



# **Macarthur Parade Heritage Assessment**

**Inner West Council**

May 2023

Noni Boyd

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## 1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide a review and update of heritage inventory sheets for one church and four interwar Californian Bungalow style houses on Macarthur Parade, Dulwich Hill, and to provide recommendations in relation to their inclusion as heritage items on the *Inner West Local Environmental Plan 2022* (Inner West LEP 2022).

This heritage review and update was undertaken by Dr Noni Boyd, Architectural Historian and Heritage Specialist.

## 2.0 Background

In 2021, Council engaged specialist heritage consultants GML Heritage to undertake an Inner West local government area (LGA) wide heritage review to identify gaps in the IWC LEP Schedule 5, Heritage Conservation Areas (HCA) and heritage listings. During the project's early phases, five properties on Macarthur Parade, Dulwich Hill, were identified as having potential heritage significance. The *Potential Heritage Conservation Area Study* (February 2022) identified:

*“That Nos. 7 to 13 Macarthur Parade are pursued for group listing. A group listing would provide additional statutory protections than would be achieved through a Heritage Conservation Area. It is also recommended to investigate the individual heritage listing of 3 Macarthur Parade, the Dulwich Hill Baptist Church. The church, while originating from the same estate, displays different values and would have inherent local historic and social significance.”* (GML Heritage, 2022)

This heritage study and attached inventory sheets build on the preliminary heritage assessment by *GML Heritage* and are part of the Planning Proposal to place the four Interwar Californian Bungalow style residences and the Baptist church on the heritage schedule of the Inner West Local Environmental Plan (Schedule 5).

### 3.0 Scope of Work

The five properties subject of this report are all located on Macarthur Parade in Dulwich Hill.

The scope of work has followed the following stages:

- Stage 1: Undertake a site inspection of the sites
- Stage 2: produce the relevant heritage inventory sheets, in particular statements of significance, assessment against the heritage criteria (detailed later in this report), physical descriptions, history, references and images
- Stage 3: Prepare a brief cover report.

Access to the interiors was not granted at the time of the site inspections. Brief details of the subject sites are as follows:

Item	Address and property description	Notes
Dulwich Hill Baptist Church	3 Macarthur Parade Dulwich Hill (Lot 6, DP 7767)	The Dulwich Hill Baptist Church is a Gothic Revival style building constructed of face brick with rendered masonry detailing including windows surrounds, copings, pinnacles and quoin blocks.
House and interiors (group listing)	7 Macarthur Parade Dulwich Hill (Lot 4, DP 7767)	Constructed between 1919 and 1922 the surviving houses within the group are of aesthetic significance at a local level and are remarkably homogenous in terms of their architectural style, demonstrating the character of the larger scale Californian Bungalow style residences erected within the Inner West LGA during the interwar years.
House and interiors (group listing)	9 Macarthur Parade Dulwich Hill (Lot 3, DP 7767)	
House and interiors (group listing)	11 Macarthur Parade Dulwich Hill (Lot 2, DP 7767)	
House and interiors (group listing)	13 Macarthur Parade Dulwich Hill (Lot 1, DP 526818)	

Refer to Figures 1-4 and Appendix A for photographs and locations of these items.





Figure 1: 11 and 13 Macarthur Parade Dulwich Hill



Figure 2: 9 Macarthur Parade Dulwich Hill



Figure 3: 7 Macarthur Parade Dulwich Hill



Figure 4: Figure 5: Dulwich Hill Baptist Church, 3 Macarthur Parade, Dulwich Hill

## 4.0 Assessment of heritage significance

All five of the subject sites listed above have already been identified as having potential heritage significance in the GML Heritage study (2021).

The Heritage Council of NSW has identified seven criteria for undertaking an assessment of heritage significance:

- **Criterion (a) Historic**—an item is important in the course, or pattern of NSW's cultural or natural history
- **Criterion (b) Associative**—an item has a 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;
- **Criterion (c) Aesthetic**—an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW;
- **Criterion (d) Social**—an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- **Criterion (e) Technical/Research**—an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history;
- **Criterion (f) Rarity**—an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history; and
- **Criterion (g) Representativeness**—an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments.

An item is of state heritage significance if it meets two or more of the criteria at the relevant threshold(s) or local heritage significance if it meets one or more of the criteria at the relevant threshold(s).

The five subject sites included in this report have been found to meet the following heritage criteria:

NSW Criterion	Historic (a)	Associative (b)	Aesthetic (c)	Social (d)	Technical / Research (e)	Rarity (f)	Representative (g)
					Archaeological Potential		
3 Macarthur Parade, Dulwich Hill	Local	Local	Local (potentially State)	Local	Moderate	Local	Local
7 Macarthur Parade, Dulwich Hill	Local	Local	Local	Local	Low	Local	Local
9 Macarthur Parade, Dulwich Hill	Local	Local	Local	Local	Low	Local	Local
11 Macarthur Parade, Dulwich Hill	Local	Local	Local	Local	Low	Local	Local
13 Macarthur Parade, Dulwich Hill	Local	Local	Local	Local	Low	Local	Local

The heritage significance assessment has considered all sites and concludes that they are of local heritage significance. None of the subject sites meet the heritage criteria at State level in two or more criterion.

## 5.0 Recommendations

It is recommended that Council proceeds with local heritage listing on Schedule 5 and heritage maps of the Inner West LEP 2022 for the five subject sites through the process of a planning proposal, including:

1) 3 Macarthur Parade Dulwich Hill (Lot 6, DP 7767):

It is recommended that the Dulwich Hill Baptist Church be listed as a local heritage item on Schedule 5 of the Inner West LEP 2022. A detailed Statement of Heritage Impact should be prepared to guide proposals to alter the building, including the interiors. The original details of the church should be conserved and maintained including the Gothic Revival style detailing, stained glass windows, timberwork, and other joinery. Original internal fittings and furniture should also be conserved.

2) 7-13 Macarthur Parade Dulwich Hill (Lot 4, DP 7767, Lot 3, DP 7767, Lot 2, DP 7767, Lot 1, DP 526818):

It is recommended that the building group be listed as a local heritage item on Schedule 5 of the Inner West LEP 2022.

A detailed Statement of Heritage Impact should be prepared to guide proposals to alter any of the houses within the group, including the interiors.

The original details of the residences should be conserved and maintained, including joinery, gable details, paving and fencing.

If the buildings are proposed to be repainted, colour schemes that are appropriate to the era of the houses are to be employed, based on paint scrapes.

The major room volumes within the residences should be retained.

It is also recommended that Council staff make the heritage inventory sheets located at Appendix B of this report available to Heritage NSW be uploaded to the IWC website whilst the listing process occurs.

Once the items have been gazetted as heritage items the finalised inventory form will be provided in word files to the NSW Heritage Office (or uploaded into the SHI database by Council officers).



