity</b> SHR criteria (f)	<p>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.</p> <p>No. 1 Bong Bong Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
<b>Representativeness</b> SHR criteria (g)	<p>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.</p> <p>No. 1 Bong Bong Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Integrity</b>	<p>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.</p>

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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	<i>Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser</i>	'Send off'	3 Nov 1917	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	<i>Kiama Independent</i>	'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 <i>Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011</i> .
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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	40		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
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.

<b>Image caption</b>	The front elevation of Bong Bong Street.				
<b>Image year</b>	2020	<b>Image by</b>	GML Heritage	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	GML Heritage



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## IMAGES - 1 per page

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

<b>Image caption</b>	No. 1 Bong Bong Street from the west, showing the garage at the rear.				
<b>Image year</b>	2020	<b>Image by</b>	GML Heritage	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	GML Heritage



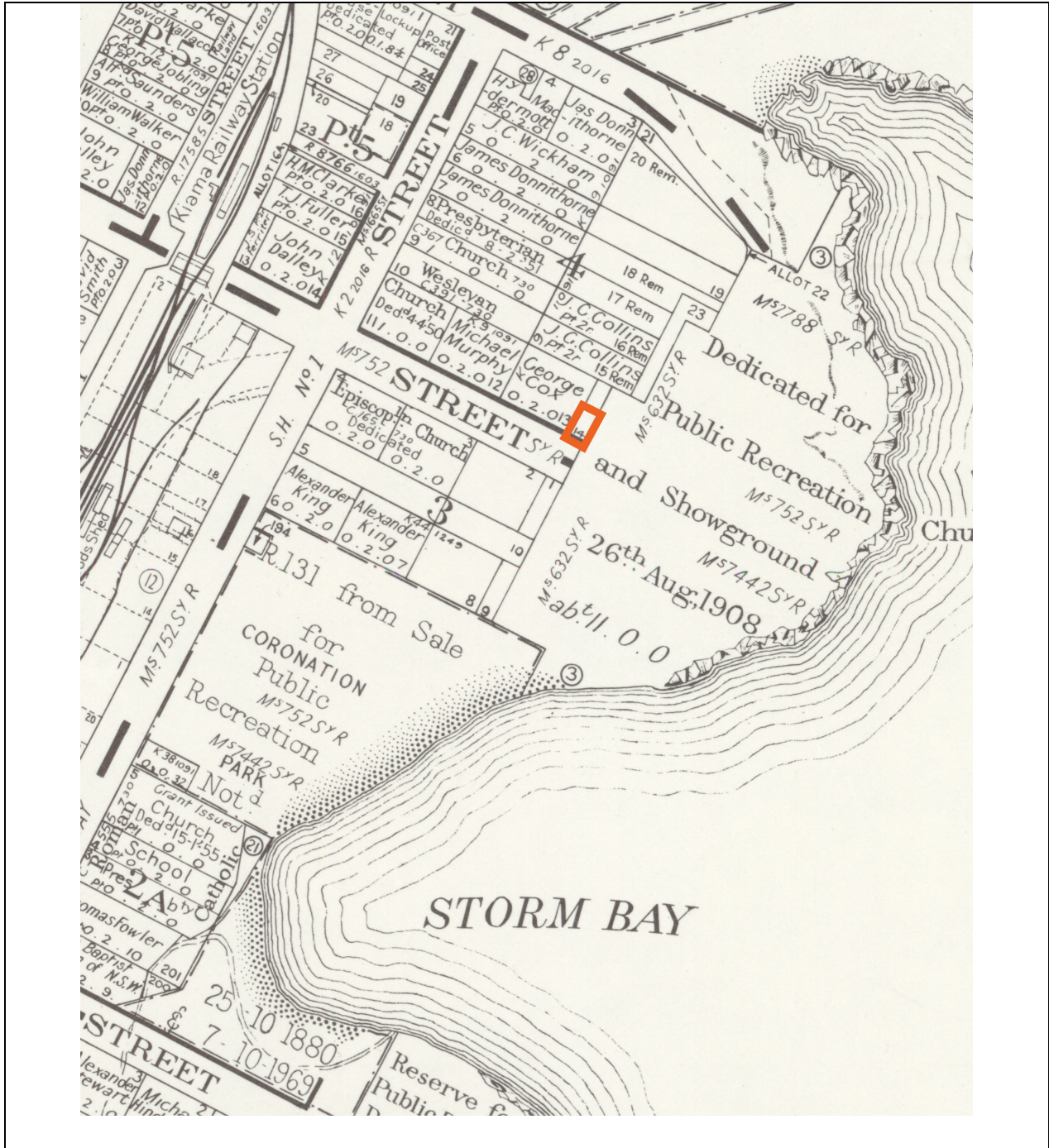


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**IMAGES - 1 per page**

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

<b>Image caption</b>	Approximate location of 1 Bong Bong Street on the Town of Kiama Plan (1972 copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
<b>Image year</b>	1972	<b>Image by</b>	Department of Lands NSW	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	Department of Lands NSW



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## IMAGES - 1 per page

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

<b>Image caption</b>	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.				
<b>Image year</b>	1981	<b>Image by</b>	Unknown	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	Kiama Municipal Council