## Appendix A – Map of the potential items

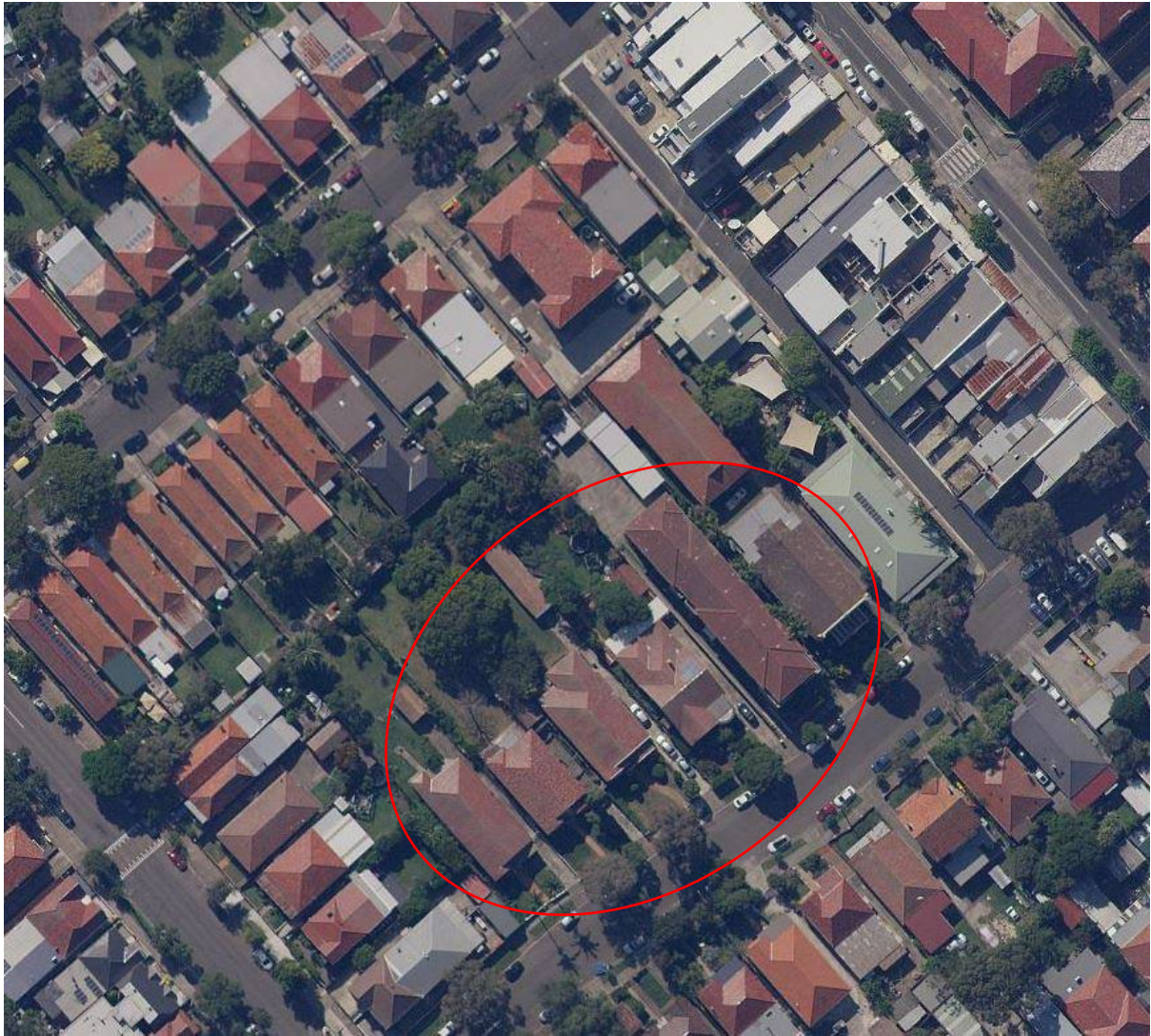


Figure 5: Map showing the location of the five properties subject to this report



## **Appendix B - Heritage Inventory Sheets**

3 Macarthur Parade Dulwich Hill (Lot 6, DP 7767)

7-13 Macarthur Parade Dulwich Hill (Lot 4, DP 7767, Lot 3, DP 7767, Lot 2, DP 7767, Lot 1, DP 526818)

# *Heritage Data Form*

<b><i>Item Details</i></b>			
<b>Name of Item</b>	Dulwich Hill Baptist Church including interiors		
<b>Other Names</b>	None identified		
<b>Item Type (if known)</b>	Built		
<b>Item Group (if known )</b>	Religion		
<b>Area, Group of Collection Name</b>			
<b>Street Number</b>	3 Macarthur Parade		
<b>Suburb</b>	Dulwich Hill	<b>Post Code</b>	2203
<b>Local Government Area</b>	Inner West		
<b>Property Description</b>	No. 3 Macarthur Parade, Lot 6, DP 7767		
<b>Location</b>	Latitude		Longitude
<b>Owner</b>	Trustees of the Baptist Church		
<b>Current Use</b>	Church		
<b>Former Use</b>	Church		
<b>Statement of Significance</b>	<p>The Dulwich Hill Baptist Church is of local heritage significance as a substantial Gothic Revival style suburban church built in 1925 to replace an earlier timber school and church in Macarthur Parade. The Dulwich Hill Baptist Church has served the local community for well over a century and has a distinctive presence in the streetscape.</p> <p>A well-designed example of an interwar Gothic Revival style church, the last of the series of Baptist churches erected in the Inner West, including Newtown, Marrickville, Petersham and Stanmore. A fine example of the work of the Sydney architect Walter Leslie.</p> <p>The construction and dedication of the church represents the work of a series of prominent reverends including Samuel Harrison, David Morse and W Cleugh Black who ministered to the Dulwich Hill Baptist congregation. The church has social significance to the current congregation.</p> <p>The choice of site is likely to have been influenced by the presence of the Roman Bath, part of the Sefton Hall complex erected by Marcus Clark.</p>		
<b>Level of Significance</b>			<b>Local</b>

# *Heritage Data Form*

<b>Description</b>						
<b>Designer</b>	Walter Leslie, Architect					
<b>Builder / Maker</b>	Mr W R Robbins Builder					
<b>Physical Description</b>	<p>The Dulwich Hill Baptist Church is a Gothic Revival style building constructed of face brick with rendered masonry detailing including windows surrounds, copings, pinnacles and quoin blocks.</p> <p>The gable of the main façade to the street has a series of lancet windows and banding including a row of quatrefoils. A small porch fronts the street, also with a gable. Lancet windows are also utilised in the side elevation.</p> <p>The main façade is substantially in its original configuration, with the exception of the lights to the front fence shown in the 1930s photograph that have been removed.</p> <p>Internally the church is relatively plain, with rendered walls, including a dado and exposed roof timbers, supported on corbels.</p> <p>The interior contains timber pews. The altar has been modernised.</p> <p>The survival of the Roman Bath has not been confirmed.</p>					
<b>Physical Condition and Archaeological potential</b>	<p>The church appears to be in fair condition, however some deterioration and staining is evident to the exterior brickwork.</p> <p>Formerly the 'roman bath' set within the grounds of Sefton Hall.</p>					
<b>Construction Years</b>	Start Year	1925	Finish Year	1925	Circa	
<b>Modifications and Dates</b>	See Historical Notes					
<b>Notes</b>	Part of the 1914 subdivision of the Sefton Hall Estate.					

<b>History</b>	
<b>Historical Notes</b>	<p>The sites of both of the Baptist Churches erected to Macarthur Parade, Dulwich Hill, were part of a substantial portion of land originally granted to Thomas Moore in October 1803 that extended north from the Cooks River. Whilst some clearing of the land occurred, this area, much of which had been leased then purchased by Dr Wardell in the 1820s and early 1830s, was not subdivided into suburban lots until later than other parts of the LGA.</p> <p><b>The Dulwich Hill Mission</b></p> <p>A separate Dulwich Hill Baptist congregation initially held services in the Athenaeum Hall near the Dulwich Hill Tram terminus, with an inaugural evening</p>

## *Heritage Data Form*

service, tea and public meeting held in late May 1902 (SMH 2 June 1902). A Sunday School was also established. Later reports indicate that the Dulwich Hill congregation had commenced as a separate congregation to Marrickville in the mid 1890s, around 1896. A Baptist Church had been established in Marrickville in 1887 and by 1889 was located in Silver Street. In May 1905 it was reported that “the church had its origin nine years ago, when Mr Groves started a mission in the old Methodist Church in Dulwich Hill...” (SMH 3 May 1905).

### **The Weatherboard School Church (Macarthur Parade)**

In 1904 it was announced that the Reverend S Harrison of Tasmania ‘had accepted a call to the pastorate of the Dulwich Hill Baptist church’ (ATCJ 2 March 1904).

In Jan 1905 it was reported that

“Plans have been completed and tenders are invited for the erected of weatherboard school church for the Baptist Denomination at Dulwich Hill. The plans are with Mr Smith at Lewisham” (SMH 24 Jan 1905).

In May 1905 it was announced that

“A new Baptist Church erected in MacArthur Parade, Dulwich Hill, was opened on Sunday by special services... ..It was decided six months ago to purchase a site in MacArthur-parade and to erect a new building. This has been done at a cost of 1000 pounds. It is intended that the new building shall ultimately become the Sunday School” (SMH 3 May 1905).

A detailed description of the church (later No. 4 Macarthur Parade) was published when the building was completed.

The site has a frontage of 84ft to M<sup>c</sup>Arthur-parade and is a few yards from the main throughfare of the district. The building, which is intended someday to be used as the school hall, when a more permanent church has been erected, cost with the land about 1000 pounds. It is commodious, well lighted and thoroughly ventilated. There is seating accommodation for over 300. The outside lining of the walls is of colonial mahogany varnished, while the inside is diagonally lined with 4in kauri. A mock principal roof gives a very fine finish to the interior. The floor has a gradual rise from the platform to the entrance doors, which the platform itself has been built on the American system with a fall to the front. An ornamental pulpit has been erected. The baptistry is in the alcove at the rear of the platform and draining boards have been let into the floor of the ante-room for the use of candidates emerging from the baptistry. In addition to the main building there are two vestries with folding doors between, and at the rear is a kitchen suitable for work connected with tea meetings. The entrance porch is a commodious one. The leadlight windows of the church, with their soft tints, combined the light and cheerful colours introduced into the walls and other parts of the interior, give a fine effect. Jordan ventilators have been provided in the roof. The seats are of polished kauri and have reversible backs. Mr S J Smith is the architect and Mr Richard Howell the builder (SMH 2 May 1905).

This layout was designed for the specific rituals of the church. No other buildings designed by S J Smith have been located.



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The 1906 Sands Directory shows that this building was located on the opposite side of Macarthur Parade, on the Hill Crest Estate between Marrickville Road and Beach Road. The building was demolished by 1943.

### **The first Dulwich Hill Baptist Church**

The Dulwich Hill Baptist Church was a very active one, with a wide range of social events as well as different types of services. The church was a popular one for weddings. Volunteer workers were trained for missions, including women and a choir and football and cricket teams were established.

In 1910 William Cleugh Black, who had just returned from four years study at Spurgeon's College, London England became the reverend. This was his first pastorate. (ATCJ 19 Jan 1910). His obituary in September 1940 described Mr Black as having a striking personality, with unusual gifts for preaching and public speaking, and was one of the outstanding figures of the denomination (SMH 25 Sept 1940).

By November plans had been prepared to extend the church. Tenders were called, with no mention of the architect. 'Dulwich Hill, extensive additions and alterations to the Baptist Church, plans at the Church' (SMH 15 November 1910).

Electric light was introduced in 1914.

### **Sefton Hall Estate**

The northern portion of Macarthur Parade formed the side boundary of a substantial residential property owned by Henry Marcus Clark known as Sefton Hall that existed from 1890 until 1914. The series of residences at No. 1-13 Macarthur Parade and the Baptist Church were constructed on the lots created by the 1914 subdivision of the grounds of Marcus Clark's substantial residence, Sefton Hall.

Around 1890 Henry Marcus Clark restructured all of his Newtown holdings, moving to a larger retail premises on King Street and erecting a substantial private residence known as Sefton Hall on Marrickville Road. The family had previously resided close to their Newtown store. As befitting his increase in wealth and status, Marcus Clark moved his family to a substantial suburban residence in Dulwich Hill. The initial premises in King Street had been leased by Marcus Clark and following the death of the building owner the executors did not renew the lease, forcing a restructure,

Following the death of Marcus Clark in 1913 his Marrickville holdings including the grounds of his residence Sefton Hall in Dulwich Hill were subdivided, as were the grounds of the substantial residence Chadston on the opposite side of Marrickville Road. The lots fronting Marrickville Road were commercial lots, whereas the lots to Macarthur Parade were intended as residential lots.

Marcus Clark had already commenced building shops on Marrickville Road, changing the character of the street from a series of large residences set in substantial grounds to a commercial strip. The executors of the estate sold a

## Heritage Data Form

considerable number of the commercial and residential properties owned by Marcus Clark across Sydney. The widowed Mrs Marcus Clark moved from Dulwich Hill to her substantial new house at Mt Wilga near Hornsby which was also known as Sefton Hall, the land having been purchased in 1907.

The first sale of the Sefton Hall estate in Dulwich Hill occurred in May 1914 *The Sefton Hall Estate, Dulwich Hill, which has been subdivided for auction, comprises a number of business sites fronting the tram line and 14 residential blocks. One lot will be sold with a Roman Bath.* (Evening News 15 May 1914) *The lawns of Sefton Hall were availed of to accommodate the remarkable attendance of over 500 people, which marked the auction of Sefton Hall, Dulwich Hill subdivision, held by Messers Stanton and Son Ltd on Saturday afternoon.* (SMH 18 May 1914).

The Roman Bath is believed to have been one of the first private swimming pools in Sydney. This pool appears to have been located on the lot that the Baptist Church was built upon and may have been incorporated into the church building.

Whilst the vacant lots sold, the two substantial residences did not. Tenders were called for the removal of the Sefton Hall in July 1914 (SMH 20 July 1914). A second subdivision of the Sefton Hall estate followed in 1915, which included a series of commercial lots on the site of the house. The residential lots were not built upon during the war years (1914-1918), the construction of the series of houses fronting Macarthur Parade appears to have commenced circa 1919 with the construction of Kewholm at No. 5 Macarthur Parade (now demolished). The buildings were not given their current street numbers until 1925, which is when the entire length Macarthur Parade appears to have been renumbered.

### **The second Dulwich Hill Baptist Church**

By 1920 the Trustees of the Baptist Church had purchased one of the lots in the Sefton Estate, located between the site owned by Mr Wilcox (but not yet built upon, No. 1 Macarthur Parade) and the residence at No. 5 erected by Edward McCausland (now demolished).

The trustees of the Baptist Church owned No.3 Macarthur Parade by at least 1920 but it would be some years before a new church was erected to replace the earlier timber church on the other side of the street. This would be their second purpose-built church building, the school-church having been erected on the opposite side of Macarthur-parade in 1905 and extended in 1910. The congregation raised funds for both of the buildings.

In the early 1923 the Reverend David Morse was the minister of the Dulwich Hill Baptist Church. Morse had served as a chaplain during the Great War and had contracted 'trench fever' (Daily Telegraph 24 March 1923). His ill health continued and he was forced to take extended leave in mid 1923. Despite Reverend Morse's absence fundraising efforts for a new church continued. In May 1923 it was announced that

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	<p>"The Dulwich Hill Baptist Church celebrated its 21<sup>st</sup> anniversary last Sunday with an offering of 400 pounds, completing their effort to raise 2000 pounds towards their new church building" (SMH 19 March 1923).</p> <p>It was not until 1925 that tenders were called to construct the new building.</p> <p>"A Baptist Church is to be erected at Dulwich Hill. Mr Walter Leslie is the architect and he has let a contract to Mr W R Robbins Builder to carry out the work". (SMH 18 Feb 1925).</p> <p>The foundation stone for a new church was laid in April 1925 (SMH 4 April 1925) "Under the ministry of the Rec D G Morse the congregation of the Dulwich Hill Baptist Church has increased to such an extent that the present church building has become inadequate. Recently it was decided to erect a new building, and the ceremony of laying several stones on Saturday attracted a very large crowd. Alderman H J Morton, of Marrickville, president of the Baptist Union presided. Three stones were laid, one each by Messers W G West (deacon and ex-treasurer of the church, C E Groves and J F Fryer, foundation members. A fourth to commemorate the ministries of the past and present pastors Revs Samuel Harrison, W Cleugh Black and David G Morse was unveiled by the president of the Union". (SMH 6 April 1925)</p> <p>The new Baptist Church at Dulwich hill was dedicated in September 1925.</p> <p>"A fine new church, to replace one that stood for many years on Macarthur Parade was opened and dedicated on Saturday afternoon. The opening of the new building was performed by Mr A Field, church secretary since 1911... Memorial windows, in memory of deceased members of the church, three of whom were killed on active service, were unveiled by Rev W Cleugh Black and Mrs D G Morse... The cost of the new building, including furnishing, was approximately 4500 pounds and the present debt is about 1100 pounds (SMH 21 Sept 1925).</p> <p>No detailed description of the architecture or the interiors has been located. Local history research, quoting the Centennial History of the Church noted that the new building was</p> <p>"A credit to all concerned, a noble edifice, ready to be dedicated to the highest and most sacred use...which in beauty, solidity and commodiousness, will bear favourable comparison with any similar building in the state."</p> <p>The 1925 Sands Directory places the church built in 1905 between No. 2 Macarthur parade and No 6 Macarthur Parade. This building has been demolished. No photographs have been located of this structure. The substantial residence, Groves Lodge at No. 6 Macarthur Parade is operated by the Dulwich Hill Baptist church as accommodation. The date of construction of Groves Lodge has not been determined.</p> <p>The architect Walter Leslie practised in Sydney from at least 1917 until 1938 designing residences, factory buildings, business premises and churches. His other works include a School of Arts and Working Men's Institute building at The Glebe</p>
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## *Heritage Data Form*

	<p>designed in 1923 (CLGJ 18 July 1923). He also designed the Presbyterian Church at Campsie (St Phillips Uniting Church) in 1923 (SMH 10 Oct 1923) which has a architectural character, but is less ornate.</p> <p>Reverend Morse resigned the pastorate in 1928 and moved to Armidale. (DT 10 March 1928). The bulk of the fund raising for the construction of the new church and the completion of the building was undertaken during his term in office. Morse was replaced by the Reverend R Goodman from Essendon (near Melbourne).</p> <p>The Dulwich Hill Baptist church choir was well known, winning first prize at the Sydney Eisteddfod in 1928 and performed widely in Sydney. The choir had around 50 members.</p> <p>The Reverend E J Rogers moved from Toowoomba to Sydney to take up the pastorate at the Dulwich Hill Baptist Church in 1935.</p> <p><b>Later modifications to the site</b></p> <p>A photograph of the church taken in 1936 held in the Marrickville Local Studies collection shows the building largely as originally constructed. The main façade still retains this configuration.</p> <p>A new Reverend was appointed in 1939, the Reverend R S Pickup (SMH 2 Sept 1939).</p> <p>A substantial addition was made to the site in 1940, with the construction of a new building to the rear of the church. This new block was designed by the architect J Aubrey Kerr. Tenders were called in mid 1940.</p> <p>"J Aubrey Kerr to Jones Bros Summer Hill for the erection of a School Church for the Dulwich Hill Baptist Church" (SMH 11 June 1940). The 1943 aerial photograph shows that a substantial building had been erected to the rear of the site.</p> <p>The Dulwich Hill Baptist Church published a 75 year history in 1977 and has subsequently published a 100 year history. The church continues to operate and now also has a worship service in Romanian.</p>
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# *Heritage Data Form*

<b><i>Themes</i></b>	
<b>National</b>	3. Economy 4. Settlement 8. Developing Australia's Cultural Life
<b>State</b>	Towns, Suburbs and Village Land Tenure Religion
<b>Local</b>	Subdivision of the Sefton Hall Estate Building Churches

<b><i>Application of Criteria</i></b>	
<b>Historical significance SHR criteria (a)</b>	Part of the Sefton Hall Estate, this subdivision occurred in the grounds of the substantial residence at Dulwich Hill erected by Henry Marcus Clark in 1890 as part of a substantial reworking and expansion of his business operations, including the relocation of his family to a substantial suburban mansion.
<b>Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)</b>	The subdivision of the Sefton Hall Estate in 1914-1915 demonstrates the consolidation of the property holdings of the late Henry Marcus Clark following his early death.  Associated with the activities of the Baptist Church in Macarthur Parade, Dulwich Hill for over a century including the work of important members of the Baptist church including W Cleugh Black
<b>Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)</b>	A fine example of a suburban church, with a prominent gable and a distinctive presence in the streetscape.
<b>Social significance SHR criteria (d)</b>	The Baptist Church at No. 3 Macarthur Parade has been identified as a 'Dully Icon'.  The church has social significance to the congregation.
<b>Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)</b>	None identified
<b>Rarity SHR criteria (f)</b>	The survival of the Roman Bath has not been confirmed however if the bath survives then it would be a very rare feature.
<b>Representativeness SHR criteria (g)</b>	A substantial example of an interwar suburban church erected in the Gothic Revival style, the last of a series of Baptist Churches in the Inner West including Newtown, Stanmore and Petersham.
<b>Integrity</b>	The church largely retains its original configuration.

# Heritage Data Form

## Heritage Listings

Heritage Listings/s	Adjacent to the Dulwich Hill Commercial Precinct HCA
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## Information Sources

Type	Author / Client	Title	Year	Repository
Unpublished report	GML	Inner West Heritage Review – Heritage Assessment Report	2022	Inner West Council – Strategic Planning
Article	Bound to Rise, The Marcus Clark Connection			
Council records	Marrickville Council	Rate and Valuation Books		
Subdivision Plans	Various	Sefton Hall Estate subdivision plans	1914-15	State Library of NSW
Photographs	Unknown	Dulwich Hill Baptist Church	1936	Local Studies Collection, Marrickville

## Recommendations

Recommendations	<p>It is recommended that the Dulwich Hill Baptist Church be listed as a local heritage item on Schedule 5 of the Inner West LEP 2022.</p> <p>A detailed Statement of Heritage Impact should be prepared to guide proposals to alter the building, including the interiors.</p> <p>The original details of the church should be conserved and maintained including the Gothic Revival style detailing, stained glass windows, timberwork and other joinery. Original internal fittings and furniture should also be conserved.</p>
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## Source of This Information

Name of Study or Report	Macarthur Parade Heritage Listings	Year of Study of Report	
Item Number in Study or Report	n/a		
Author of Study or Report	Inner West Council		
Inspected by	External inspection – Niall Macken, Noni Boyd Interiors not yet inspected		

# Heritage Data Form

NSW Heritage Manual Guidelines used	Yes		
This form completed by	Dr Noni Boyd Heritage Specialist, Inner West Council	Date	April 2023

## Images – 1 per page

Image Caption	The main façade of the Dulwich Hill Baptist Church				
Image Year	2023	Image By	Noni Boyd	Image Copyright Holder	IWC



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## Images – 1 per page

Image Caption	Dulwich Hill Baptist church in 1936				
Image Year	1936	Image By	Unknown	Image Copyright Holder	Out of copyright





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### *Images – 1 per page*

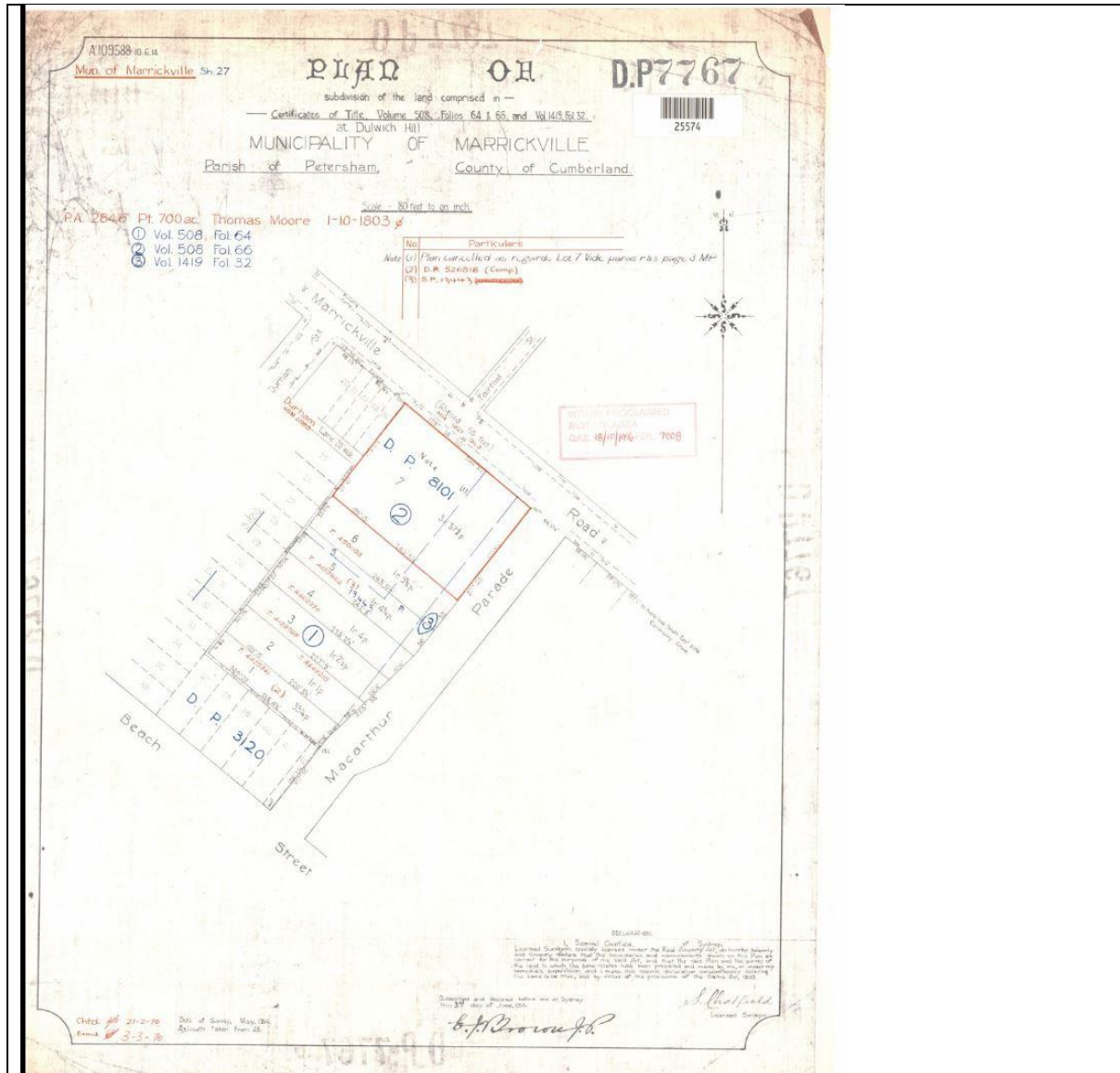
Image Caption	Extract from the 1943 aerial survey of Sydney showing the group of houses and the church fronting Macarthur Parade				
Image Year	1943	Image By	DMR	Image Copyright Holder	Out of copyright



# Heritage Data Form

## Images – 1 per page

Image Caption					
Image Year		Image By		Image Copyright Holder	



# Heritage Data Form

## Images – 1 per page

Image Caption	Extract from the Sefton Hall Estate Subdivision				
Image Year	1914	Image By		Image Copyright Holder	

ON THE HEIGHTS OF DULWICH HILL

# Sefton Hall Estate

## DULWICH HILL

Together with the two residences Sefton Hall & Chadston

AUCTION SALE ON THE GROUND AT 3 P.M.

### SATURDAY 16<sup>TH</sup> MAY 1914

**STANTON & SON LTD**

**AUCTIONEERS**  
129 PITT STREET  
AND AT SUMMER HILL

**TORRENS TITLE & EASY TERMS**  
INTEREST 5%

**BUILDING COVENANT**  
BUILDINGS TO COST NOT LESS THAN £500.  
ALL SHOPS TO BE 2 STOREYS HIGH.

SITUATED ON THE HEIGHTS OF DULWICH HILL, COMPRISING THE BEST SELECT BUSINESS AND RESIDENTIAL POSITIONS.

ALL DIMENSIONS SUBJECT TO DEPOSITED PLAN

**J.J. JAGELMAN**  
SOLICITOR TO ESTATE  
ROSES CHAMBERS  
CASTLEREAGH ST  
**CHATFIELD & BROWN**  
LICENSED SURVEYORS 60 CASTLEREAGH ST

**LOCAL SKETCH**

**MACARTHUR ST**

**MARRICKVILLE ROAD**

**BEACH ST**

**SEFTON HALL**

**CHADSTON**

**PLOTS 1-7**



# Heritage Data Form

## *Images – 1 per page*

<b>Image Caption</b>	Current aerial photograph showing the group of houses in Macarthur Parade				
<b>Image Year</b>	c. 2022	<b>Image By</b>	Six Maps	<b>Image Copyright Holder</b>	Lands Department





# *Heritage Data Form*

<i>Item Details</i>				
<b>Name of Item</b>	Group of Californian Bungalows including Roslyn, Delmara and Ormeby (including interiors)			
<b>Other Names</b>	No. 7 Macarthur Parade, Dulwich Hill No. 9 Macarthur Parade, Dulwich Hill No. 11 Macarthur Parade, Dulwich Hill No. 13 Macarthur Parade, Dulwich Hill			
<b>Item Type (if known)</b>	Built			
<b>Item Group (if known )</b>	Residential Buildings (Private)			
<b>Area, Group of Collection Name</b>	7-13 Macarthur Parade			
<b>Street Number</b>	7-13 Macarthur Parade			
<b>Suburb</b>	Dulwich Hill	<b>Post Code</b>	2203	
<b>Local Government Area</b>	Inner West			
<b>Property Description</b>	No. 13 Lot 1, DP 526818 No. 11 Lot 2, DP 7767 No. 9 Lot 3, DP 7767 No. 7 Lot 4, DP 7767			
<b>Location</b>	Latitude		Longitude	
<b>Owner</b>	Private Ownership			
<b>Current Use</b>	Private Residences			
<b>Former Use</b>	Private Residences			
<b>Statement of Significance</b>	<p>The substantially intact group of Californian Bungalow style houses at Nos. 7-13 Macarthur Parade is of local heritage significance. The surviving residences are from a group of houses erected in the early 1920s fronting Macarthur Parade following the sale and subdivision of the retailer Henry Marcus Clark's substantial suburban residence at Dulwich Hill known as Sefton Hall.</p> <p>Constructed between 1919 and 1922 the surviving houses within the group are of aesthetic significance at a local level and are remarkably homogenous in terms of their architectural style, demonstrating the character of the larger scale Californian Bungalow style residences erected within the Inner West LGA during the interwar years. Although the houses appear to have been erected by different builders, the group demonstrates the degree to which the Californian Bungalow style of architecture had been adopted by speculative house builders in suburban Sydney following the introduction of the style from America just before World War 1. The group also demonstrates how the quality of buildings erected was controlled by a building covenant, a typical feature of the subdivisions developed by Richard Stanton.</p>			

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	<p>In particular, the difference in the scale and detailing of No 9 Macarthur Parade, erected by the builder Albert Sydney Rothwell Andrews as his own home and the adjacent smaller residence (No. 11) which was then sold demonstrate the pattern of speculative home building. No. 9 Macarthur Parade provides an example of Andrew's skill as a builder and is a very good example of the Californian Bungalow style, as applied in suburban Sydney. The majority of the examples of this style of housing erected across the LGA are slightly smaller than this group of houses.</p> <p>The subsequent forced sale of one of the houses and the conversion of another in the group to a boarding house during the 1930s indicates the impact of the Great Depression.</p> <p>Prominent residents of the group also included the Ness family, who were active in local politics and advocacy for protestant values including temperance.</p> <p>The site is associated with the series of residences erected by the Clark family, three of which were known as Sefton Hall (Dulwich Hill, Mount Wilson and Mount Wilga).</p>	
<b>Level of Significance</b>		<b>Local</b>

<i><b>Description</b></i>	
<b>Designer</b>	Unknown
<b>Builder / Maker</b>	Albert S R Andrews Builder, for No. 9 Macarthur Parade and No. 11 Macarthur Parade
<b>Physical Description</b>	<p><b>No. 7 Macarthur Parade</b> is a substantial Californian Bungalow style of house with roughcast masonry walls and sheeted and battened gables. The roof is clad with Marseilles tiles. There is a substantial front garden with a brick fence and stone cappings. The residence has been altered from its original configuration and now has a substantial curved rendered addition to the main façade. This streamlined modern style addition appears to have been added in the late 1930s. The house has a battened gable to the street and gables to the side elevation, the detail of which appears to have been altered. The interiors have not been accessed.</p> <p><b>No 9 Macarthur Parade</b> is the most intact residence in the group, and largely retains its external detailing including the set of three gables (one of which is to a wide verandah), shingles and battens to the gables and roughcast walls. The roof is clad with Marseilles tiles. The marble treads, glazed tiles to the risers and tiles to the verandah, as well as the windows survive, with the exception of the bay window which has had the glazing altered. The surviving bay window to No. 11 Macarthur Parade provides an indication of the original character of this feature. Other details such as the brick fence may be contemporary with the house, or were added shortly after. The interiors have not been accessed.</p> <p><b>No 11 Macarthur Parade</b> is similar in character to No 9 but is slightly smaller and its detailing is slightly less elaborate. The house has a similar palette of materials</p>

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	<p>including the roughcast to the wall and combination of battened sheeting and shingles to the gables. The roof is clad with Marseilles tiles. This house appears to retain its original front path and possibly the gate, but the fence has been replaced. The current brick fence is modern. There is a substantial conifer adjacent to the verandah, possibly a pencil pine. The concrete drive has a concrete structure forming a canopy which resembles a grotto. The interiors have been modernised however some features such as joinery and cornices survive.</p> <p><b>No. 13 Macarthur Parade</b> retains its overall form however this residence only has two gables and a much simpler porch treatment, with a flat roof rather than a gable. The roof is clad with Marseilles tiles. The pattern of fenestration is also simpler than the other houses. Like No. 11 this house also had roughcast to the main body of the walling. The front path is modern. There are two substantial palm trees in the front garden. The interiors have been modernised however some features such as cornices survive.</p>					
<b>Physical Condition and Archaeological potential</b>	Formerly the grounds of Sefton Hall. No previous structures located on these sites. It is unlikely that the sites have archaeological potential.					
<b>Construction Years</b>	Start Year	1919	Finish Year	1922	Circa	
<b>Modifications and Dates</b>	See Historical Notes					
<b>Notes</b>	Part of the 1914 subdivision of the Sefton Hall Estate.					

### *History*

<b>Historical Notes</b>	<p>The site of the group of Californian Bungalow style houses in Macarthur Parade, Dulwich Hill, is part of a substantial portion of land originally granted to Thomas Moore in October 1803 that extended north from the Cooks River. Whilst some clearing of the land occurred, this area, much of which had been leased then purchased by Dr Wardell in the 1820s and early 1830s, was not subdivided into suburban lots until later than other parts of the LGA.</p> <p><b>Macarthur Street or Parade</b> Macarthur Street, as Macarthur Parade was originally known, was developed in stages. Land in the lower section of Macarthur Street close to the railway line was subdivided and sold in the mid 1890s, as part of the sale of the Macarthur Estate. Further subdivision followed in 1901 and 1912. The kink in Macarthur Parade demonstrates the development of the street from different estates. The different architectural styles of the residences in the street provide evidence of the pattern of subdivision and the different dates of the estate subdivisions.</p> <p><b>Sefton Hall Estate</b> The northern portion of Macarthur Parade formed the side boundary of a substantial residential property owned by Henry Marcus Clark known as Sefton Hall that existed from 1890 until 1914. The series of residences at No. 1-13 Macarthur Parade were constructed on the lots created by the 1914 subdivision</p>
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	<p>of the grounds of Marcus Clark's substantial residence, Sefton Hall, once the house had been demolished.</p> <p>Around 1890 the retailer Henry Marcus Clark restructured all of his Newtown holdings, moving to a larger retail premises on King Street and erecting a substantial private residence known as Sefton Hall on Marrickville Road. The family had previously resided close to their Newtown store. As befitting his increase in wealth and status, Marcus Clark moved his family to a substantial suburban residence in Dulwich Hill. The initial premises in King Street had been leased by Marcus Clark and following the death of the building owner the executors did not renew the lease, forcing a restructure.</p> <p>Following the death of Marcus Clark in 1913 his Marrickville holdings including his residence Sefton Hall in Dulwich Hill were subdivided, as were the grounds of the substantial residence Chadston on the opposite side of Marrickville Road. The lots fronting Marrickville Road were commercial lots, whereas the lots to Macarthur Parade were intended as residential lots. The executors of the estate sold a considerable number of the commercial and residential properties owned by Marcus Clark across Sydney. The widowed Mrs Marcus Clark moved from Dulwich Hill to her substantial new house at Mt Wilga near Hornsby which was also known as Sefton Hall, the land having been purchased in 1907.</p> <p>Marcus Clark had already commenced building shops on Marrickville Road, changing the character of the street from a series of large residences set in substantial grounds to a commercial strip.</p> <p>The first sale of the Sefton Hall estate in Dulwich Hill occurred in May 1914</p> <p><i>The Sefton Hall Estate, Dulwich Hill, which has been subdivided for auction, comprises a number of business sites fronting the tram line and 14 residential blocks. One lot will be sold with a Roman Bath.</i> (Evening News 15 May 1914)</p> <p><i>The lawns of Sefton Hall were availed of to accommodate the remarkable attendance of over 500 people, which marked the auction of Sefton Hall, Dulwich Hill subdivision, held by Messers Stanton and Son Ltd on Saturday afternoon.</i> (SMH 18 May 1914).</p> <p>The Roman Bath is believed to have been one of the first private swimming pools in Sydney. This pool appears to have been located on the lot that the Baptist Church was built upon. The standard of the buildings to be erected on the lot was controlled via the subdivision, with a minimum cost of 500 pounds set for each residence. The establishment of a covenant to control the standard of buildings was typical of the subdivisions developed by Robert Stanton.</p> <p>Whilst the vacant lots sold, the two substantial residences did not. Tenders were called for the removal of the Sefton Hall in July 1914 (SMH 20 July 1914). A second subdivision of the Sefton Hall estate followed in 1915, which included a series of commercial lots on the site of the house. Chadstone appears to have survived for a lot longer but had been demolished by 1943 as it does not appear in the 1943 aerial photograph.</p>
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The residential lots were not built upon during the war years (1914-1918), the construction of the series of houses fronting Macarthur Parade appears to have commenced circa 1919 with the construction of Kewholm at No. 5 Macarthur Parade (now demolished). The houses were not given their current street numbers until 1925, which is when the entire length Macarthur Parade appears to have been renumbered. The Sands Directory indicates the occupiers of the houses until 1932. The full set of Marrickville Council rate and valuation books for the 1920s have not survived nor have the Building Application registers from prior to 1922.

The trustees of the Baptist Church had acquired the adjacent lot (No.3) but it would be some years before a new church was erected to replace the earlier church on the other side of the street. This would be their second church building in the street, a school-church having been erected on the opposite side of Macarthur-parade in 1905 (enlarged in 1910) (SMH 4 Feb 1905).

The first house in the group to have been erected was Kewholm at No.5 Macarthur Parade, built in 1919. By 1920 more houses were under construction and are listed in the valuation books but do not appear in the Sands Directory until 1921, by which time there were four houses in the row, occupied by Wilcox (later No. 1) McCausland (later No. 5) Southwick (later No. 7) and Andrews (later Number 9). The 1943 aerial photograph shows that Nos 1, 5 and 7 had tennis courts in their rear yards, none of which survive. These three houses were more substantial than the three houses further south.

No. 1 Macarthur Parade operated as a boarding house in the early 1920s. This building is now operated as a childcare centre. From plans held by Inner West Council it appears that the elements of the original plan of the residence survive internally but a new roof has been added and the façade configurations altered. The building is no longer recognisable as an interwar residence.

### **Kewholm, No 5 Macarthur Parade (demolished) (1919)**

The first house in the group to have been constructed appears to have been No. 5 Macarthur Parade, built for Edward McCausland circa 1919. This house has been replaced by a walk-up block of flats. By 1922 E McCausland was no longer in occupation of No. 5 Macarthur Parade. The property was occupied by Mrs A Quartly and was known as Kewholm. Kewholm at No. 5 Macarthur Parade, a deceased estate was sold for 2150 pounds in November 1929 (Sunday Times 10 November 1929). The house had previously been put up for sale in January 1929, described as an attractive cottage home (Daily Telegraph 19 Jan 1929). The widowed Mrs Qartly had died at Kewhom in July 1928 and was survived by 10 of her 11 children. Her husband Mr Edwin Quartly, a well-known business identity of Newtown had died in December 1922 (Daily Telegraph 1 Dec 1922). During 1922 the Quartly family were living in Barnsbury Grove, Dulwich Hill. Mrs Ruby Hawdon was listed in the Sands Directory for 1930-32 as occupying No. 5 Macarthur Parade. By 1938 the house was operating as a boarding house (SMH 12 March 1938). A glimpse of the house can be seen in a 1930s photograph of the Baptist Church but this photograph does not provide enough detail to determine the architectural style of the building.

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## **Roslyn, 7 Macarthur Parade (1920)**

No. 7 Macarthur Parade appears to have been erected for Alfred E Southwick around 1920 and he remained in the house until 1923/24. Alfred Southwick was a long term Marrickville resident who served as an Alderman on Marrickville Council. By 1929 the Southwick family were living in The Boulevarde, Dulwich Hill.

From 1924 until 1927 (when the house was occupied by A F Findlay) the house was known as Roslyn. From 1927 until at least 1929 Harold Benjamin occupied the property. The tennis court to the rear was utilised, as players were sought for a weekend club in 1932 (SMH 13 Feb 1932).

An alternate spelling for the house of Rosalynd has not been confirmed from archival sources.

## **No. 9 Macarthur Parade (1920), possibly known as Canberra**

The Builder Albert S R Andrews had purchased two residential lots of the Sefton Hall Estate and erected two houses. He occupied the first house to be constructed (No.9) until his death in 1942. Albert Sydney Rothwell Andrews died in January 1942 and was survived by his wife Sarah Anne and his married daughter Pearl (Mrs H Ogden) (SMH 20 Jan 1942)

No 9 and No 11 both survive and share similar details, although the detailing of No. 9 is slightly more ornate and the house is larger, as this house was the builder's own residence and would have served to demonstrate the standard of his work.

The name for the house Canberra has not been confirmed from archival sources.

## **Delmara, No. 11 Macarthur Parade (by 1922)**

Delmara at No. 11 was occupied by F H Harris until 1926, then by Ernest A Crapp in 1927 followed by the owner Stanley Zietkoffski [Zlotkoffski or Ziotkoffski] in 1930-32. Ignacy Zlotowski purchased the property however due to the depression he was unable to make the repayments and in 1936 the property was sold by order of the mortgagee. The advertisement gives an indication of the scale of the residence.

*Situate in a convenient position between the Railway Station and the Tram. 11 Macarthur Parade, northside, close to Marrickville Road, Double Fronted Brick bungalow, having verandahs front and rear, Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Breakfast Room, three bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, laundry and offices. Brick Motor Garage. (SMH 26 Feb 1936)*

In 1937 the Mortgagee John Thomas Ness was still trying to recover funds from Ignacy Stanislaus Zlotowski who had purchased the property in 1926 (Government Gazette 7 May 1937). Zlotowski had initially rented the property out.

The Estate Agent John (Jack) Thomas Ness is believed to have then acquired No. 11 Macarthur Parade. The Ness family resided at No. 11 Macarthur Parade from at least the mid 1930s until the mid 1950s with his son, the journalist William John Ness residing in the property after his father's death. J T Ness served as an



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	<p>Alderman on Marrickville Council from 1908 until 1922, including serving as mayor during the war years, and then in State as a Member of the Legislative Assembly from 1917-1937. Described as a 'keen temperance advocate' Jack Ness died in 1947 (Manning River Times 22 Feb 1947). His son William, who also served on Marrickville Council, died in 1964.</p> <p>An alternate name for the house, Valcourt, has not been confirmed.</p> <p><b>Ormeby, 13 Macarthur Parade (1922)</b>  Ormeby at No. 13 Macarthur Parade was the home of the Watson family from when the house was constructed in 1922 until at least 1932. A fibro garage was added to the property in 1930 (CREJ 13 August 1930). This house is the smallest house of the group. Mrs Gertrude Julia Watson, the wife of Percy V Watson died in 1931. The Watson family remained in residence after her death. The name of the house is sometimes also given as Ormsby.</p>
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<i>Themes</i>	
<b>National</b>	3. Economy 4. Settlement
<b>State</b>	Towns, Suburbs and Village Land Tenure Commerce
<b>Local</b>	Subdivision of the Sefton Hall Estate Building Speculative Suburban Housing

<i>Application of Criteria</i>	
<b>Historical significance SHR criteria (a)</b>	<p>Part of the Sefton Hall Estate, this subdivision was formed from the grounds of the substantial residence at Dulwich Hill erected by Henry Marcus Clark in 1890 as part of a substantial reworking and expansion of his business operations, including the relocation of his family to a substantial suburban mansion.</p> <p>The pattern of development of the site demonstrates the suburban development of Dulwich Hill during the interwar years, including the erection of speculative housing and the control of the standard of building via a covenant controlling the cost of the building to be erected.</p> <p>The forced sale of a dwelling within the group, and the conversion of houses within the subdivision to Boarding houses during the 1930s demonstrates the impact of the Depression.</p>

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<b>Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)</b>	<p>The subdivision of the Sefton Hall Estate in 1914-1915 demonstrates the consolidation of the property holdings of the late Henry Marcus Clark following his early death.</p> <p>Associated with the work of the builder Albert Sydney Rothwell Andrews.</p> <p>Associated with the work of the real estate agent, local politician and protestant activist John (Jack) Thomas Ness and his son William J Ness, both of whom served on Marrickville Council.</p>
<b>Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)</b>	<p>Although the houses appear to have been erected by different builders, the group is remarkably homogenous in terms of its architectural style, demonstrating the character of the larger scale Californian Bungalow style residences within the Inner West LGA, an architectural style imported from America by NSW builders and architects from 1912 onwards. The group is of significance is for its contribution to the streetscape.</p>
<b>Social significance SHR criteria (d)</b>	<p>No. 11 Macarthur Parade has been identified as a 'Dully Icon'.</p>
<b>Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)</b>	<p>The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low.</p>
<b>Rarity SHR criteria (f)</b>	<p>A substantially intact group of Californian bungalow houses erected from 1919-1922.</p>
<b>Representativeness SHR criteria (g)</b>	<p>The architectural character of the buildings demonstrates the character of speculative suburban housing erected on the subdivision of the grounds of the substantial housing erected in the nineteenth century. The majority of the examples erected across the LGA are slightly smaller than this group of houses.</p>
<b>Integrity</b>	<p>No. 7 Macarthur Parade has been extended but retains evidence of the form of the building.</p> <p>No. 9 is substantially intact externally. The interiors have not been inspected.</p> <p>No. 11 is substantially intact externally but has been altered internally.</p> <p>No. 13 is substantially intact externally but has been altered internally.</p>

### *Heritage Listings*

<b>Heritage Listings/s</b>	Adjacent to the Dulwich Hill Commercial Precinct HCA
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### *Information Sources*

Type	Author / Client	Title	Year	Repository
Unpublished report	GML	Inner West Heritage Review	2022	Inner West Council –

## *Heritage Data Form*

		– Heritage Assessment Report		Strategic Planning
Article	Bound to Rise, The Marcus Clark Connection			
<b>Council records</b>	Marrickville Council	Rate and Valuation Books		
<b>Subdivision Plans</b>	Various	Sefton Hall Estate subdivision plans	1914-15	State Library of NSW

### ***Recommendations***

<b>Recommendations</b>	<p>It is recommended that the building group be listed as a local heritage item on Schedule 5 of the Inner West LEP 2022.</p> <p>A detailed Statement of Heritage Impact should be prepared to guide proposals to alter any of the houses within the group, including the interiors.</p> <p>The original details of the residences should be conserved and maintained, including joinery, gable details, paving and fencing.</p> <p>If the buildings are proposed to be repainted, colour schemes that are appropriate to the era of the houses are to be employed, based on paint scrapes.</p> <p>The major room volumes within the residences should be retained.</p>
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### ***Source of This Information***

<b>Name of Study or Report</b>	Macarthur Parade Heritage Listings	<b>Year of Study of Report</b>	2023
<b>Item Number in Study or Report</b>			
<b>Author of Study or Report</b>	Inner West Council		
<b>Inspected by</b>	External inspection – Niall Macken, Noni Boyd Interiors not yet inspected		
<b>NSW Heritage Manual Guidelines used</b>	Yes		
<b>This form completed by</b>	Dr Noni Boyd Heritage Specialist, Inner West	<b>Date</b>	April 2023

## *Heritage Data Form*

### *Images – 1 per page*

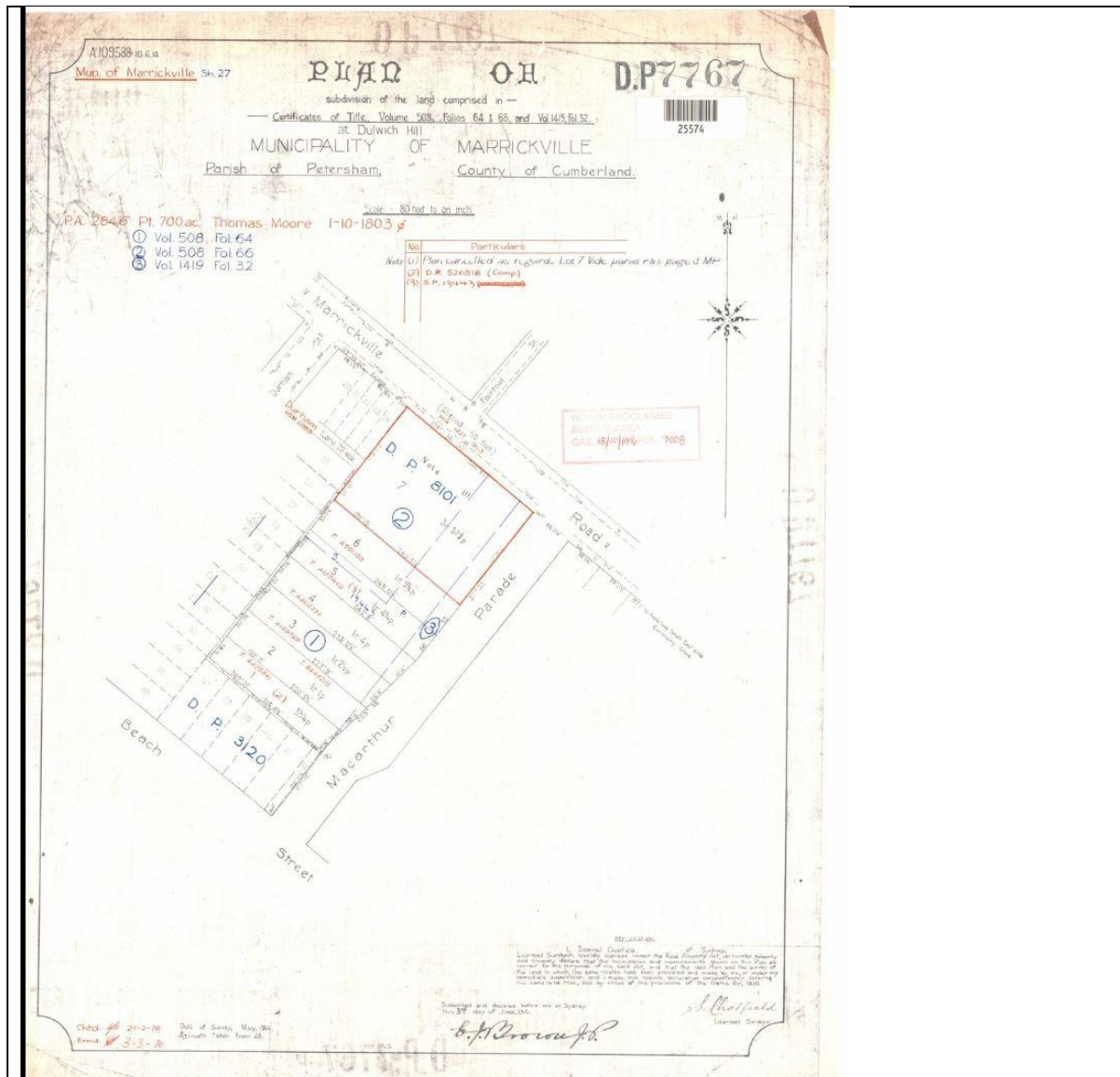
<b>Image Caption</b>	Extract from the 1943 aerial survey of Sydney showing the group of houses and the church fronting Macarthur Parade				
<b>Image Year</b>	1943	<b>Image By</b>	DMR	<b>Image Copyright Holder</b>	Out of copyright



## Heritage Data Form

*Images – 1 per page*

<b>Image Caption</b>	Plan of DP 7767				
<b>Image Year</b>	1914 (with amendments)	Image By	S Chatfield, licensed surveyor	Image Copyright Holder	Out of Copyright





# Heritage Data Form

## Images – 1 per page

Image Caption	Extract from the Sefton Hall Estate Subdivision				
Image Year	1914	Image By	Stanton and Son (Dulwich Hill Subdivision Plans)	Image Copyright Holder	Out of copyright

ON THE HEIGHTS OF DULWICH HILL

# Sefton Hall Estate

**DULWICH HILL**

Together with the two residences "Sefton Hall" & "Chadston"

**AUCTION SALE ON THE GROUND AT 3 P.M. SATURDAY 16<sup>TH</sup> MAY 1914**

**STANTON & SON LTD.**

**AUCTIONEERS**  
129 PITT STREET  
AND AT SUMMER HILL

**TORRENS' EASY TITLE & TERMS**  
INTEREST 5%

**BUILDING COVENANT**  
BUILDINGS TO COST NOT LESS THAN £500.  
ALL SHOPS TO BE 2 STOREYS HIGH.

SITUATED ON THE HEIGHTS OF DULWICH HILL. COMPRISING THE BEST SELECT BUSINESS AND RESIDENTIAL POSITIONS.

ALL DIMENSIONS SUBJECT TO DEPOSITED PLAN

J.J. JAGELMAN  
SOLICITOR TO ESTATE  
ROSES CHAMBERS  
CASTLEREAGH ST.  
CHATFIELD & BROWN  
LICENSED SURVEYORS 60 CASTLEREAGH ST.

MACARTHUR PARADE

MARRICKVILLE ROAD

LOCAL SKETCH

LOTS 1-7

BLANCH ST



# Heritage Data Form

## *Images – 1 per page*

<b>Image Caption</b>	Current aerial photograph showing the group of houses in Macarthur Parade				
<b>Image Year</b>	c. 2022	<b>Image By</b>	Six Maps	<b>Image Copyright Holder</b>	Lands Department



# Heritage Data Form

## Images – 1 per page

Image Caption	No 9 Macarthur Parade, Dulwich Hill				
Image Year	2023	Image By	Inner West Council	Image Copyright Holder	Inner West Council





# Heritage Data Form

## *Images – 1 per page*

Image Caption	No 11 and 13 Macarthur Parade				
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# Heritage Data Form

## *Images – 1 per page*

Image Caption	Current view of No. 7 Macarthur Parade, Dulwich Hill, showing the later addition of a bay window (probably added in the late 1930s)				
Image Year	2023	Image By	Inner West Council	Image Copyright Holder	Inner West Council

